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For Greek, Latin, and Arabic
Literature



A

3

COMPREHENSIVE

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH VOCABULARIES OF

CLASSICAL, SCRIPTURE, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY JOSEPH ^{Amory}E. WORCESTER, LL. D.

REVISED,

WITH IMPORTANT ADDITIONS.

2

BOSTON:

JENKS, HICKLING & SWAN.

1853.

~~From basket of wheat to the~~
acre

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PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary was first stereotyped and printed in 1830; and since that time, numerous impressions of it have been issued from the press. In 1846, the "Universal and Critical Dictionary" of the Compiler was published; and this smaller Dictionary has now been carefully revised and considerably enlarged; and, in its present state, it is made substantially an epitome or abridgment of the larger work. The Principles of Pronunciation have been inserted, the several vocabularies have all been considerably increased, and all parts of the work will be found to be materially improved. The volume contains, in all its vocabularies, upwards of 67,000 words.

In the preparation of this work, the Compiler has endeavored to adapt it to the use of schools and academies, and also to fit it for supplying such wants of families and individuals as can be supplied by a small and cheap manual. It has been rendered as complete as its limits would permit, with respect to all well-authorized English words, and also all other words in relation to which an English reader most wants information, as to their orthography, pronunciation, or meaning. Thus it comprises, in addition to the common words of the language, numerous technical terms in the various arts and sciences, some words which are obsolete or antiquated, but which are found in books that are much read, some which are local or provincial, some which are peculiar to the United States, and a large

number of such words and phrases, from foreign languages, as are often met with in English books. These several classes of words are respectively noted or discriminated.

The active or transitive, and the neuter or intransitive, verbs are carefully distinguished, the irregular verbs are conjugated, and the plural forms of irregular nouns are exhibited.

The definitions are necessarily concise; but they will, perhaps, be found as comprehensive and exact as could be reasonably expected in a manual of the sort; and, in many instances, technical, obsolete, provincial, and American uses of words are pointed out and explained. The design has been, to give the greatest quantity of useful matter in the most condensed form, and to guard against corruptions in writing and speaking the language.

In adjusting the *orthography* of this Dictionary, much care has been used; and, in doing it, attention has been paid to usage, etymology, and analogy. In cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points; but no innovation has been attempted in relation to matters of invariable and settled usage. The subject of orthography presents many difficulties, inasmuch as there are various irregularities which cannot be easily reduced to consistency, and there is a considerable number of words respecting the orthography of which good usage is divided. The reader will find, in the introductory part of this volume, some remarks on this subject, and also a copious vocabulary of Words of Doubtful or Various Orthography

In the preparation of this work, *pronunciation* has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A peculiar feature of this Dictionary, and also of the "Universal and Critical

Dictionary," consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and these works are so constructed as to exhibit, in relation to all this class of words, which form the most essential part of a pronouncing dictionary, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists.

With respect to the pronunciation of most of the words of the English language, all the orthoëpists are substantially agreed, though they differ a good deal in their mode of representing it. The number of English words respecting the pronunciation of which there is any important difference, may be stated at about 2000; and it is on account of these words that a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted. There is much difference in the pronunciation of many of these words, both among the best orthoëpists, and among the best speakers of the language. It is not possible that any one orthoëpist should know, from personal observation, what is the best usage with respect to all these words; and no one who is scrupulous about his pronunciation, will be willing to place implicit reliance on any single orthoëpist, but he will wish to know, in relation to doubtful matters, the different modes adopted by all who are entitled to be regarded as of much authority. The reader who is desirous of this sort of information, may here find it condensed in a small space, and be spared the labor of searching for it in many volumes.

In relation to the pronunciation of many of the words about which orthoëpists differ, it is difficult to decide which mode is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the Compiler has indicated a preference, will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but even when it is not, the reader will find the mode which he may prefer enclosed within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

The vocabularies of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names, which are inserted in this volume, have been revised with much care. About 3000 Greek and Latin names have been added to those which are found in Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names;" and the pronunciation of a number of words, in relation to which Walker has been shown by other prosodists to be incorrect, has been corrected.

The vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, with their pronunciation, which was first annexed to this Dictionary in the edition that was published in 1835, is supposed to be the first considerable vocabulary of the kind ever added to an English dictionary. This vocabulary has now been somewhat enlarged, and, imperfect as it must necessarily be, may, nevertheless, be found a useful appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

The Compiler has much reason to be gratified by the manner in which this Dictionary has been noticed by many distinguished literary men, as well as by the reception which it has met with from the public generally. Although he is aware it must still have many imperfections, yet he flatters himself that, in its present state, it will be found more worthy of the liberal patronage which it has heretofore received.

CAMBRIDGE, May, 1847.

N. B. The last three articles specified in the Contents, on the following page, viz. *Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing*, *a Collection of Phrases and Quotations from the Latin, French, &c.*, and *Principal Deities, Heroes, &c.*, were added to this Dictionary in 1849.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.

<i>a.</i>	stands for Adjective.
<i>ad.</i>	Adverb.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.
<i>i.</i>	Imperfect Tense.
<i>interj.</i>	Interjection.
<i>n.</i>	Noun.
<i>p.</i>	Participle.
<i>pp.</i>	Participles.
<i>p. a.</i>	Participial Adjective
<i>pl.</i>	Plural
<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>sing.</i>	Singular.
<i>superl.</i>	Superlative.
<i>v. a.</i>	Verb Active.
<i>v. n.</i>	Verb Neuter.

PRONUNCIATION.

<i>S.</i>	stands for Sheridan.
<i>W.</i>	Walker.
<i>P.</i>	Perry.
<i>J.</i>	Jones.
<i>E.</i>	Enfield.
<i>F.</i>	Fulton and Knight.
<i>Ja.</i>	Jameson.
<i>K.</i>	Knowles.
<i>Sm.</i>	Smart.
<i>R.</i>	Reid.
<i>Wh.</i>	Webster.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

<i>Ar.</i>	stands for Arabic.
<i>Eng.</i>	English, or England.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew.
<i>It.</i>	Italian.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.
<i>Per.</i>	Persian.
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.
<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>Scot.</i>	Scotch.
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish.
<i>U. S.</i>	United States.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

<i>Anat.</i>	stands for Anatomy.
<i>Arch.</i>	Architecture.
<i>Astrol.</i>	Astrology.
<i>Astron.</i>	Astronomy.
<i>Bot.</i>	Botany.
<i>Chem.</i>	Chemistry.
<i>Chron.</i>	Chronology.
<i>Conch.</i>	Conchology.
<i>Elec.</i>	Electricity.
<i>Ent.</i>	Entomology.
<i>Fort.</i>	Fortification.
<i>Geog.</i>	Geography.
<i>Geol.</i>	Geology.
<i>Geom.</i>	Geometry.
<i>Gram.</i>	Grammar.
<i>Her.</i>	Heraldry.
<i>Ich.</i>	Ichthyology.
<i>Law.</i>	Law.
<i>Logic.</i>	Logic.
<i>Math.</i>	Mathematics.
<i>Mech.</i>	Mechanics.
<i>Med.</i>	Medicine.
<i>Min.</i>	Mineralogy
<i>Mus.</i>	Music.
<i>Myth.</i>	Mythology.
<i>Naut.</i>	Nautical or Marine Art
<i>Opt.</i>	Optics. [Optics]
<i>Ornith.</i>	Ornithology.
<i>Phren.</i>	Phrenology.
<i>Rhet.</i>	Rhetoric.
<i>Surg.</i>	Surgery.
<i>Theol.</i>	Theology.
<i>Zool.</i>	Zoology.

Shak. Shakespeare.

SIGNS.

- * . . . Prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.
- † . . . Prefixed to words, or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.
- [*R.*] . Denotes "rarely used."
- § The *figures* occasionally annexed to the pronouncing words refer to paragraphs in the "*Principles of Pronunciation.*"
- § Words printed in *Italics* are words which belong to *foreign languages*, and are the property *Anglicized*.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

Examples.

1. *i* long. Fīte, ſid, pāin, plāyer.
2. *i* short. Fāt, mēn, Mā, cūrry.
3. *i* long before *e*. . . Fāre, rāre, pāir, boār.
4. *i* Italian or grave. Fār, fūther, pārt, cālm.
5. *i* intermediate. . . Fāst, brānch, grāsp, grām.
6. *i* broad. Fāl, hāl, wāl, wārm.
7. *a* obscure. Lāp, palāce, rival, abbey.
1. *e* long. Mēte, eāl, fēar, kēep.
2. *e* short. Mēt, mēn, eāl, fērry.
3. *e* like *a*. Hāir, thāre, whāre.
4. *e* short and obtuse. Hēr, hērd, Sēr, fērvīd.
5. *e* obscure. Brīer, fucl, celery.
1. *i* long. Pīne, fīle, fīnd, mīld, fīre.
2. *i* short. Pīn, fīll, mīse, mīrror.
3. *i* like long *e*. Māchine, mīten, mārīne.
4. *i* short and obtuse. . Fīr, sīr, bīrd, vīrtue.
5. *i* obscure. Elīxīr, rajn, logīc, abīlīty.

ōi and ōy. Bōil, wāl, bōy, wōy.

ōu and ōw. Bōnd, wōm, nōw.

ew like long ū. Fēw, nēw, dēw.

Examples.

1. *o* long. Nōte, fōal, tōw, cōre.
2. *o* short. Nūt, cōn, ōdd, bōrnōw.
3. *o* long and close. . . Mōve, prōve, fōdd, sōm.
4. *o* broad, like broad *ā*. Nūr, fōrm, stōrt, bōght.
5. *o* like short *ū*. Sōn, dōne, cōme, mōney.
6. *o* obscure. Ačōr, cōnfōce, fōlōny.
1. *u* long. Tābe, tūne, sāk, pāre.
2. *u* short. Tūb, tūn, hūt, hūrry.
3. *u* middle or obtuse. . . Bāl, fāl, pāl, pāsh.
4. *u* short and obtuse. . . Fūr, tūrn, mūrmur, hūrt.
5. *u* like *ō* in mōve. . . Rāle, rāde, trāe.
6. *u* obscure. Sulphur, mūrmur, dēpūty.
1. *y* long. Tye, styē, lyre.
2. *y* short. Sylvān, sylvōl, crystāl.
3. *y* short and obtuse. . . Mýrrh, mýrtle.
4. *y* (unmarked) obsc. . Truly, envy, wartyr.

CONSONANTS.

Examples.

- C, c. . . soft, like s. Acid, placīd.
- S, s. . . hard, like k. Placīd, sceptīc.
- Ch, ch, hard, like k. Character, chāsm.
- Ch, ch, soft, like sh. Chāise, chevālīer.
- Ch. . . (unmarked) like tsh. Chārm, church.
- C, c. . . hard. Sēt, gīve, gīft.
- G, g. . . soft, like j. Gender, glāst.
- G, g. . . soft, like z. Mūse, choōpe.
- X. . . . soft or flat, like gz. Exāmpel, exīst.
- Th, th, soft or flat. Thīe, thōe, thēn.
- Th, th, (unmarked,) sharp. Thīn, thīnk, pīth.
- N Nātiōn, nōtiōn.
- pn . . . like shun. Penāshn, mīnshn.
- pn . . . like zhan. Cōnfūshn, vīshn.

Examples.

- coqn } . . . like shqn. Ocoqn.
- ciqn } . . . like shqn. Opticiqn.
- cipl } . . . like shpl. Commercipl.
- ispl } . . . like shpl. Controverispl.
- tipl } . . . like shpl. Partisl, martisl.
- cooqn } . . . like shqn. Farinascōqn.
- cloqn } . . . like shqn. Capascloqn.
- tiōqn } . . . like shqn. Sententiōqn.
- goōqn } . . . like jps. Courāgoōqn.
- giōqn } . . . like jps. Religiōqn.
- Qa . . . (unmarked) like kw. Queen, question.
- Wh do. . . like kw. When, while.
- Ph do. . . like f. Phāntom, scēph.

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

1. The words which are used in the preceding Key, as examples for illustrating the several sounds, exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in most other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now heard from all who speak the language with propriety.

2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent; thus *a* in *bat*, *bat*; *e* in *able*, *give*, *harden*; *i* in *pain*, *higher*; *o* in *mission*, *famous*; *u* in *though*; and *w* in *follow*, are not sounded.

3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered, than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way much space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.

4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those

which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables, have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent, have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: *am'able*, *pa'per*, *an'ce-dote*, *en-q-ue'ry*, *lit'er-er*, *ma'i-fes-ta'tion*, *in-di-vid-u-ál-ty*. In these words, it will be readily perceived, that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography, as it is, in other methods of notation, by respelling the words.

5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness, that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; as, for example, the last syllable of the words *consonant*, *diffident*, *feebleness*, and *obvious*, might, with nearly equal propriety, have the vowels marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

● SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, is styled its *alphabetic* or *naming* sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel, it begins no properly English word.

7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant, as in *ate*, *mate*, *pine*, *note*, *tube*, *type*. The following words, however, are exceptions; namely, *have*, *are*, and *bed*, the preterit of *to bid*.

The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable, as in *be'side*, *le'gal*, *tr'ial*, *con've'rus*, *eu'bic*, *ty'rant*.

8. The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word, as in *fat*, *mat*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *app*. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant, as in *aban'don*, *atten'tive*, *exhib'it*, *lasciv'ia*, *value'less*, *typ'ical*.

9. The *fourth* sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and the third sound of *y*, (called, with respect to *a*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, *short and obtuse*,) marked

æ, *è*, *é*, *ê*, *ë*, *ÿ*, is the short sound of these several vowels, when followed by *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable, unless the succeeding syllable begins with the sound of *r*; as, *far*, *hard*; *her*, *hard*; *far*, *farin*; *nor*, *north*; *far*, *burden*; *myrrh*, *myrris*. Some orthoepists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which distinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter *r*; and this letter, thus situated, has an analogous influence on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples; as, *mîn*, *mîrre*; *mîr*, *mîrt*; — *mîn*, *mîrry*; *hîr*, *mîrchant*; — *fîn*, *mîrre*; *fîr*, *mîrk*; — *nît*, *bîrre*; *nîr*, *bîrder*; — *clîn*, *hîrry*; *fîr*, *hîrde*. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, when under this mark; as, *hîr*, *fîr*, *fîr*, *myrrh*; but their proper short sounds are widely different, when followed by *r*, as well as by other consonants, as in *merry*, *mirror*, *hurry*. — See remarks on the sound of the letter *R*, page 18.

M. Vowels marked with the dot or period underneath, and *y* unmarked, thus, *ô*, *è*, *é*, *ê*, *ë*, *ÿ*, are found only in syllables which are not accented, and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily, in pronouncing the words in which they are found. This mark is employed rather to indicate a slight stress of voice, than to note any particular quality of sound. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases, this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct short sound of the vowels, as in *temp-
le*, *nap-
le*, *trav-
el*, *par-
is*, *idol*, *for-
um*, *car-
ry*; but in many cases it indicates a slight or unaccented long sound, as in *car-
pet*, *sub-
ject*, *ob-
ey*, *fol-
low*, *ap-
peal*, *reg-
ulate*, *con-
grat-
ulate*. The let-
ter *y*, in the last three words, is pronounced
in *y*, slightly articulated. The vowels with
this mark have, in some situations, particularly
the last syllable of words ending with *r*, no
noticeable difference of sound; as in *frîr*,
myrrh, *myrris*, *myrrh*, *myrris*, *myrrh*,
myrris, *myrrh*, *myrris*, *myrrh*, *myrris*.

A.

11. The third sound of the letter *e*, marked thus, *ê*, is its long sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r*; as in *care*, *fare*, *pare*. The diphthong *ai*, followed by *r*, has precisely the same sound, as in *fair*, *pair*; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea*, as in *bear*, *pear*. There is obviously a difference in the sound of *e*, in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in *pair* and *fare*. There is the same difference between the sound of *e*, in the word *pair*, and its sound in the word *pay*, one who pays; also in the word *prayer*, a petition, and in the word *prayer*, one who prays.

12. The fifth sound of *e*, marked thus, *è*, is an intermediate sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in *fat*, *man*, and its Italian sound, as in *far*, *father*. With respect to the class of words, which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoepists. Most of these words are marked by Nares, Jones, and Perry, with the Italian sound, as in *far* and *father*; but Walker and Jameson mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as *e* in *fât*, *mân*; Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives *e* in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "There is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel, not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of *grass*, *graft*, *command*. This broadness is a decided vulgarism, when it identifies the sound with *â*. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption."

The following words belong to this class:—

advance	basket	chant	example
advantage	bastard	chase	fat
after	blanch	class	flask
against	blast	contrast	gambrel
alabaster	bombast	craft	gasp
also	branch	dance	ghastly
alexander	brass	dastard	glance
amass	cask	disaster	glass
answer	casket	draff	graff
ant	cast	draft	graft
ask	castle	draught	grant
asp	chaff	enchant	grasp
ass	chance	enhance	grass
ask	chandler	ensample	hast

heap	mastiff	pasture	sample
jasper	mischance	pilaster	shaft
lance	masty	plaster	slander
lunch	past	prance	sland
lure	paragraph	quaff	staff
last	pass	rafter	task
mask	passive	rasp	trance
mass	past	repast	vast
most	pastor	salamander	waft

E.

12. The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*; as in *hair*, *there*, *where*; but *were* is properly pronounced *wer*. In *clerk* and *sergeant*, it has, according to all the English orthoepists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*; yet in this country it is very common to pronounce these words, more in accordance with their orthography, *elrk* and *esergeant*.

14. When *e* precedes *i* or *u* in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. It is sounded in *flannel*, *travel*, *vessel*, *chickens*, *sudden*, *woollen*, &c.; and it is suppressed in *drivel*, *grovel*, *hearken*, *heaven*, &c.

15. The sound of the letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterites of verbs and in participles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *floured*, *praised*, *admired*, *toosed*, *suppressed*, pronounced *flurd*, *praid*, *admird*, *toost*, *suppresst*.

I.

16. The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file*, *time*, &c., but also in the word *print*, and in the words *child*, *mild*, *wild*; also in *bind*, *blind*, *find*, *kind*, *mind*, *wind*, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as, *ambergris*, *antique*, *bombazine*, *brazil*, *capivi*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *cheval-de-frise*, *critique*, *frize*, *gabardine*, *haberdine*, *quarantine*, *ravins*, *routine*, *flacon*, *fatigue*, *marigues*, *invalid*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *pollen*, *rockette*, *mandarine*, *tabourine*, *tambourine*, *tonneau*, *transmarine*, *ultramarine*, *verdigris*. In the word *chire*, *i* commonly has the same sound; and some also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*.

18. In words which terminate in *de* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fratle*, *hostile*, *admonestine*, *intestine*, &c. The following are exceptions: *edile*, *collie*, *gentile*, *penitile*, *fulmine*, *felixine*, *confine*, and a few others. Also

when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *de* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile*, *puerile*, &c.; but it is long in *chamomile*, *reconnoile*, *colipile*.

19. With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of the *i*; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of this class of words.

In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long; *adulterine*, *almonedine*, *armentine*, *asinine*, *balatine*, *bizantine*, *brigandine*, *cannabine*, *colubrine*, *columbine*, *colandine*, *comarbine*, *countermine*, *crystalline*, *eglintine*, *lagutine*, *leoline*, *metalline*, *muscodine*, *porcupine*, *saccharine*, *saturnine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *vitelline*. — In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is short: *discipline*, *feminine*, *genuine*, *heretice*, *hyaline*, *jessamine*, *libertine*, *maculine*, *medicinaline*, *nectarine*, *palatine*. With respect to *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *sapphirine*, *uterine*, *viperine*, as well as some others, the orthoepists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination *ine* of a class of chemical words, the *i* is short; as, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *naphthaline*, &c. In the termination *ite*, the *i* is sometimes short, as in *respite*, *granite*, *favorite*, *infinite*, &c.; and sometimes long, as in *expedite*, *appetite*, *satellite*, &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives, formed from proper names, it is long; as, *Elisette*, *Wielighte*; also, generally, in names of minerals; as, *augite*, *stasite*, *trachyte*.

20. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e*, as in *stivility*, *divine*, *flames*; but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrato*, *chirography*, *biography*, *diverisate*, *librarian*, *primordial*, *tribunal*, *vitality*, and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the *i*, among orthoepists and in usage; as, *dilate*, *diverge*, *vivage*, &c.

O.

21. There is a class of monosyllables ending in *f*, *ft*, *se*, *st*, and *th*, in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoepists give it the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*. Mr. Nares gives the sound of broad *a* to *o* in the following words: *off*, *often*,

often, often, soft, slight, left, soft, cross, less, less, out, front, lost, test, breath, cloth, froth, enough, and enough. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *effspring, dress, glass, mass, meth, wreath.* Mr. Smart remarks, "that before *ea, et, and th*, the letter *e* is frequently sounded *as*: as in *mass, glass, &c., lost, cost, &c., breath, cloth, &c.* This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter *a* [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants; [see A, page 11;] and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a palpable effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases, a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." The sound of *e* is also somewhat prolonged in *gone*, and *bagene*, and in some words ending in *ag*; as, *long, along, strong, song, strong, theng, throng, wrong.*

22. There are a few words in which *e* has the same sound as *u* in *bull*, or as *ee* in *good*; namely, *beaver, wolf, woman, Woolsey, Wolverhampton.* It has the sound of short *u* in *dene, een, &c.*; and the sound of *ü* (as in *kurt*) in *word, work, worth, &c.*

23. In many words ending in *ea*, the sound of *e* is suppressed, as in *bacon, pardon, weapon, reason, cotton, &c.*

U.

24. With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *u* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate, nature, natural, &c.*, there is much diversity among orthoepists. By Walker, the pronunciation of *Educate* is thus noted — *äd'jə-hät*; by

Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus — *äd'ä-hät*; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus — *äd'u-hät.* *Nature*, by Walker, thus — *äd'chör*; by Sheridan and Jones, thus — *äd'chör*; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus — *äd'tör*; by Jameson and Knowles, thus — *äd'yör*; by Smart, thus — *äd'tör* or *äd'chör.* *Nature*, by Walker and Jones, thus — *äd'chör-räl*; by Sheridan, thus — *äd'chör-äl*; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus — *äd'tör-räl*; by Perry and Reid, thus — *äd'u-räl*; by Knowles, thus — *äd'yör-äl*; by Smart, thus — *äd'chör-räl.* There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of *u* and *ü* is noted by the different orthoepists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The *u* thus situated may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long *u*; and the sound may be noted by *yü*, slightly articulated. — Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of *nature*, "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *natör*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [*äd'chör*], as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

Y.

25. Y, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e*; as, *policy, palpably, lately, colony, &c.* The exceptions are monosyllables; as, *by, cry, dry, fly, fry, sty, wry*, with their compounds, *awry, hereby, whereby, &c.*; also verbs ending in *fy*; as, *fortify, magnify, testify, &c.*; also *ally, occupy, and prophesy.*

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

26. A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ai* in *voice*, or in *second*.

27. A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, *ieu* in *edieu*, *he* in *time*.

28. A *proper diphthong* is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *ei* in *voice*, or in *found*, or in *now*.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

ea in *ocean*; *io* in *nation*; *ua* in *usage*; *eu* "feud"; *oi* "voice"; *us* "destitute"; *ew* "jewel"; *ou* "sound"; *ui* "languid"; *ia* "poniard"; *ow* "now"; *io* "spaniel"; *oy* "boy";

The diphthongs which begin with *e* or *i*, namely, *ea, eu, ew, ia, ie, and io*, differ from the rest;

and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*;" being pronounced as if *y* consonant was substituted in place of *e* or *i*; as, *eyan*, *penyard*, *questyon*.

22. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *heat*, *oe* in *coal*.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

me or *ae* in *Cæsar*; *ea* in *beat*; *ie* in *friend*;
ai ... " *pain*; *ee* " *seed*; *oa* " *boat*;
ao ... " *gaol*; *ei* " *either*; *œ* " *œsophagus*;
au ... " *haul*; *eo* " *people*; *oo* " *soon*;
aw ... " *law*; *ey* " *they*; *ow* " *crow*.

Æ.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always long in Latin. In English, it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, *aqua vite*, *minutiae*, *aesthetics*; and it is sometimes long, as in *peæn*, and sometimes short, as in *Dædalus*.

AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long *a*; as in *pail*, *pain*, pronounced like *pale*, *pæne*. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short *e* in *aid* and *smith*, and in *again* and *against*; that of short *a* in *plaid* and *railery*; that of long *i* in *aids*; and in a final unaccented syllable, it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short *i*, as in *fountain*, *mountain*, *curtain*.

AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word *goal*, pronounced, as well as very often written, *jail*.

AU.

33. The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad *a*, or *aw*, *caul* and *haul* being pronounced exactly like *call* and *hall*. But when these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian *a* in *far* and *father*; as, by most of the orthoëpists, in the following words: *aunt*, *crannock*, *dawnt*, *flawnt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*, *haunch*, *hawnt*, *jaunt*, *jaundice*, *laundress*, *laundry*, *maund*, *paunch*, *saunter*, *staunch*. Some orthoëpists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad *a*, as most of them do the word *aunt*. In the words *laugh* and *draught*, this diphthong has likewise the sound of *a* in *far*: in *gauge*, the sound of long *a*; (as in *page*;) in *hauthay*, the sound of long *e*; and in *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, and *laurel*,

it is commonly pronounced with the sound of short *e*; as, *cålflower*, &c.

AW.

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad *a*. *baul* and *ball* being pronounced exactly alike.

AY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, *hay*, &c.; except in *quay*, which is pronounced *ké*. It has the sound of short *e* in *ays*; and in *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*.

EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*; as in *beat*, *hear*, pronounced like *best*, *here*; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short *e*; as, *lead*, *dead*, *ready*, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long *a*; as in *break*, *steak*, *great*, *bear*, *beerer*, *forbear*, *for-swear*, *pear*, *sweat*, *tear*, *wear*. In some words it has the sound of *a* in *far*: as in *heart*, *hearten*, *heartly*, *hearth*, *hearken*; and, when unaccented, it has only an obscure sound, as in *vengeance*, *sergeant*.

EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In *beauty* it has the sound of long *u*; but its regular sound is that of long *e*, as in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, &c.

EE.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long *e*; the principal exceptions are *been* and *breaches*, pronounced *bîe* and *brîches*. The poetical contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound of long *a*, as in *deign*, *fight*, *feign*, *feint*, *freight*, *heinous*, *inveigh*, *neigh*, *neighbor*, *vail*, *weight*, *heir*, *their*, &c. But there are many exceptions. It has the sound of long *e* in *evil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *conceive*, *deceit*, *deceive*, *inveigle*, *perceive*, *receipt*, *receive*, *seize*, *seize*, *seignior*, *seignior*, *seine*; commonly also in *either*, *neither*, and *leisure*. It has the sound of long *i* in *height* and *sleight*; of short *e* in *heifer* and *nonpareil*; and, in an unaccented syllable, an indistinct sound of *i*, as in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *sovereign*, *sovereignty*, *surfait*.

EO.

40. This diphthong is pronounced like long *e* in *yeoman*, and like long *e* in *people*; like short *e* in *jeopard*, *jeopardy*, *leopard*, *scافت*, *scافتer*, *scافتment*; like broad *e* (as in *nor*) in *georgie*; like long *u* in *feed*, *feodal*, *feedery*, (which are written also *feed*, *feodal*, and *feedery*;) and, when unaccented, it has the indistinct sound of *ah*, *e*, or *i*, as in *blindgeon*, *carvedgeon*, *dudgeon*, *dungeon*, *gulgeon*, *hungergeon*, *lungeon*, *pungeon*, *trungeon*, *surgon*, *sturgeon*, *scutcheon*, *escutcheon*, *pigeon*, *midgeon*.

EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u*, as in *few*, *deuce*.

EW

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, or *eu*, as in *few*, *heeu*, *new*; but if *r* precedes it, it takes the sound of *oo*, or of *u* in *rule*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *drew*. In the words *sheu* and *strow*, (written also *shew* and *strew*;) this diphthong has the sound of long *e*, as it also has in the verb *to see*, and commonly also in the word *sewer*, a drain.

EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long *e*, as in *key*, *day*, *grey*, *hey*, *prey*, *they*, *why*, *convey*, *obey*, *purvey*, *survey*, *eyre*, *eyry*. In *key* and *hey*, it has the sound of long *e*; and, when unaccented, it has the slight sound of *e*, as in *galley*, *valley*, &c.

IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations *ial*, *lea*, and *ierd*, often forms but one syllable, the *i* being sounded like *y*; as *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, pronounced as if written *Christ'yan*, *fil'yal*, *po'yard*. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short *i*, as in *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*.

IE.

45. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *chief*, *fiel*, *field*, *fiend*, *grenader*, *grief*, *griev*, *lie*, *liege*, *mi*, *thief*, &c. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *vie*, &c.; and the sound of short *e* in *friend*.

OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *coal*, *foal*, *loaf*, *not*, &c.; but in *broad*, *abroad*, and *great*, it has the sound of broad *a*.

OE.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Greek and Latin, and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in *oesophagus*, where it is pronounced like short *e*, and in *edema*, *oesophagus*, *entiaci*, also in *fetus*, (often written *fatus*;) in which it has the sound of long *a*.

CEU.

48. This diphthong is found only in the word *measures*, and it has the sound of *ee* in *moon*, or of *u* in *rule*.

OI and OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker and in various other pronouncing Dictionaries, by the sound of broad *e*, (as in *nor*;) and short *i*.

OO.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon*, *food*, *stoop*; and it is the same as that of single *e* in *move*, *prove*.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of single *e* in *wolf*) in the following words: *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *foot*, *good*, *hood*, *hook*, *look*, *sheek*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*, *wood*, and *wool*; and also, according to some orthoëpists, in *rook* and *soot*. Walker says, that "*foot*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*, *wood*, and *wool*, are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoëpists, as well as by common usage. Smart says that the pronunciation assigned by Walker to *book* (*bôk*) "is a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long *e* in *door* and *floor*; and of short *u* in *blood* and *flood*.

OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are sounded, as in *bound*, *sound*, *cloud*, *loud*, *our*, *shout*, *south*, &c.

54. This diphthong has the sound of short *u* in *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *accouple*, *double*, *trouble*, *southern*, *courage*, *encourage*, *flourish*, *nourish*, *nourishment*, *enough*, *chough*, *rough*, *tough*, *touch*, *louchy*, *young*, *youngster*, &c. It has the sound of *e* in *move*, or *ee* in *moon*, in *accoutre*, *aggroup*, *group*, *croup*, *bouge*, *amur*, *paramour*, *bouss*, *bousy*, *capouch*, *cartouch*, *rouge*, *soup*, *surlout*, *tour*,

countour, detour, tourney, tournament, through, uncouth, you, your, youth, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long *o* in *court, account, courtier, course, concourse, recourse, discourse, source, resources, four, fourth, pour, though, although, dough, mould, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, poult, poultry, soul*. It has the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*, or of *e*, as in *nor*, in *bought, brought, fought, ought, nought, sought, brought, thought, wrought*. It has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good, in could, should, would*. It has the sound of short *e*, or, according to some orthoëpists, of broad *a*, in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*.

OW.

55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of *ou*, is heard in *how, now, down, town, tender, &c.* It has the sound of long *o* in *below, bestow, blow, crew, flow, flown, grow, grown, growth, glow, know, known, owe, own, owner, show, snow, sown, straw, throw, thrown*; also in the following words, in some of their senses; *bow, low, lower, move, shower, som*.

56. When this diphthong forms an unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long *o*, as in *borrow, follow, follower*

UA.

57. When both the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of *ue*, as in *equal, language, persuade*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guard, guardian, guarantee, piquant*; and in *virtuall* and *virtuelling*, both the letters are silent.

UE.

58. When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of *ue*, as in *consuetude, devotude, magnitud, conquest*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guerdon, guess, guest*. When this diphthong is final, the *e* is in many words silent, as in *due, hue, pursue, value, &c.*; and in some words both letters are silent, as in *league, fatigue, harangue, tongue, antique, oblique, dialogue, demagogue, dialogue, &c.*

UI.

59. These letters, when united in a diphthong, and both sounded, have the power of *ui*, as in *anguish, languid, vanquish*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guide, guile, build, guinea*; and in others the *i* is silent, as in *juice, pursue, fruit, &c.*

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

60. The consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

61. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, z, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

62. The four semi-vowels, *l, m, n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds.

63. The following consonants are styled *dentals*, namely, *d, j, s, t, z*, and *g* soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; *d, g, j, k, l, n*, and *q*, are called *palatals*, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; *b, p, f, v*, and *m*, are called *labials*, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; *m, n*, and the digraph *ng*, are called *nasals*, being sounded through the nose; and *k, q*, and *c* and *g* hard, are called *gutturals*, being sounded by the throat.

B.

64. *B*, preceded by *m* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb, limb, comb, dumb, &c.*; but *encomb* is an exception. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt, doubt, redoubt, &c.*

C.

65. This letter is hard, and sounds like *t*, before *a, e*, and *u*; and it is soft, and sounds like *s*, before *i, e, and y*; except in *septic* and *scruple* and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*.

66. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ie, io, or ou*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, the sound of *sh*; as, *occum, social, tenacious, cecceus*. In the words *decern, sacrifice, and suffice*, and in several words derived from them, and also in the word *else*, *c* has the sound of *x*.

CH.

67. The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of *tsch*, or *tsk*, as in *chair*, *child*, *rich*, *church*. When *ch* follows *i* or *u*, as in *chick*, *beach*, *fish*, Walker, Jameson, and Fulton, designate the sound by *sh*, as, *belesh*, *beash*, *fish*; but other orthoepists, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Knowles, and Smart, give to *sh*, thus situated, the same sound as in *rich*.

68. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally hard like *k*, as in *ache*, *alchemy*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *anchor*, *anchoret*, *alchemy*, *catholism*, *chalcography*, *chalybeate*, *chameleon*, *chameleon*, *cheese*, *character*, *chasm*, *chely*, *chemistry*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chiro-mancy*, *cholera*, *chorus*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyle*, *chyme*, *cochleary*, *crash*, *distich*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *cutaneous*, *hemistich*, *hierarch*, *hierarchy*, *machinal*, *machination*, *mechanic*, *mechanism*, *monarch*, *monarchical*, *orchestra*, *orchestra*, *post-touch*, *scheme*, *schesis*, *scholar*, *school*, *stomach*, *stomachic*, &c. The exceptions are *cherish*, *chart*, and *cherter*. *Ch* is hard in all words in which it is followed by *i* or *r*; as, *chloresia*, *Christian*.

69. When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archive*, *archipelago*, *archetype*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaism*, *archaology*; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *marsh*; as, *archbishop*, *archduke*, *arch-fiend*. In *dracker*, *schism*, and *yacht*, *ch* is silent.

D.

70. The termination *ed*, assumed by the preterite and participle, in some words takes the sound of *d*, added to the preceding syllable; as, *behold*, *seal*, pronounced *behold*, *seald*; and in some it takes the sound of *t*, added in the same manner; as, *distressed*, *mized*, pronounced *distrest*, *mizt*. Some words, which, when used as participles, are pronounced in one syllable, are, when used as adjectives, pronounced in two; as, *learned*, *blessed*, *winged*.

F.

71. This letter has a uniform sound, except in the preposition *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G.

72. *G*, like *c*, has two sounds, one hard, and the other soft. It is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*. The only exception is *geol*, which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, *jeil*.

73. *G*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard before words from the Saxon; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.

74. It is hard before *e* in *gear*, *geek*, *geese*, *gold*, *golt*, *golding*, *got*, *gewgaws*, *chagged*, *snagged*, *cragged*, *ragged*, *scraggled*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *trigger*, *dagger*, *pottinger*, *tiger*, *anger*, *eager*, *auger*, *fanger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, *youngest*; before *i*, in *gibber*, *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *gibbet*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giggler*, *gild*, *gill*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girt*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *for give*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *neggin*, *druggist*, *waggish*, *hoggin*, *sluggish*, *rigging*, *digging*, &c.; before *y*, in *boggy*, *claggy*, *craggy*, *foggy*, *draggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *waggy*, *quaggy*, *scraggy*, *shaggy*, *snaggy*, *swaggy*, *twiggy*.

75. The *g* in *longer*, (the comparative of *long*), *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*, must articulate the *e*; and these words are pronounced as if written with *gg*. Thus *longer*, the comparative of *long*, is pronounced *long'er*; and *longer*, one who longs, *long'er*.

GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in *high*, *nigh*, *igh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inweigh*, *sligh*, *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *plough*, *ferlough*, *through*, *therough*, *borough*. In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *cough*, *chough*, *lough*, *laughter*; in some, the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *shough*, *lough*. In *clough* and *slough* it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of *f*.

GHT.

77. In this termination, the letters *gh* are always silent; as, *fight*, *right*, *height*, &c.; except in *draught*, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, *draft*.

H.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, *hair*, *hairress*, *honor*, *honesty*, *honorable*, *hottler*, *how*, &c. In *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, *humorous*, *humorousness*, *harb*, *herbage*, &c., according to some orthoepists, it is silent, and according to others, it is sounded. It is always silent after *r*, as in *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, &c.

K.

79. This letter has the same sound as *c* hard; and it is always silent before *n*, as in *knee*, *kneel*, *know* &c.

L.

80. *L* is silent in many words; as in *elf*, *half*, *chalk*, *talk*, *balm*, *calm*, *would*, *could*, *should*, &c.

M.

81. *M* always preserves its sound, except in *account*, *accountant*, and *comptroller*, pronounced, and also more commonly written, *account*, *accountant*, and *controller*.

N.

82. *N* has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*; the other compound and mixed, as in *lang*, *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*; the three last being pronounced as if written *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*.

83. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as in *hila*, *hymn*, *Henn*, *column*, *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, &c.

P.

84. *P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as in *psalm*, *psalter*, *psion*.

PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of *f*, as in *physic*, *philosophy*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen*, it has the sound of *v*; and in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *nephthia*, &c., the *h* is silent.

Q.

86. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and the digraph *qu* has commonly the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *quill*, *quart*; but, in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquet*, *etiquette*, *maquerade*, &c.

R.

87. The letter *r* has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and it is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of *e*, as in *man*, into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o*, as in *not*, into its broad sound, like broad *a*, as in *nor*; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. (See pages 10 and 11.) When *r* is preceded by a long vowel, it has sometimes the effect of confounding the syllables. Thus

the monosyllables *hire*, *more*, *rear*, *sore*, and *flour*, are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables *higher*, *mower*, *rewer*, *sower*, and *flower*.

88. There is a difference of opinion among orthoepists respecting the letter *r*. Johnson says that "it has one constant sound in English;" and the same view of it is maintained by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, "There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is the rough and the smooth *r*." The following is the view given by Smart: "*R* is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable with or without another consonant, as in *ray*, *pray*; and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circumstanced that, ending one, it also begins the next, as in *arid*, *tarry*, *peril*, *berry*, *spirit*, *florin*, *hurry*. Here the *r* has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have; that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final *r* is not a decided consonant; and therefore the syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *ur*, are not coincident, as to the vowel sound in each, with *at*, *et*, *it*, *ot*, *ut*; neither do the vowel sounds in *fare*, *mare*, *ire*, *ore*, *ure*, *poor*, *our*, quite identify with those in *fa*, *me*, *ide*, *ode*, *cube*, *pool*, *oul*."

S.

89. The regular or genuine sound of *s* is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *son*, *this*. It has also a flat or soft sound, (called by some its vocal sound,) the same as that of the letter *z*, as in *wise*, *his*.

90. *S* has always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *son*, *safe*; also at the end of words when they terminate in *as*, except the words *as*, *has*, *was*, *whereas*, and the plural of nouns ending in *as*, as *seas*, *pleas*; in all words ending in *is*, except the monosyllables *is* and *his*; in all words ending in *us* and *ous*, as *geans*, *famous*; in all words, when preceded, in the same syllable, by either of the mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or by *f*; as, *locks*, *hats*, *caps*, *wuffs*.

91. *S* final has the sound of *z* when it immediately follows any consonant, except the mutes *k*, *p*, *t*, the semi-vowel *f*, and *th* aspirated, as in *ribb*, *heads*, *hens*; also when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in *churches*, *bezes*, *prices*; likewise in some verbs

sounding in *ss*, to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives of the same form, as *abuse*, *use*, *shun*, *diffuse*, as distinguished from the nouns and adjectives, *abuse*, *use*, *elude*, *diffuse*. But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to see, in all cases, how *s* is to be pronounced, whether with its sharp, hissing sound, or its flat or soft sound, like *z*.

92. *S* aspirated, or sounding like *sh* or *ss*. — I take the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion*, preceded by a consonant, as in *division*, *expulsion*, *dimission*, *passion*, *mission*, &c.; also in the following words: *conscience*, *insure*, *treasure*, *summit*, *flavour*, *seizure*, *pressure*, *composure*, *insurance*, *sure*, *assure*, *insure*, *neurotic*, *neuroticus*, *anæsthetic*, *sugar*, *seamach*.

93. *S* has the sound of *z* in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, as in *cohesion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *explosion*, *confusion*, &c.; also in a number of words in which *s* is preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *measure*, *pleasure*, *displeasure*, *treasure*, *reasure*, *closure*, *disclosure*, *enclosure*, *exposure*, *composure*, *insure*, *leisure*; also in several words ending in *sior*; as, *erosier*, *ceciar*, *basier*, *resier*, *brasier*, *grasier*; also in *ambrosian*, *ambrosial*, *olympian*, *olympian*.

T.

94. *T*, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent, and is followed by the vowels *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, taking the sound, in these cases, of *sh*, as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, *partition*, &c.

TH.

95. This digraph has two sounds; one, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in *this*, *think*, *earth*, *breath*, &c.; the other, flat, soft, or vocal, as in *this*, *the*, *than*, *breath*, &c.

96. At the beginning of words, this digraph is generally sharp, as in *this*, *thorn*. The exceptions are the following words, with their compounds: *the*, *this*, *that*, *thou*, *these*, *thy*, *thine*, *they*, *their*, *theirs*, *them*, *these*, *those*, *there*, *therefore*,

thou, *these*, *thither*, *though*, *thine*. At the end of words it is generally sharp, as in *death*, *breath*, &c.; but at the end of some verbs it is flat, as, to *smooth*, to *mouth*; also in the following, which are written with a final *e*: to *bathe*, to *dequante*, to *breathe*, to *clothe*, to *loathe*, to *shante*, to *seethe*, to *swathe*, to *swathe*.

97. In some nouns, it is sharp in the singular, as in *both*, *path*, *mouth*; and flat in the plural, as *bathe*, *paths*, *mouths*. In some words the *h* is silent, as in *Thomas*, *thyme*.

W.

98. *W*, at the beginning of words, is a consonant. It is always silent before *r*; as, *write*, *wren*, *wrist*, &c.

WH.

99. This digraph is sounded as it would naturally be if the order of the letters were reversed, thus, *hw*; as, *when*, *while*, *whip*, pronounced *hwen*, *haille*, *hwap*. In some words the *w* is silent; as, *who*, *whole*, &c.

X.

100. The regular sound of *x* is its sharp sound, like *ks*; as, *excellent*, *exquisite*, *expect*, *tax*.

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exam*, *example*, *assert*, *avocater*; also in some words derived from primitives which have the sound of *gz*; as, *exaspation*, *exemplary*.

102. At the beginning of words, it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xenophon*, *xylography*.

103. *X* is aspirated, and takes the sound of *kh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it; as, *fixation*, *complexion*, *anxious*, *luxury*.

Z.

104. This letter has the same sound as flat or soft *s*. It is aspirated, taking the sound of *zh*, in a few words; as, *brazier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *vizier*, *azure*, *zodiac*, *zesture*.

ACCENT.

105. All the words in the English language, of one syllable, have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only one syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

106. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so numerous, that this is not to be regarded as a

rule, but only as a general tendency of the language. With respect to verbs of two syllables, the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages; and, with respect to the accent of such words, these languages have great influence; though, in relation to many of them, the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common usage. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and English; *abdomen, accuser, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator*.

109. Some words, which have the accent on the penult in Latin, are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult, as, *auditor, character, ciuitrix, orator, minister, plethora, senator, sinister*.

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sound of the vowels, as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, a great part of them, especially the particles, as *a, an, the, and, at, of, in, on, &c.*, are generally uttered so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowels.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word *amen*, which, Walker says, "is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents." There are, however, many compound words of two syllables, which have both syllables more or less accented; as, *backslide, downfall, mankind, highway, lighthouse, sometimes, weylay, windmill, almost, &c.*

112. Many words of three and four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, *sensible, penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalybeate, &c.* But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, *advertise, artisan, partisan, complainant, caravan, countermarch, reprimand, contraband, commodore, reprehend, navigator, regulator, legislator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert, &c.*

113. Almost all words of more than four syl-

lables have both a primary and a secondary accent, and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, *indivisibility, incomprehensibility*.

114. The following list of dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable; and when used as verbs, on the second:—

Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.	Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.
Ab'ject	ab-ject'	Ex'tract	ex-tract'
Ab'sent	ab-sent'	Ex'ile	ex-ile'
Ab'stract	ab-tract'	For'ment	for-ment'
Ac'cent	ac-cent'	For'taste	for-taste'
Af'fix	af-fix'	Fro'quent	fre-quent'
Aug'ment	aug-ment'	Im'port	im-port'
Bom'bard	bom-bard'	Im'press	im-press'
Cem'ent	ce-ment'	In'crease	in-crease'
Col'league	col-league'	In'crease	in-crease'
Col'lect	col-lect'	In'lay	in-lay'
Com'pact	com-pact'	In'sult	in-sult'
Com'plot	com-plot'	Ob'ject	ob-ject'
Com'pound	com-pound'	Per'fume	per-fume'
Com'press	com-press'	Per'mit	per-mit'
Con'cert	con-cert'	Pre'fix	pre-fix'
Con'crete	con-crete'	Prel'ude	pre-lude'
Con'duct	con-duct'	Prem'ise	pre-mise'
Con'fine	con-fine'	Pre'sage	pre-sage'
Con'flict	con-flict'	Pre'sent	pre-sent'
Con'serve	con-serve'	Prod'uce	pro-duce'
Con'sort	con-sort'	Proj'ect	pro-ject'
Con'test	con-test'	Prog'ress	pro-gress'
Con'tract	con-tract'	Pro'test	pro-test'
Con'trast	con-contrast'	Reb'el	re-bel'
Con'vent	con-vent'	Rec'ord	re-cord'
Con'verse	con-verse'	Ref'use	re-fuse'
Con'vert	con-vert'	Re'tail	re-tail'
Con'vict	con-vict'	Sub'ject	sub-ject'
Con'voy	con-voy'	Sur'vey	sur-vey'
Des'ert	de-sert'	Tor'ment	tor-ment'
Des'cant	des-cant'	Tra'ject	tra-ject'
Di'gest	di-gest'	Trans'fer	trans-fer'
Dis'count	dis-count'	Trans'port	trans-port'
Es'cort	es-cort'	Un'dress	un-dress'
Es'say	es-say'	Up'start	up-start'
Ex'port	ex-port'		

115. Of the words in the above table, *coment, complot, essay, increase, perfume, permit, retail, survey, and undress*, when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. — See these words in the Dictionary. — The words *contents* and *detail*, as nouns, are often pronounced, in accordance with this analogy, with the accent on the first syllable.

118. The following trisyllables, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third :—

Nouns.	Verbs.
Count'nercharge	countercharge'
Count'nercharm	countercharm'
Count'nercheck	countercheck'
Count'nermand	countermand'
Count'nermarch	countermarch'
Count'nermine	countermine'
Count'nerpoise	counterpoise'
Count'nersign	countersign'
Int'nerchange	interchange'
Int'nerdict	interdict'
O'vercharge	overcharge'
O'verflow	overflow'
O'vermatch	overmatch'
O'verthrow	overthrow'
Reg'rimand	regrimand'

119. A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words, which are used as verbs, and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; and *attribute*, as a noun, is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb, on the second. A class of words with the termination *ate* have the distinct sound of long *a*, when used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a*, when used as nouns or adjectives; of this class are *deliberate*, *intimate*, *mediate*, *moderate*, &c. The word *intervene*, when used as a verb, is pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e*, in the last syllable, than when used as a noun. The verb *prophecy* has the full sound of long *y*; and the noun *prophecy*, the obscure sound of *y* or *a*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

120. All words ending in *sion* and *tion* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *dissol'u'tion*, *declara'tion*, *medita'tion*, &c.

121. Words ending in *ia*, *iæ*, *ial*, *ian*, *ious*, and *ious*, have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *regu'lar*, *dema'nias*, *impe'rial*, *meri'dian*, *quies'cent*, *male'dic'ious*. If *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, or *x*, precede the vowels *i* or *æ*, in these terminations, the vowels are generally blended with the word or vowels which follow, being pronounced in one syllable; as, *benef'icial*, *magi'cian*, *feri'dous*, *loqu'a'cious*, *dissol'u'cions*, *cour'a'geous*, *ambig'u'ous*, *contem'ptuous*, *anxi'ous*. The only exception to this rule, in relation to placing the accent, is the word *aleg'iac*, which is commonly

pronounced *aleg'ias*, though some pronounce it, in accordance with the rule, *ale'gias*.

120. Words ending in *cal* and *ical* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *heli'cal*, *alphabet'ical*, *funer'ical*, *geograph'ical*, *post'i'cal*, &c. In words of this termination, the vowels in the accented syllable, if followed by a consonant, are short, except *u*, which is long; as, *eu'biol' m'ale'nt*, *scorbu'tical*.

121. Words ending in *is* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *algebra'ic*, *metal'lic*, *epidem'ic*, *scientif'ic*, *harmen'ic*, *paralyt'ic*. If a consonant immediately precedes the *i*, the vowels in the accented syllable are short, except the vowel *u*, which is long, if it is followed by a single consonant; as, *chere'b'ic*, *scorbu'tic*, *sulphu'ric*, *tellu'ric*, &c.; but if *u* is followed by two consonants, it is sometimes short; as, *fun'tis*, *ru'tis*; and sometimes long; as, *ru'bric*, *lu'bric*. The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ar'senic*, (as a noun,) *arith'metic*, *bich'o'prie*, *cath'o'lic*, *chol'eric*, *ophen'oric*, *her'e'tic*, *lu'natic*, *pol'itis*, *rhe'atic*, and *tur'meria*. The following words, *climacteric*, *empiric*, *phlegmatic*, *splenetic*, according to some orthoëpists, are conformed to the rule, and according to others, they are exceptions to it.

122. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *cal*, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *be'real*, *corpo'real*, *incorpo'real*, *cu'neal*, *empy'real*, *eth'e'ral*, *funer'ial*, *homoge'neal*, *heteroge'neal*, *lac'teal*, *lin'cal*, *or'deal*, *subterra'neal*; except *hymen'eal*, which has the penultimate accent.

123. Of words ending in *ean*, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ce'ru'lean*, *hyperbe'rean*, *hercu'lean*, *mediterra'nean*, *subterra'nean*, *tartar'ean*; but the following are pronounced by the principal orthoëpists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: *adamante'an*, *Atlante'an*, *colosse'an*, *empyre'an*, *epicure'an*, *Europe'an*, *hymene'an*, *pygme'an*. With regard to *European*, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule; while *herculean* and *cerulean* subvert

to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

194. Words ending in *tude*, *cy*, *ify*, and *ity*, have their accent on the antepenultimate; as, *for'titude*, *rar'cy*, *diver'sify*, *liberal'ity*, *impu'rity*, *vari'ety*, *insensibility*.

195. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ulous*, *mous*, *erous*, and *orons*, have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, *sed'ulous*, *velu'minous*, *vocifer'ous*, *carnivorous*: except *cano'rous*

and *sano'rous*, which have the accent on the penultimate.

196. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ative*, have the accent on the antepenultimate, or on the preceding syllable; as, *rel'ative*, *appel'lative*, *commu'nitive*, *spec'ulative*. The only exception is *creat'ive*.

197. Words ending in *tive*, preceded by a consonant, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *attrac'tive*, *invec'tive*, *presump'tive*; except *ad'jective* and *sub'stative*.

ORTHOËPY AND ORTHOËPISTS.

198. The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoëpists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

199. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought,—this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature; and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthoëpists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good society in that city is not uniform, and no two orthoëpists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

200. It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided, in their pronunciation, by the usage of London? To this it may be answered, that it is advisable for American writers and speakers to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must have a predominant influence with respect to

writing and speaking it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority? There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank as a centre of intelligence and fashion,—no one which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English literature. Pronunciation in the United States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of the English orthoëpists, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally circulated and used in this country, as they have been in England; and there is, undoubtedly, a more general conformity to London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States, than there is throughout Great Britain.

201. Although it is not to be questioned, that, with respect to the many millions who speak the English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and conformed to the practice of the best society with which we have intercourse, we may have no sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered, that, in speech as in manners, he who is the most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

120. "For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, "the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many words of which the pronunciation in England is, at present, better conformed to the spelling than it was formerly; and the principle of conformity between the manner of writing and speaking the language, has been carried somewhat further in the United States than in England. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged, rather than checked.

121. Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthoëpists, in their efforts to settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the sounds of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to form such a system as will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mistake; and, if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregularities, which cannot be subjected to any general rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous

in relation to which there is a disagreement among the best orthoëpists.

124. In the preparation of this work, PRONUNCIATION has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and this work is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class of words, for which a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists.

125. The following Table exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthoëpists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters cannot be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes with regard to the respelling of the words, are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those employed in this work are substituted, indicating, in all cases, the same sounds of the letters.

		* Sheridan.	Walker.	Jameson.	Smart.
ā-bil'ē-ty	ā-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'ē-ty	ā-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'ē-tē	ā-bil'ē-tē
ā-v'ēr-ēje	ā-v'ēr-ēj	ā-v'ēr-ēje	ā-v'ēr-ēje	ā-v'ēr-ēje	ā-v'ēr-ēje
dē-īl'b'ēr-āte, v.	dē-īl'b'ēr-āt	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte
dē-īl'b'ēr-āte, a.	dē-īl'b'ēr-āt	dē-īl'b'ēr-āt	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte	dē-īl'b'ēr-āte
ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāt	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāte	ēd'ū-kāte
fā-t'ūr	fā'tūr	fā'tshūr	fā'tshūr	fā'tē'yēr	fā't'ch'oor
īm-pēt'q-ōis	īm-pēt'q-ōis	īm-pēt'tā-ūs	īm-pētsh'ū-ūs	īm-pēt'ū-ūs	īm-pēt'ū-ūs
īn'tēr-ēt, v.	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt
īn'tēr-ēt, a.	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt	īn'tēr-ēt
mōd'ēr-āte, v.	mōd'ēr-āt	mōd'dēr-āte	mōd'dēr-āte	mōd'dēr-āte	mōd'dēr-āt
mōd'ēr-āte, a.	mōd'ēr-āt	mōd'dēr-āt	mōd'dēr-āt	mōd'dēr-āte	mōd'dēr-āt
nā't'yū-rāl	nā't'yū-rāl	nā't'shūr-āl	nā't'shūr-āl	nā't'ū-rāl	nā't'ch'oo-rāl
nā't'yūr	nā't'yūr	nā't'shūr	nā't'shūr	nā'tē'yūr	nā't'ch'oor
ō-bē'dē-ēt	ō-bē'dē-ēt	ō-bē'dē-ēt	ō-bē'dē-ēt	ō-bē'dē-ēt	ō-bē'dē-ēt
vēr'tū-ūs	vēr'tū-ūs	vēr'tshū-ūs	vēr'tshū-ūs	vēr'tū-ūs	vēr't'ch'oo-ūs

126. In relation to all the words here exhibited, these orthoëpists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciation of words, namely, the syllable on which the accent is to be placed, and the quantity of the word in the accented syllable. Though with regard to the mode of representing the pronunciation of most of these words, there is considerable diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the pronunciations intended to be expressed differ, in reality, much less than it would seem to

do; and that, in numerous instances, these orthoëpists agreed much better in their practice, than in their mode of indicating it.

127. There is an obvious difference in the quantity and stress of voice with which the last syllables of the words *deliberate* and *moderate* are pronounced, when verbs and when adjectives. All these orthoëpists mark the *a* long in the last syllable of these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark the *a* long when adjectives; Walker shortens the *a* in the

adjective *moderate*; Sheridan changes the *e* in both of the words, when adjectives, into short *a*. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short *e*, or short or long *a*; and with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced, that to mark them with a distinct sound, either long or short, would tend rather to mislead than to assist in pronouncing them.

138. With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom, in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty, as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoëpists about the sound of words, always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been carried out in this Dictionary, much more thoroughly than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as the greater part of the works which are made use of, as the principal authorities, have been published since his time. With respect to many of these words, it is difficult to decide what method is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the compiler has indicated a preference will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but even when it is not, the mode which the reader may deem preferable will be found included within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

139. Two modes of pronouncing a word are, in many instances, given, besides the forms included within the brackets; and alternatives of this sort would have been presented in other cases, if different modes had not been cited from respectable authorities. The compiler has not intended, in any case, to give his own sanction to a form which is not supported either by usage, authority, or analogy. He has, however, in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, given the preference to a mode, which, in the exercise of his own judgment,

independent of the authorities, he would have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste or to the result of his own limited observation law to those who may differ from him, and agree with perhaps the more common use. But, though it has not been his design to make innovations, or to encourage provincial or American peculiarities, yet he has not always given preference to the mode of pronunciation which is supported by the greatest weight of the authorities cited; and, where orthoëpists are divided, he has generally been inclined to countenance that mode which is most conformable to analogy or to orthography.

140. In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respect nor the notation of the orthoëpists cited, has been generally exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their peculiar difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important.

141. The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoëpists are frequently brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Becket, Entick, Scott, Nares, and several others besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster.

142. The different English orthoëpists, who are made use of as authorities, are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely-extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some, who have succeeded him, have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

143. Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present usage.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. The English language, with respect to its orthography, has been subject to more or less change ever since its first formation. The mode of spelling of a considerable number of its words is still unsettled, and there are some in regard to which it is difficult to determine what orthography is most to be approved.

2. Two of the most noted diversities, with regard to English orthography, are found in the two classes of words ending in *is* or *ick*, and in *or* or *our*; as, *music*, *public*, or *music*, *public*; *favour*, *honour*, or *favcur*, *honour*.

3. With respect to the *k* in the class of words referred to, it is now almost universally omitted by the best authors, both in England and America. It is, however, retained in monosyllables; as, *stick*, *brick*, *lect*; and in some dissyllables ending in *ock*; as, *hillock*, *hemlock*, &c. The verbs *to frolic*, *to mimic*, *to physic*, and *to traffic*, are written without a final *k* in the present tense; but, on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the *k* must be used, to keep the *c* hard; as, *trafficked*, *trafficking*.

4. The question respecting the letter *u*, in words ending in *or* or *our*,—as, *favour*, *honour*, or *favcur*, *honour*,—is attended with much more difficulty. Most of the words of this class are originally from the Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the French, having the termination, in that language, of *our*; as, *favour*, *honour*; and this is the reason assigned by Johnson for retaining the *u*. But he is far from being consistent in applying the principle; for, with respect to the class of words which have the termination *or* in Latin, and *our* in French, he gives many of them with the *u*, and many of them without it.

5. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary with the *u* in the last syllable:—

ambuscour	demeanour	fulgour
astour	disfavour	governour
astour	dishonour	harbour
astour	dolour	honour
astour	empour	horour
behaviour	enamour	humour
under	endavour	inferiour
chance	error	intercessour
chance	favour	interiour
chance	servour	labour
chance	favour	marcour

misbehaviour	rigour	tenour
misdeameour	rumour	terror
neighbour	savour	tremour
odour	saviour	tumour
orator	splendour	valour
ostentatour	successour	vapour
parour	succour	vigour
possessour	superiour	warriour
rancour	tabour	

6. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary without the *u* in the last syllable immediately before *r*:—

actor	doctor	lentor	protector
antecessor	editor	licitor	rector
anditor	elector	liquor	sculptor
author	equator	manor	seignior
captor	executor	mirror	sector
censor	exterior	motor	senator
collector	factor	pastor	senior
conductor	fantor	posterior	stupor
confessor	inquisitor	preceptor	tailor
creditor	inspector	predecessor	torpor
director	languor	professor	tutor

7. The same principle will apply to the orthography of the last syllable of most of the words in the two lists; and the inconsistency will be obvious by merely comparing the words *anterior* and *interior*, which are written by Johnson with the *u*, with *posterior* and *exterior*, which are written without it.

8. With regard to retaining or omitting the *u* in this class of words, there is a great want of uniformity in general usage. In the United States, it is the prevailing, though by no means the universal practice, to exclude the *u* from all of these words. In England, the prevailing practice is to retain the *u* in such of the words above enumerated, as are not derived from the Latin, viz., *armour*, *behaviour*, *demeanour*, *enamour*, *endavour*, *harbour*, *misbehaviour*, *misdeameour*, *neighbour*, *parlour*, *saviour*, *succour*, and *tabour*, and also in the following dissyllables, which are of Latin origin, viz., *arbour*, *ardour*, *candour*, *clameur*, *colour*, *favour*, *ferveur*, *flavour*, *honour*, *humour*, *labour*, *odour*, *rancour*, *rigour*, *rumour*, *splendour*, *valour*, *vapour*, *vigour*, and to omit the *u* in most, if not all, of the rest. A very few persons retain the *u* in the above enumerated words which are not of Latin origin, and omit it in all the others. The eye is offended at being

a word spelled in a manner to which it is unaccustomed; and the eyes of most readers would now be offended at seeing *emperor*, *inférieur*, *crouton*, *peccassour*, *successeur*, and *errew*, written with the *u*; and those of many are offended by seeing *fewer*, *honer*, and *sawier*, written without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission; and the rule which entirely excludes the *u* from this class of words, and which is in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, is the most convenient, if not the most unexceptionable method.

9. The following rules of orthography may be useful in relation to several classes of words.

10. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, (as *plan*;) and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable, (as *regret*;) double the final consonant of the verb, on assuming an additional syllable; as, *plan*, *planned*; *regret*, *regretted*;—but, if a diphthong precedes the last consonant, (as *join*;) or the accent is not on the last syllable, (as *suffer*;) the consonant is not doubled; as, *join*, *joined*; *suffer*, *suffered*.

11. There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter *l*, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel*, *travelling*, *travelled*, *traveller*; *libel*, *libelling*, *libelled*, *libeller*, *libellous*. But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l*; as, *parallelled*, *unparalleled*.

12. The following list comprises the verbs ending in *l*, which, though they have not the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final *l*.—

apparel	dishevel	handseel	model	rival
bevel	drivel	hatchel	panel	rowel
bowel	duel	imperil	parcel	shovel
cancel	embowel	jewel	pencil	shrivel
carol	enamel	kennel	peril	snivel
cavil	empanel	label	pistol	tassel
channel	equal	level	pommel	trammel
chisel	gambol	libel	quarrel	travel
counsel	gravel	marshal	ravel	tunnel
cudgel	grovel	marvel	revel	unravel

13. The derivatives of these verbs are spelled, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single *l*; and this mode is also more or less favored by the lexicographers Ash and Walker, by Bishop Lowth, and by some other scholars; and it evidently better accords with the analogy

of the language, though the prevailing usage is to double the *l*.

14. The verb *to bias* commonly doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing*, *biased*, *biaser*. The verb *to kidnap*, on assuming another syllable, always doubles the *p*; and the word *worship* also, according to general usage, does so; as, *kidnapping*, *kidnapped*, *kidnapper*; *worshipping*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*.

15. There is some diversity in usage, with respect to several other verbs ending in *p*, and also with respect to several ending in *t*, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant, when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is, to write them without doubling the final consonant; as, *benefit*, *benefited*; *gallop*, *galloping*.

16. There is a class of words, ending in *tre*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c., which are by some written *center*, *meter*, &c.; but the former mode is supported by the prevailing usage.

17. There is a diversity with respect to the use of the letters *s* and *z* in a number of verbs ending in *ise* or *ize*; but in this Dictionary, verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in *ιζε*, and others formed after the same analogy, are written with the termination *ize*; as, *agonize*, *characterize*.

18. Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a*; as, *blamable*, *movable*, not *blameable*, *moveable*; except those of which the primitive word ends in *ce* or *ge*; in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, *peaceable*, *changeable*.

19. Compound words, formed by prefixing a word or syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all*, retain the double *l*; as, *appall*, *befall*, *betwixt*, *downfall*, *forestall*, *foxhall*, *headstall*, *install*, *inthrall*, *laystall*, *miscall*, *overfall*, *recall*, *seccall*, *thumbstall*, *waterfall*, *windfall*.—*Withal*, *therewithal*, and *wherewithal*, end with a single *l*.

20. A class of other compound words retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridewell*, *foretell*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *moatmill*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*.

21. Nouns of the singular number ending in *ey* form their plural by adding *s* only to the singular; as, *attorney*, *attorneys*; *valley*, *valleys*. These plurals are often erroneously written *attornies* and *vallies*.

22. Nouns ending in *e*, preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of *s*; as, *camoe*, *camoes*; *folie*, *folies*; but if the final *e* is preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *carge*, *cargoes*. The

following nouns, however, *caule, conte, grotto, jante, portico, rotunde, saiso, sole, tyre, duodecime, octavo, quarto, &c.*, commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *caules, contes*. Yet, with respect to the plural of these words, usage is not uniform; as the plural of *quarto*, for example, is sometimes seen written *quarters*, and sometimes *quarteens*.

23. There is a class of words, which have, in their derivation, a twofold origin, from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or *in*, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, *en- close* or *in- close*, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *en-*

sure. A few of this class of words are found in the following vocabulary, and others are noticed in the Dictionary.

24. The following words are generally written without an *e* after *g*: *abridgment, acknowledgment, and judgment*; though many write them with it, — *abridgement, acknowledgement, and judgement*, — as Johnson and other lexicographers spell *lodgement*.

25. In some cases, words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported; as, for example, *connection* or *connexion*, *despatch* or *dispatch*, *hinderance* or *hindrance*, *jail* or *gaol*, *preterite* or *preterit*, *recognition* or *recognisance*, *show* or *shew*, *sceptic* or *skeptic*, *thresh* or *thresh*, and various others.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following Vocabulary contains but few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the preceding remarks; but, with the exception of these classes, it comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with. — Further remarks on the subject of English orthography may be seen in the Introduction to the *Universal and Critical Dictionary*.

The orthography in the left-hand column is

deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferable; but with respect to the authority of that in the right-hand column, there is a great diversity. In some cases, it is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left-hand, and in some, it has but a very feeble support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelled, when used in different senses; as, *draught* or *draft*, *forts* or *fort*, *subtle* or *subtile*, &c.

	A.				
<i>Abatis</i>	Abatis	<i>Eolian</i> ; see	Eolian	<i>Allege</i>	Alledge
<i>Abbey</i>	Abby	<i>Eolic</i> ; see	Eolite	<i>Allocution</i>	Adlocution
<i>Absevoir</i>	Abbrevoir	<i>Eolopile</i> ; see	Eolopile	<i>Alloy</i>	Alloy
<i>Abridgment</i>	Abridgement	<i>Aerie</i>	Ayry, Eyr	<i>Almanac</i>	Almanack
<i>Accessory</i>	Accessary	<i>Æsthetic</i>	Esthetic	<i>Almonry</i>	Almry, Ambry
<i>Accountant</i>	Accomptant	<i>Æsthetics</i>	Esthetics	<i>Alnager</i>	{ Alnagar, Aul-
<i>Ache</i>	Ake	<i>Ætiology</i> ; see	Etiology		nager
<i>Achieve</i>	Atchieve	<i>Affecter</i>	Affecter	<i>Alum</i>	Alum
<i>Addible</i>	Addable	<i>Affeer</i>	Affear, Affere	<i>Amassment</i>	Amasment
<i>Adipocero</i>	Adipocire	<i>Affiliate</i>	Adffiliate	<i>Ambassador</i>	Embassador
<i>Adjudgment</i>	Adjudgement	<i>Affiliation</i>	Adffiliation	<i>Ambergris</i>	Ambergrise
<i>Admittible</i>	Admittable	<i>Affraid</i>	Affraid	<i>Ambs-ace</i>	Ames-ace
<i>Admittitions</i>	Asctitious	<i>Aghast</i>	Agast	<i>Amercement</i>	Amerciament
<i>Adulterous</i>	Adultress	<i>Agriculturist</i>	Agriculturalist	<i>Amiability</i>	Amability
<i>Advatise</i>	Advertize	<i>Aide-de-camp</i>	Aid-de-camp	<i>Amice</i>	Amess
<i>Advstry</i>	Avoutry	<i>Aisle, church</i> ,	Ise	<i>Amortise</i>	Amortize
<i>Advowee</i>	Avowee	<i>Alchemical</i>	Alchymical	<i>Anana</i>	Anana
<i>Advowson</i>	Advowzen	<i>Alchemist</i>	Alchymist	<i>Anapest</i>	Anapest
<i>Adze</i>	Edze	<i>Alchemy</i>	Alchymy	<i>Anapestic</i>	Anapestic
<i>Edile</i> ; see	Edile	<i>Alcoran</i>	Alkoran, Koran	<i>Ancestral</i>	Ancestral
<i>Enigma</i> ; see	Enigma	<i>Alexipharmac</i>	Alexipharmac	<i>Antient</i>	Antient
		<i>Alkahest</i>	Alcahest	<i>Anclentry</i>	Anchentry
		<i>Alkali</i>	Alcali	<i>Andiron</i>	Handiron

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY

Calceus	Calcareous	Cedilla	Cerilla	Chack
Calcan	Calcdrom	Ceiling	Cieling	Chyster
Calender	Kalender	Celt	Kelt	Cobbler
Calends	Kalends	Celtic	Keltic	Cocoa
Caliber, or	Calibres	Centiped	Centipede	Coddle
Calipers	Callipers	Centre	Center	Cellic
Calph	Calif, Kaliph	Chalcedony	Calcedony	Colf
Call	Callik	Chaldron	Chalder	Colffure
Calligraphy	Calligraphy	Chalice	Calice	Coke
Calote	Callot	Chameleon	Camleon	Colander
Caloyer	Kaloyer	Chamols	Shamols	Colic
Calthrop	Calthrop	Champaign	Champain	College
Calyz	Calix	Champerly	Champarty	Colliery
Cameo	Cammion	Chant	Chaunt	Colter
Caniot	Cambiot	Chap	Chop	Comfrey
Camele	Camelet	Char, or	Chare	Commander
Campier	Chamomille	Chase	Chore	Commissioner
Camp	Campfire	Chastely	Chace	Compatible
Canal	Candle	Chastely	Chastly	Complete
Cannel	Kannel	Chasteness	Chastness	Concordat
Cannoeer	Cannonier	Check	Cheque	Confectioner
Cano	Canon	Checker	Chequer	Confidant, a
Cantilver	Cantilver	Cheer	Chear	Congalable
Cantilver	Cantilver	Chemical	Chymical	Connection
Cantilver	Cantilver	Chemist	Chymist	Connective
Canva, cloth,	Canvass	Chemistry	Chymistry	Consecrator
Caprile	Cabrile	Chestnut	Chesnut	Contemporar
Carbine	Carbine	Chillahedron	Chilliedron	Contra-dance
Carbineer	Carbineer	Chillness	Chilness	Control
Carat	Caract, Carat	Chintz	Chints	Controllable
Caravanary	Caravansera	Choir	Quire	Controller
Caraway	Caravanseri	Choke	Chok	Conversible
Carcass	Caraway	Choos	Chuse	Gony
Carnelian	Carcass	Chorister	Quirister	Cosy-burrow
Carnelian	Carnelian	Chyle	Chile	Coomb, 4 bus
Catalytic	Carolitic	Chylifactive	Chilifactive	Copier
Cartel	Chartel	Cider	Cydar, Sider	Coping
Cartridge	Cartrage	Cigar	Segar	Copse
Cassida	Casava	Cimeter	Cimitor	Coquette, a.
Cassava	Cassavi	Scymitar	Cymetar	Corbel
Cassimere	Kerseymere	Cion; see	Scymetar	Cordovan
Cassowary	Cassowary	Cipher	Scimitar	Correlative
Caste, class,	Cast	Clam, a.	Simitar	Cosy
Castellan	Castellan	Clarinet	Seion	Cot
Castory	Castelary	Clew	Cypher	Cotillon
Castrol	Castoril	Clinch	Clamm	Counsellor,
Catchpoll	Catchpole	Cloak	Clarionet	Courant
Catchup	Catsup	Clodpoll	Clue	Courtesan
Catharine	Catharine	Cluff, or	Clench	Courtesy
Cauliflower	Katharine	Cloth	Cloke	Covin
Causeway, or	Coliflower	Clothe	Clodpole	Covinous
Cavation	Causey	Clothes	Clough	Cowen
Cavine	Cavation		Clothe	Cowenage
Caw	Caviar		Cloths	
	Kaw			

Cranech	Cranch
Crawfish	Crayfish
Creek, v	Creek
Crier	Cryer
Cronlet	Cronlet
Crowd	Croud
Crowfoot	Crowfoot
Cruse, crust,	Cruise
Crum	Crum
Crusade	Croisade
Crystal	Chrystal
Cucurbit	Cucurbitte
Cue	Queue
Curpo	Querpo
Culass	Culeh
Cuneiform	Cuniform
Cupel	{ Cappel Coppel
Curb	Kerb
Curtain	Courtine
Cutlass	Cutias
Cyclopaedia	Cyclopedia
Cyst	Cist
Cysted	Cisted
Czar	Tzar, Tsear

D.

Dactyl	Dactyle
Daily	Dayly
Daisied	Dazied
Damaskoon, v.	Damaskin
Damson	Damascene
Dandruff	Dandriff
Danegelt	Dangelt
Darn	Dearn
Daub	Dawb
Debarcation	Debarcation
Debonair	Debonnair
Decoy	Duckoy
Decrepid	Decrepid
Defence	Defense
Defier	Defyer
Deflection	Deflexion
Defleur	Deflower
Deift	Delf, Delph
Delphine	Delphin
Deltoide	Deltoide
Demain	{ Demean
Demesne	
Demarcation	Demarkation
Democrat	Democrate
Denizen	Denison
Dependant, n.	Dependent
Dependence	Dependence
Dependent, a.	Dependant

Depost	Deposite
Desert, n.	Desart
Desolator	Desolator
Despatch, or	Dispatch
Desert, n.	Desart
Detector	Detector
Detorsion	Detortion
Detractor	Detractor
Develap	Develope
Development	Developement
Devest, or	Divest
Dexterous	Dextrous
Diadrom	Diadrome
Dieresis	Dieresis
Diarrhea	Diarrhea
Dike, or	Dyke
Dime	Disme
Diocese	Diocess
Disburden	Disburthen
Discount	Discompt
Disfranchise	Diffanchise
Disfranchise- ment	Diffanchise- ment
Dishabille	Deshabille
Disinthrall	{ Disenthral Disunthral
Disk, or	Disc
Dispatch, or	Despatch
Disceize	Disceise
Disceixin	Disceisin
Disceisor	Disceisor
Dissolvable	Dissoluble
Distention	Distension
Distrainor	Distrainer
Diversity	Diversity
Divest, or	Devest
Docket	Doquet
Doctress	Doctress
Dodecahedron	Dodecaedron
Domicile	Domicil
Doomsday-book	Domesday-book
Dory, Doree	Dorey
Dote	Doat
Doubleton	Doubleton
Dowry	Dowery
Downfall	Downfal
Drachm, or	Dram
Dragoman	{ Drogoman Druggerman
Draught, or	Draft
Dribblet	Dribblet
Drier	Dryer
Drought	Drouth
Dryly	Drily
Drynness	Driness
Dutchees	Dutchees

Duchy	Dutchy
Dulness	Dullness
Dungeon	Donjon
Dunghill	Dunghill
Durees	Duresse
Dye, color,	Die
Dyeing, coloring,	Dying

E.

Eavesdropper	Evesdropper
Eccentric	Excentric
Economics	OEconomics
Ecstasy,	{ Ecstasy Extasy
Ecstatic	Extatié
Ecumenical	OEcumenical
Edile	Ædile
Eke	Eek
Enbalm	Imbalm
Embank, or	Imbank
Embankment	Imbankment
Embargo	Imbargo
Embark	Imbark
Embarkation	Embarcation
Embase	Imbase
Embassy	Ambassy
Embed, or	Imbed
Embedded, or	Imbedded
Embezzle	Imbezzle
Embezzlement	Imbezzlement
Emblason	Imblason
Embody	Imbody
Embolden	Imbolden
Emborder	Imborder
Emboak	Imboak
Embosom, or	Imbosom
Emboss	Imboss
Embowel	Imbowel
Embower	Imbower
Empale	Impale
Empanel, or	{ Empannel Impanel Impannel
Empoison	Impoison
Empoverish, or	Impoverish
Empower	Impower
Empress,	Emperess
Encage, or	Incase
Encenia	Encenia
Enchant	Inchant
Enchase	Inchase
Encircle	Incircle
Enclose, or	Inclose
Enclosure, or	Inclosure
Encroach	Increase

Incumber	Incumber
Incumbence	Incumbence
Incyclopedia	Encyclopedia
Indamage	Indamage
Indear	Indear
Indict; see	Indict
Indite; see	Indite
Induce; see	Induce
Indow	Indow
Indue	Indue
Indueble	Indueble
Indueff	Indueff
Infanchise	Infanchise
Ingelder	Ingelder
Ingorge	Ingorge
Ingrain	Ingrain
Inhance	Inhance
Inigma	Inigma
Injctn	Injctn
Inlard	Inlard
Inlarge	Inlarge
Inlighten	Inlighten
Inlet	Inlet
Inlumine	Inlumine
Inquire, or	Inquire
Inquiry, or	Inquiry
Inrol	Inrol
Inrolment	Inrolment
Inshrine	Inshrine
Insure, or	Insure
Insure, or	Insure
Intail	Intail
Intangle	Intangle
Enterprize	Enterprize
Inthronc	Inthronc
Eathymene	Eathymene
Intice	Intice
Intire	Intire
Entierty	Entierty
Intitle	Intitle
Intitule	Intitule
Intomb	Intomb
Entrance	Entrance
Intrap	Intrap
Intrest	Intrest
Envelope, v.	Envelope
Envelopement	Envelopement
Etolpille	Etolpille
Epanlette	Epanlette
Epigraph	Epigraph
Equary	Equary
Equangular	Equangular
Equivoque	Equivoque
Era	Era
Escamote	Escamote

Escalade	Escalade
Eschalot	Eschalot
Eschtoire	Eschtoire
Escutcheon	Escutcheon
Espouse, v.	Espouse
Estafette	Estafette
Ethetica, or	Ethetica
Estoppel	Estoppel
Etiology	Etiology
Extractor	Extractor
Expense	Expense
Exanguine	Exanguine
Exact	Exact
Exiccate	Exiccate
Exiccation	Exiccation
Exiccative	Exiccative
Exsuccous	Exsuccous
Extrinsical	Extrinsical
Exudation	Exudation
Exude	Exude
Eyry, or	Aerie, Ayry

F.

Fuoccs	Fuoccs
Fagot	Fagot
Fairy	Faery
Fakir	Faquir
Falchion	Fanichion
Falcon	Falcon
Fantasy	Phantasy
Farther, or	Further
Farthest, or	Farthest
Farthingale	Fardingale
Fecal	Fecal
Felly	Felloe
Felon	Fellon
Felapar	Feldspar
Ferrule	Ferrel
Ferule	Verral
Fend	Fend
Feodal	Feodal
Feodality	Feodality
Feodatory	Feodatory
Feuillemorts	Fueillemorts
Fie	Fy
Filgree	Filigrane
Filgree	Filgree
Filgree	Filgree
Filhibeg	Filhibeg
Filhibeg	Filhibeg
Filly	Filly
Finery, a, ferge, Finary	

Firman	Firman
Fizgig	Fishgig
Flageolet	Flageolet
Fleam	Phleam
Flets	Flets
Flier	Flyer
Flotage	Flotage
Flour, meal,	Flower
Flower-de-luce	Flour de-lis
Flogelman	Flogelman
Flogelman	Flogelman
Fluke	Flook
Fotus	Fotus
Foretell	Foretell
Foretell	Foretell
Forray	Foray
Fort, strong side,	Fort
Fosse	Foss
Foundry, or	Foundry
Franc, coin,	Frank
Frenetic	Phrenetic
Frenzy	Phrensy
Frieze	Frieze
Frigate	Frigat
Frit	Fritt
Frizzle	Fizzle
Fruentaceous	Fruentaceous
Fruemty	Fruemty
Fruemty	Fruemty
Frustum	Frustum
Fuel	Fewel
Fugleman, or	Fugleman
Fulfil	Fulfill
Fulfilment	Fulfillment
Fulness	Fullness
Furlough	Furlow
Further, or	Farther
Furthest, or	Farthest
Fusce	Fusil

G.

Gabardine	Gaberdine
Gairish	Gairish
Gallot	Galliot
Galoche	Goloche
Gamut	Gammut
Gangue, in ore,	Gang
Gantlet	Gantelope
Gaol	Jail
Garroteer	Garrotteer
Gange	Gage

Gager	Gager	Gaeteague	Grotesk	Hibernato	Hybernato
Gagk	Golt	Groundsill	Groundsol	Hibernation	Hybernation
Gauntlet, <i>glove</i> , Gauntlet		Group	Groups	Hiccough, <i>or</i>	Hickup
Gayety	Gaiety	Guarantee	Guaranty	Hinderance	Hindrance
Gayty	Gaily	Guild, <i>or</i>	Gild	Hip, <i>v.</i>	Hyp
Gazelle	Gazel	Guilder, <i>or</i>	Gilder	Hippocras	Hippocras
Gear	Geer	Guillotine	Guillotin	Hoarhound	Hoarhound
Gelatine	Gelatin	Gulf	Gulph	Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch
Gelly; <i>see</i>	Jelly	Gunwale	Gunnel	Holden	Hoyden
Genet	Ginnet	Gurnet	Gournet	Holiday, <i>or</i>	Holiday
	Jennet		Gypsey	Hollo	Hollo
Gersalcon	Gyr Falcon	Gypsy	Gipsy	Halloo	Hollow
Germ	Germ	Gyre	Gire	Holster	Holdster
Ghastly	Gastly	Gyve	Give		Homony
Ghibelline	Gibelline			Hominy	Homony
Ghyll, <i>ravine</i> , Gill				Hone	Hanne
Gibberish	Geberish			Honeyed	Honied
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe			Hoop, <i>or</i>	Whoop
Giglot	Giglet	Haggard	Hagard	Hooping-cough, Whooping	cough
Gimlet	Gimblet	Haggess	Haggie		
Gimnal	Jymold	Ha-ha	Haw-haw		
Gingle; <i>see</i>	Jingle	Hake	Haick	Hoot	Whoot
Girasole	Girasol	Halberd	Halbert	Horde	Hord
Girth, <i>or</i>	Girt, Gerth	Hale, <i>leaky</i> , Hail	Holli	Hornblende	Hornblend
Glave	Glave	Halibut	Holibat	Hostler	Ostler
Glasier	Glasier	Halliards	Halyards	Household	Household
Glede	Glead	Halloo	Hollo, Holica	Housewife	Huswife
Gleat	Ghour	Hame, <i>or</i>	Haum	Howlet	Houlet
Gleze	Gloze	Handicrafts-	Handicrafts-	Hub	Hob
Glue	Glew	man	man	Hydrangea	Hydrangia
Gluey	Gluy	Hards	Hurds	Hypothenuse	Hypotenuse
Gnarled	Knarled	Harebell	Hairbell		
Good-by	Good-bye	Harebrained	Hairbrained		
Gore	Gour	Harem	Haram		
Gormand	Gourmand	Harier	Harrier		
Gormandise	Gourmandize	Harslet	Hasket		
Governante	Governant	Hatebel	Hetchel		
Graft	Graff	Hackle	Heckle		
Grandam	Granam	Haul, <i>to drag</i> , Halm	Hawm		
Granddaughter	Granddaughter	Haum	Halm, Hawm		
Granite	Granit	Haunch	Hanch		
Grashopper	Grashopper	Haut, <i>cough</i> , Hoast	Hoboy		
Gray, <i>or</i>	Grey	Hautboy	Hoboy		
	Greece	Hawser	Halsor		
Greece, <i>a step</i> , Grice		Hazel	Hazle		
	Grise	Headache	Headach		
Grenade	Granado	Hearse	Herse		
Grenadier	Granadier	Heartache	Heartach		
Greyhound	Grayhound	Height	Hight		
Griffin	Gryphon	Heighten	Highten		
Griffon		Heinous	Hainous		
Grizzled	Gristled	Hemistich	Hemistick		
Grocer	Grosser	Hemorrhoids	Emaroids		
	Gregorian	Heptameride	Heptameride		
Program	Grogan	Herpetology	Erpetology		
		Hexahedron	Hexaedron		

H.

I.

Icicle	Isicle
Illness	Ilness
Imbank	Embank
Imbitter	Embitter
Imbody, <i>or</i>	Embody
Imborder	Emborder
Imbosom	Embosom
Imbound	Embound
Imbox	Embox
Imbrue	Embrue
Impair	Empair
Impanel	Empanel
Impariance	Empariance
Impasson	Empasson
Implead	Emplead
Imposstrame	Impostame
Impoverish, <i>or</i>	Empoverish
Incage	Encage
Incass	Encass
Incasp	Encasp
Inciose, <i>or</i>	Enciose
Inclosure, <i>or</i>	Enclosure
Increase	Encrase

insect	Encrest
indefatigable	Indefatigable
indefatigable	Indefatigable
indict	Endict
indictment	Endictment
indite	Endite
inditer	Enditer
indocile	Indocile
indomitable	Endomitable
induce	Enduce
inducement	Enducement
inducer	Enducer
infamable	Inferible
inferible	
inflection	Inflection
infold	Enfold
infold	Enfold
infuse	Enfuse
ingraft	Ingraft
ingraft	Engraft
ingratitude	Engratitude
ingrain	Engrain
ingulf	Engulf
inscudo	Inscudo
inquire, or	Enquire
inquirer, or	Enquirer
inquiry, or	Enquiry
insure, or	Assure
instal	Install
installment	Installment
instill	Instill
instructor	Instructor
insurance	Assurance
insure	Assure
insurer	Assurer
interface	Entertace
interplead	Entertlead
interpleader	Entertleader
intraill	Intraill
intrinsical	Intrinsical
intrust	Entrust
intwine	Entwine
inure	Enure
inurement	Enurement
invalid, n.	Invalide
inveigle	Enveigle
inventor	Inventor
inwheel	Enwheel
inwrap, or	Enwrap
inwreath	Enwreath
isle	Isle

J.

Jacquin	Jacquin
Jag	Jagg

Jaggery	Jagry
Jail, or	Goal
Jailer, or	Goal
Jalap	Jakop
Jamb, n.	Jam, Jam
Janizary	Janissary
Jasmine	Jessamine
Jaunt	Jant
Jaunty	Janty
Jelly	Gelly
Jenetting	Geniting
Jetty, Jetty	Jetta, Jatty
Jewelry, or	Jewellery
Jiffy	Giffy
Jingle	Gingle
Jointress	Jointress
Jole, or	Jowl
Jonquille	Jonquill
Joust, n.	Just
Judgment	Judgement
Julap	Julap
Junkot, or	Juncate
Justle, or	Jostle

K.

Kale	Kall, Oall
Kamsin	Khamatin
Kayles	Keels
Keelhaul	Keelhale
Keelson	Kelson
Keg, or	Cag
Kerseysmore, or	Cassimere
Khan	Kan, Kann
Knapack	Snapack
Knarled, or	Gnarled
Knell	Knel

L.

Lackey	Laquey
Lacquer	Lacker
Lair	Lare
Lambdoidal	Lamdoidal
Lance	Launce
Landscape	Landskip
Landsman	Landman
Lantern	Lanthorn
Lanyard	Laniard
Launch	Launch
Laundress	Landress
Laureate	Laurent
Lavender	Lavendar
Lee, a plain,	Lee, Ley, Lay
Leach, or	Leech, Letch

Leaven	Leven
Leger	Ledger
Letnice	Lettice
Licence	Licence
Lickerish	Liquorish
Licorice	Liquorice
Lief	Lieve, Leaf
Lilac	Lilach
Lily	Lilly
Linguiform	Lingusform
Litharge	Litharge
Llama, animal,	Lama
Lodestar	Lodestar
Lodestone	Lodestone
Loath, a.	Loth
Loathe, v.	Lothe
Lode, a vela,	Load
Lodgement	Lodgment
Lower	Lour
Luke	Leuke
Lasting, or	Latetring
Lye, from ashes,	Lie, Ley

M.

Maggoty	Maggotty
Maim, or	Mayhem
	Malhem
Matzo	Maiz
Maladminis-	Maladministra-
tration, or	tion
Malecontent	Malcontent
Malefascance	Malfoasance
Malepractice	Malpractice
Maletreat	Maltreat
Malkin	Maukin
Mall	Maul
Mallinders	Mallenders
	Malanders
Mameluke	Mamaluke
Mandarin	Mandarine
Mandatory	Mandatory
Manifestable	Manifestible
Manikin	Mannikin
Manœuvre	Maneuver
Mantle, or	Mantel
Marque, licence,	Mark
Marquee	Markoe
Marquis, or	Marquess
Marshal	Marshall
	Marochal
Marten, or	Martin
Martingale	Martingal
Mask	Masque
Maalin	Maalin
Maalin	Maalin

Mastic	Mastich	Murky	Mirky	Paralyze	Paralyse
Matins	Mattins	Murrhine	Myrrhine	Parol, a.	Parole
Mattress	Matress	Muscle, and	Mussel	Parral	Parrel
	Mattrass	Mustache	Moostache	Parsnip	Paraneep
Meagre	Meager			Partisan	Partizan
Medieval	Medieval		N.	Patrol	Patroll
Meliorate	Ameliorate				Patrole
Menagerie	Menagery	Nail	Nawl	Paver	Pavier
Merchandise	Merchandize	Nankeen	Nankin		Pavior
Mcire, a pool,	Meer	Naught	Nought	Peddler }	Pedlar
Metre	Meter	Negotiate	Negotiate	Pedler }	
Mew	Meaw	Net, a, clear,	Neat	Pedlery	Peddliery
Mewl	Meawl *	Nib	Neb	Peep	Piep
Mileage	Milage	Nobles	Noblesse	Penance	Pennance
Milleped	Millepede	Nombres	Numbles	Penniless	Pennylesse
Miltra	Miltrae, Milrea	Novitiate	Noviciate	Pentahedral	Pentaedral
Miscall	Miscal	Nozie	Nozzle, Nozle	Pentahedron	Pentaedron
Miso }	Mistle	Nuisance	Nusance	Pentile	Pantile
Mizzle }				Peony, or	Piony
Misspell	Mispell		O.	Perch	Pearch
Mispend	Mispend	Oblique	Oblike	Persimmon	Persimon
Missy	Misy	Octahedron	Octaedron	Persistence	Persistance
Mistletoe	Misletoe	Economics ;	Economics	Pewit	Pewet
	Misseltoe	see		Phantasm	Fantasm
Mitre	Miter	Ecumenical	Ecumenical	Phantom	Pantom
Mizzen	Mizen	Offence	Offensa	Phenomenon	Phenomenon
Moccasin	Moccasin	Offuscate	Obfuscate	Phial, or	Vial
	Moggason	Olio	Oglio	Philibeg ; see	Fillibeg
Mocha-stone	Mocho-stone	Omer	Homer	Philter	Philtre
Modillion	Modillon	Opaque	Opake	Phlegm	Flegm
Molasses	Melasses	Orach	Oracho	Phenix	Phenix
	Molosses	Orison	Oralson	Phthisic	Tisic
Moneyed	Monied	Osler	Ozier	Picked, or	Piked
Mongrel	Mungrel	Osmazome	Ozmazome	Picket, and	Piquet
Mood, or	Mode	Ottar	Otto, Otter	Picturesque	Picurnik
Moresque	Moresk	Outrageous	Outragious	Pie	Pye
Morion	Murion	Oxidate	Oxydate	Piebald	Pyeloid
Mortgageor	Mortgagor	Oxide	Oxyde	Pillowbear }	Pillu
Mosque	Mosk	Oxidize	Oxyd	Pillowbe	
	Moscheto	Oyes	Oye	Pine	
	Moschetto			Pine	
	Mosquetoe				
	Mosquetto				
	Muscheto				
Mosquito	Muschetto				
Musquito	Musketoe				
	Musqueto				
	Musquetoe				
	Musquitto				
		Pacha			
Monid	Moid	Pach			
Mulch	Mulsh	Pach			
Mullein	Mullin	Pach			
Multiped	Multipede				
Mummery	Momme				
Murder	Murth				
Murderous	Mur				

Polybedral	Polyedron	Ransom	Ransome	Sabianism, or	Sabaism
Polyhedron	Polyedron	Rarefy	Rarify	Sag, or	Swag
Pummel	Pummel	Raspberry	Rasberry	Salc	Salk
Pustoon, and	Ponton	Ratania	Ratifa, Ratafee	Sainfoin	Saintfoin
Pusy	Poney	Ratan	Rattan	Salic	Salique
Purpise	Porpus	Raven, prey,	Ravin	Sandarach	Sandarac
	Porress	Raze	Rase	Sandiver	Sandever
Portress	Portress	Razure	Rasure	Sarsenet	Sarsenet
Postilion	Postillion	Real, coin,	Rial, Ryal	Sat	Sate
Potato	Potatoe	Rearward	Rereward	Satchel	Sachel
Pottage	Potage	Recall	Recal	Satinet	Satinett
Practice, v.	Practice	Recognizable	Recognisable	Savin	Savine, Sabine
Premunire	Premunire	Recognizance	Recognisance	Savior, or	Saviour
Premise	Premiss	Recognize	Recognise	Scalade	Escalade
Pretence	Pretense	Recognizee	Recognisee	Scalado	Scalado
Preterite, or	Preterit	Recognizor	Recognisor	Scallop	Scollop
Prætor	Prætor	Recompence	Recompence	Scath	Scathe
Prisonbars	Prisonbars	Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Scenery	Scenary
Probate	Probat	Redoubt	Redout	Sceptic	Skeptic
Prophane	Prophane	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sceptical	Skeptical
Protector	Protector	Referable	Referible	Scepticism	Skepticism
Prothonotary-ship	Prothonotari-ship	Referrible		Schist	Shist
		Reflection	Reflexion	Schistose	Shistose
Pumpkin	Pompion	Reflective	Reflexive	Schorl	Shorl
	Pumpion	Reglet	Riglet	Sciagraphy, or	Sciography
Puny, and	Puise	Reindeer	Raindeer	Sciomachy, or	Sciamachy
Pupillary	Pupillary		Ranedeer	Scion	Cion
Purblind	Poreblind	Relic	Relique	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity
Purline	Purline	Renard, or	Reynard	Scirrhouss	Skirrhouss
Pur	Pur	Rennet, or	Runnet	Scirrhus	Schirrhus
Purchain	Parslane	Replier	Replyer		Schirrhus
Pusy	Pusey	Reposit	Reposite		Cissors
Putrify	Putrify	Resistance	Resistance	Scissors	Cizars
Pigmean	Pigmean	Respite	Resnit		Scissars
Pigny	Pigny	Restiff, or		Sconce	Skonce
Pix	Pix	Restiffness		Scotfree	Shotfree
				Screen	Skreen
				Scrofula	Scrophula
				Scymitar; see	Cimeter
				Scy	Sithe
					Sythe
					Sempstress
					Semstress
					Sere
					Sarce
					Secretariship
					Seeth
					Signior
					Signor
					Sein
					Seen
					Selsin
					Sellanders
					Selvage
					Solvedge

Mastic	Mastich	Murky	Mirky	Paralyse	Paralyze
Mattins	Mattins	Murrhine	Myrrhine	Parol, a.	Parole
Mattress	{ Matross	Muscle, and	Muscel	Paral	Parrel
	Matrass	Mustache	Moustache	Paranip	Parnacop
Meagre	Meager			Partisan	Partizan
Medieval	Medleval	N.		Patrol	{ Patroll
Meliorate	Ameliorate	Nall	Nawi		Patrole
Menagerie	Menagery	Nankeen	Nankin	Paver	{ Pavier
Merchandise	Merchandize	Naught	Nought		Pavior
More, a pool,	Meer	Negotiate	Negotiate	Peddler }	Pedlar
Metro	Motor	Net, a. & clear,	Neat	Pedlery }	Peddlerly
Mew	Meaw	Nib	Neb	Peep	Plep
Mewl	Meawl	Noble	Noblese	Penance	Pennance
Millage	Milage	Nombres	Numbles	Penniless	Pennyless
Milleped	Millepede	Novitiate	Novisiata	Pentahedral	Pentaedral
Milrea	Millree, Milrea	Nozle	Nozzle, Noale	Pentahedron	Pentaedron
Miscall	Miscal	Nuisance	Nusance	Pentile	Pantile
Misic }	Mistic			Peony, or	Piony
Misic }				Perch	Pearch
Mispell	Mispell			Persimmon	Persimmon
Mispend	Mispend	Oblique	Oblike	Persistence	Persistance
Mispy	Misy	Octahedron	Octaedron	Pewit	Pewet
Mistake	{ Mistake	Economics ;	Economics	Phantasm	Fantasm
	Mistake	see		Phantom	Fantom
Mitre	Miter	Ecumenical	Ecumenical	Phenomenon	Phnomenon
Mixzen	Misen	Offence	Offensq	Phial, or	Vial
Moccason	{ Moccasin	Offuscate	Obfuscate	Philibeg ; see	Philibeg
	Moggason	Olio	Oglio	Philter	Philtre
Mocha-stone	Mocho-stone	Omer	Homer	Phlegm	Flegm
Modillion	Modillion	Opaque	Opake	Phoenix	Phenix
Molasses	{ Melasses	Orach	Orache	Phthitic	Tisic
	Molasses	Orison	Oraison	Picked, or	Piked
Moneyed	Monied	Ozier	Ozier	Picket, and	Piquet
Mongrel	Mungrel	Osmasome	Ozmazome	Picturesque	Picturcak
Mood, or	Mode	Ottar	Otto, Otter	Pie	Fye
Moresque	Moresk	Outrageous	Outragious	Piebald	Fyebald
Morion	Murrión	Oxide	Oxydate	Pillowbear }	Pillowbere
Mortgageor	Mortgagor	Oxide	Oxyde	Pillowbeer }	Pillowbler
Mosque	Mosk	Oxidize	Oxydize	Pimento	Pimenta
	Moschetto	Oyes	Oyez	Pincers	Pinchers
	Moschetto			Piony, or	Peony
Mosquito	Muschetto			Placard	Placart
Musquito	Muschetto			Plain, and	Plane
	Musketoe			Plane-calling	Plane-calling
	Musketoe	Pacha	{ Pasha	Plaster	Plaster
	Musketoe	Packet	{ Pasha	Plethora	Plethory
	Musketoe	Painim	Paquet	Pliers	Plyers
	Musketoe	Palette, and	Paynim	Plough	Plow
	Musketoe	Palmiped	Palet, Pallet	Ploughman	Plowman
	Musketoe	Pandore, or	Palmipede	Ploughshare	Plowshare
	Musketoe	Panel	Pandore	Plumber	Plummer
	Musketoe	Pansy	Pannel	Plumiped	Plumipede
	Musketoe	Pappoose	Pancy	Pluviometer	Pluviometer
	Musketoe		Pappoes	Potse	Potse
	Musketoe		Papoose	Potroon	Potroon
Mould	Mold				
Mulch	Mulsh				
Mullein	Mullin				
Multiped	Multipede				
Mummery	Mommery				
Murder	Murther				
Murderous	Murtherous				

Polyanthos	Polyanthos	Railory	Railory	S.	
Polyhedral	Polyedral	Ransom	Ransome		
Polyhedron	Polyedron	Rarify	Rarify	Sabianism, or	Sabaism
Pommel	Pummel	Raspberry	Rasberry	Sag, or	Swag
Pontoon, and	Ponton	Ratania	Ratifa, Ratafee	Salc	Salik
Pony	Poney	Ratan	Rattan	Sainfoin	Saintfoin
Porpoise	Porpas	Raven, prey,	Ravin	Salic	Salique
	Porpus	Raze	Rase	Sandarach	Sandarac
Portico	Porticos	Rasure	Rasure	Sandiver	Sandever
Postilion	Postillion	Real, coin,	Rial, Ryal	Sarcenet	Sarzenet
Potato	Potatoes	Rearward	Rereward	Sat	Sato
Potage	Potago	Recall	Rocal	Satchel	Sachel
Practice, v.	Practice	Recognizable	Recognisable	Satinet	Satinetti
Premunire	Premunire	Recognition	Recognition	Savin	Savine, Sabine
Premise	Premies	Recognize	Recognise	Savior, or	Saviour
Pretense	Pretense	Recognize	Recognise	Scalade	Escalade
Proterite, or	Proterit	Recognize	Recognise		Scalado
Pruter	Prutor	Recognize	Recognise	Scallop	Scollop
Prisoners	Prisoners	Recompense	Recompence	Scath	Scathe
Probate	Probat	Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Scenery	Scenary
Prophane	Prophane	Redoubt	Redout	Sceptic	Skeptic
Protector	Protector	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sceptical	Skeptical
Prothomatory-	Prothomotari-	Referable	Referible	Scepticism	Skepticism
ship	ship	Referible		Schist	Shist
Pumpkin	Pumpion	Reflection	Reflexion	Schistose	Shistose
	Pumpion	Reflective	Reflexive	Schori	Shori
Puny, and	Palme	Reglet	Riglet	Sciagraphy, or	Sciography
Pupillary	Pupillary	Reindeer	Raindeer	Sciomachy, or	Sciomachy
Purblind	Foreblind		Rainedeer	Scion	Clon
Purkin	Purline	Relic	Relique	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity
Pur	Pur	Renard, or	Reynard	Scirrhus	Skirrhus
Purshin	Purshane	Renet, or	Rannet	Scirrhus	Schirrhus
Pussy	Pussy	Reptile	Repyler	Scirrhus	Schirrhus
Putsy	Putrify	Reposit	Reposito	Scissors	Cisars
Pygmean	Pygmean	Resistance	Resistance		Cizars
Pygmy	Pygmy	Respite	Respt	Sconce	Skonce
Pyz	Piz	Restiff, or	Restive	Scotfree	Shotfree
		Restifness	Restifness	Screen	Skreen
			Restiveness	Scrofula	Scrophula
				Scymitar; see	Cimeter
				Scythe	Sithe
					Sythe
				Seamstress	Sempstress
					Semstress
				Sear	Sere
				Searte	Sarte
				Secretaryship	Secretariship
				Seethe	Seeth
				Seignior	Signior
					Signor
				Seine, a net,	Sein
					Seen
				Seizin	Seizin
				Sellanders	Sellanders
				Selvage	Selvdge

R.

Raccoon { Raccoon
Rackoon

Race { Race
Rack

Centinel	Centinel	Smallness	Smallness	Surloin, or	Shloin
Sentry	Sentry	Smirk	Smirk	Surname	Surname
	Centry	Smooth, v.	Smooth	Surprise	Surprise
	Cecchia	Soap	Sope	Surruptious	Subreptitious
Sequin	Chequin	Socage	Socage	Survivor	Survivor
	Zochin	Socke	Sokle, Zocke	Survivorship	Survivorship
Sergeant, or	Serjeant	Solan	Solad	Swag, or	Sag
Sergeantry, or	Serjeantry		Solund	Swale	Sweale
Seas, or	Seas	Solder, or	Soder	Sward	Sord
Seaspool, or	Seaspool	Soldier	Souldier	Swath, n.	Swarth
Sevensnight	Sennight	Soliped	Solipede	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake
Shad	Chad	Solitaire	Solitaire	Swipple	Swiple
Shard	Sherd	Solvable	Solvable	Swop, or	Swap
Shark, or	Shirk	Somerset	Somersault	Sycamore	Sicamore
Shawm	Shalm	Summerset	Summersault		Sycamine
Sheathe, v.	Sheath	Sonneter	Sonneteer	Sylvan	Silvan
Sheer, pure,	Shear	Soothie, v.	Sooth	Synonyme, or	Synonym
Sheik	Sheikh	Sorrel	Sorel	Syphilis	Siphilis
	Sheck	Souae	Sowae	Systematize	Systemize
Shemitic, or	Semitic	Spa	Spaw		
Sherbet	Scherbet	Spicknel	Spiguel		
Sherry	Sherrie	Spinach	Spinage		
Shorling	Shoreling	Spinel	Spincelle	Tabard	Taberd
Show	Shew		Spinell	Taffety	Taffeta
Showbread	Shewbread	Splice	Splice		Taffata
Shrillness	Shrilness	Sponge	Spunge	Taffrail	Taffrel
Shroud	Shrowd	Spongy	Spungy	Tallage	Tallage
Shuttlecock	Shittlecock	Spright	Sprite	Talc, a stone,	Talk
Shyly	Shily	Sprightful	Spritel		Talck
Shyness	Shiness	Spunk	Spunk	Talness	Talness
Shenke	Syenite	Spurt, or	Splrt	Talmud	Talmud
Silicious, or	Siliceous	Staddle	Stadle	Tambour	Tambor
Still	Cill	Stanch	Staunch		Tambarin
Simar	Chimere	Stationery, n.	Stationary	Tambourine	Tambourin
	Cymar	Stedfast	Stedfast		Tambourin
Siphon	Syphon	Steelyard	Stillyard	Tarpauling	Tarpawling
Shroin, or	Surloin	Sterile	Steril		Tatpaulin
Sirococo	Scirocco	Stillness	Stillness	Tartan	Tartane
	Syrup	Stockade	Stoccade	Tassel	Tossel
Sirap	Sirop	Strak, n.	Streight	Tawny	Tawney
		Strap, or	Strop	Tease	Teaze
Set, to incubate,	Set	Strengthen	Strengthen	Teasle	Tassel
Ske	Schte	Strew	Straw, Strow	Teasel	Tazel
Sizar	Sizer	Stupefy	Stupify	Terrier	Tarrier
Size	Cize, Cise	Style, and	Stile	Tether	Tedder
Skate	Scate	Subtle, thin,	Subtle	Tetrastich	Tetrastick
Skein	Skain	Subtle, shy,	Subtle	Theodolite	Theodoliet
Skeptic; see	Sceptic	Subtract	Subtract	Thraldom	Thralidom
Skillful	Skillful	Subtraction	Subtraction	Thraak, or	Thraak
Skulk	Sculk	Suit, and	Suite	Threshold	Threshold
Skull	Scull	Suitor	Suker	Throe, a pang,	Throw
Slake, to quench,	Slack	Sulky	Sulkey	Thyine, weed,	Thine
Sleight, n.	Slight	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted	Thyme	Thime
Sly, a road,	Slay, Slale			Ticking, or	Ticken
Sluco	Sluce, Sluse	Sumach	Sumac	Tidbit	Tidbit
Styly	Stilly	Suretyship	Suretiship	Tie	Tye
Styness	Sliness				

T.

Thr, a row, Tiro
 Throe Teroe
 Tiger Tyger
 Thual Tuhai
 Tist Tostat
 Tlay Tyny
 Tippler Tipier
 Thibe Tythe
 Tolat Toltette
 Tell, to allure, Tole
 Tellooth Telhoot
 Ten, or Tun
 Tannage Tunnage
 Tormentor Tormenter
 Tecky, or Techy
 Tourmaline Fourmalin
 Tance Trance
 Tranquillity Tranquillity
 Tranquilline Tranquilline
 Transferrable Transferrable
 Transference Transference

Tree-nail { Trunail
 { Trunnail
 Tralls { Trallice
 Trastals { Trastals
 Trostic { Trastel
 { Trunel
 Trovet, or Trivet
 Tromus Tromagus
 Trunkbed, or Trunkbed
 Turkey Turkey
 Turnip Turnep
 Turnole Turnol
 Turcols { Turquois
 { Turquoise
 Tutang { Tutang
 { Tutangue
 Tweedie { Twiddle
 { Twidle
 Type Tibe

U.

Umbles Umbles
 Umbins Umbins
 Unbiased Unbiased
 Unbigotted Unbigotted
 Unail Unail
 Untill Untill

V.

Valvode { Walvode
 Vayvode { Wayvode
 Vales Valls
 Valise Vallise
 Vat, a vessel, Fat
 Vandevil Vandeville
 Vavasor { Vavasour
 { Valvasor
 Veil, cover, Vail
 Vendor, or Vendor
 Veneer Finer
 Venomous Venomous
 Verdigris { Verdigrise
 { Verdigrase
 Vermilion { Vermillion
 { Virmillion
 Vermin Vermine
 Verat { Berat
 { Werst
 Vertebre, or Vertebra
 Vervain Vervane
 Vial, or Phial
 Vice, a screw, Vise
 Vicious Vitious
 Villain, and Villain, Villan
 Villanous Villainous
 Villany Villainy
 Visitor Visiter
 Visor Vizor
 Vitiate Viciate
 Vizier { Vikir
 { Visier
 Volcano Vulcano

W.

Wagon Waggon
 Waif Waift
 Waive, to defer, Wave
 Wale Weal
 Walrus Walrus
 War-whoop War-hoop
 Warrantor, or Warrantor
 Waul Wawl
 Wear, a. Ware
 Weesand { Weesand
 { Weesand

Welch Welch
 Whang Wang
 Whalk Welk
 Whippetree Whiffetree
 Whippoorwill Whippewill
 Whiskey Whisky
 Whittethew Whittethew
 Whoop Hoop
 Whooping- { Hoopingcough
 cough
 Widgeon Wigson
 Wilful Wiffel
 Windlass { Windlass
 { Windies
 Wintry Wintery
 Wiry Wisery
 Witchehn Wooshehn
 With, a. Withe
 Withal Withall
 Wizard { Wixard
 { Wisard
 Woo Wo
 Wondrous Wonderous
 Woodbine Woodbind
 Woodchuck Woodchuk
 Woollen Woolen
 Wreath, a. Wreath
 Wreck Wrack
 Wriggle Riggie

Y.

Yawl Yaul
 Yearn Yorn
 Yeast Yeot
 Yelk, or Yolk
 Yerk Yark
 Yew Eugh

Z.

Zaffre { Zaffir
 { Zaffar
 { Zaffer
 Zochin; see Sequin
 Zinc Zink
 Zymology Zymology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.

2. The term *Anglo-Saxon* is derived from the *Angles*, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the 5th century, and established their authority in the country. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066, by the invasion of William Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is fixed at about the middle of the 13th century, what was written in England after that time having so much resemblance to the present language as to be entitled to be called English.

3. The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.

4. The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains 66 words, of which all except the following five, namely, *debt*, *debtor*, *deliver*, *glory*, and *temptation*, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel, there are 1003 words, of which, excepting 53 proper names, there are only 55 words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

5. The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon* prefixes, namely, *a*, *be*, *on*, *en*, *for*, *in*, *mis*, *out*, *over*, *un*, and *under*; as, *ahead*, *betwixt*, *everybody*, *enable*, *forebode*, *imbosom*, *indeed*, *outside*, *overact*, *unbind*, *unlike*, *undergo*.

6. Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon* terminations are the following, namely, *er*, *ful*, *hood*, *less*, *ly*, *ness*, *ship*; as, *writer*, *mindful*, *childhood*, *helpless*, *justly*, *goodness*, *partnership*.

7. The contributions of the *Latin* language to the English are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.

8. The following are *Latin* prefixes: — *a*, *ab*, *abs*, from; as, *avert*, *abjure*, *abstract*; — *ad*, *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *am*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, to; as, *adduce*, *ascribe*, *accede*, *affix*, *aggress*, *allude*, *annex*, *append*, *arrange*, *assign*, *attach*; — *ante*, before; as, *antecedent*; — *circum*, about; as, *circumjacent*; — *con*, *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, together, with; as, *conform*, *coöval*, *cognate*, *collect*, *combine*, *correct*, — *contra*, against; as, *contradict*; — *de*, down, from; as, *deface*, *degrade*; — *dis*, *di*, *dis*, asunder; as, *disarm*, *divide*, *diffuse*; — *e*, *ex*, out of; as, *eject*, *exclude*; — *extra*, beyond; as, *extrajudicial*; — *in*, *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, (when prefixed to a verb.) in, into; as, *indue*, *elapse*, *impel*, *irradiate*; (when prefixed to an adjective,) not; as, *invisible*, *ignoble*, *illegal*, *immoral*, *irregular*; — *inter*, between; as, *intermix*; — *intro*, within; as, *introduce*; — *ob*, *oc*, *of*, *op*, for, in the way of; as, *object*; *occur*, *offend*, *oppress*; — *per*, through; as, *pervade*; — *post*, after; as, *postscript*; — *pre*, before; as, *precede*; — *præter*, beyond; as, *præter*.

actual;—*pro*, *for*, forward; as, *proconsul*;—*re*, back, again; as, *return*, *rebuild*;—*retro*, backward; as, *retrospect*;—*se*, aside; as, *secede*;—*sine*, without; as, *obscure*;—*sub*, *under*, *infer*;—*super*, above; as, *superabound*, *supernatural*;—*trans*, beyond; as, *transcend*;—*ultra*, beyond; as, *ultramare*.

9. The following terminations are derived from the Latin or French:—*able*, *ible*, *cle*, *ile*, *ial*, *al*, *im*, *em*, *ent*, *ant*, *fy*, *lar*, *ity*, *er*, *ous*, *tion*, *tive*, *task*, *ture*.

10. To the Greek, the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the names employed in all the arts and sciences.

11. The following are Greek prefixes:—*a*, (*α*),

without; as, *ascephalous*;—*ana*, (*ἀνά*) through, again; as, *anagram*;—*anti*, (*ἀντί*) against; as, *antichristian*;—*apo*, (*ἀπό*) from; as, *apostate*;—*cata*, (*κατά*) down, from side to side; as, *catalogue*;—*dia*, (*διά*) through; as, *diagonal*;—*en*, *em*, (*ἐν*) in, on; as, *endemic*;—*epi*, (*ἐπί*) upon; as, *epidemic*;—*hyper*, (*ὑπέρ*) above; as, *hypercritic*;—*hypo*, (*ὑπό*) under; as, *hypocrite*;—*meta*, (*μετά*) beyond; as, *metaphysics*;—*para*, (*παρά*) by the side of, near; as, *parallel*;—*peri*, (*περί*) about; as, *perimeter*;—*syn*, *sy*, *sy*, *sym*, (*σύν*) together, with; as, *synonymous*, *sylogism*.

12. The following terminations are from the Greek:—*ic* and *ical*, from the Greek *ίκος* and Latin *icus*; as, *physical*;—*logy*, from *λόγος*; as, *theology*;—*graphy*, from *γράφω*; as, *geography*;—*ize*, from *ίζω*; as, *agonize*.

FORMATION OF SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

13. English nouns are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *an*, *ance*, *ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *art*, *ary*, *er*, *ent*, *er*, *ior*, *ist*, *ive*, *or*, *ator*, *ate*, *as*, *ite*, *ary*, *age*, *ancy*, *ance*, *ancy*, *head*, *hood*, *ion*, *ity*, *ism*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *on*, *ry*, *ship*, *t*, *th*, *tude*, *ty*, *we*, *y*, *dom*, *cule*, *cle*, *el*, *il*, *et*, *in*, *ine*, *kin*, *let*, *ling*, *out*, *ule*.

14. A great part of the adjectives are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the fol-

lowing terminations, namely, *ac*, *al*, *an*, *er*, *ary*, *en*, *ic*, *ical*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ory*, *ate*, *ful*, *ous*, *ous*, *some*, *y*, *ish*, *like*, *ly*, *ive*, *able*, *ible*, *uble*, *less*.

15. Many verbs are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *ate*, *en*, *fy*, *ish*, *ise*, *ize*.

16. A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, or by changing *s* to *y*; as, *wise*, *wisely*; *noble*, *nobly*.

Polyanthema	Polyanthos
Polyhedral	Polyedral
Polyhedron	Polyedron
Pummet	Pummet
Pumteen, and	Pumten
Puny	Poney
Perpaise	Porpus
	Porpus
Portness	Portress
Postilion	Postillion
Potato	Potatoes
Potage	Potage
Practice, a.	Practice
Premunice	Premunice
Premise	Premise
Pretence	Pretence
Proterite, or	Proterit
Proter	Proter
Prismabaz	Prismabaz
Probat	Probat
Prophane	Prophane
Protector	Protector
Prothomotary-ship	Prothomotari-ship
Pumpkin	Pumpion
	Pumpion
Puny, and	Puime
Pupillary	Pupillary
Purblind	Poreblind
Purkin	Purline
Purr	Pur
Purshain	Purshane
Pussy	Pussy
Putrify	Putrify
Pygmean	Pigmean
Pygmy	Pigmy
Pyz	Piz

Q.

Quarantine	Quarantain
	Quarantane
Quartet	Quartett
Quatercousin	Quatercousin
Quay, a mole,	Key
	Quincy
Quincy	Quincy
	Squintary
Quintain	Quintin
Quintal	Kental, Kentle
Quitter	Quitter

R.

Ransom	Racoon
	Rachoon

Railory	Railory
Ransom	Ransome
Rarefy	Rarify
Raspberry	Rasberry
Ratania	Ratife, Ratifee
Ratan	Rattan
Raven, prey,	Ravin
Raze	Rase
Rasure	Rasure
Real, coin,	Rial, Ryal
Rearward	Rereward
Recall	Rocal
Recognizable	Recognisable
Recognition	Recognition
Recognize	Recognise
Recognize	Recognise
Recognisor	Recognisor
Recompense	Recompence
Recognistre	Reconnoiter
Redoubt	Redout
Redoubtable	Redoutable
Referable	Referible
Referible	
Reflection	Reflexion
Reflective	Reflexive
Riglet	Riglet
Reindeer	Raindeer
	Ranedeer
Relic	Relique
Reynard, or	Reynard
Rennet, or	Rannet
Replier	Replyer
Reposit	Reposite
Resistance	Resistance
Respite	Respit
Restiff, or	Restive
Restifness	Restifness
	Restiveness
Retch, to vomit,	Reach
Reverie, or	Revery
Rhomb	Rhumb
	Riband
Ribbon	Ribband
	Ribin
Rider	Ryder
Rime	Rince
Risk	Risque
Riveted	Rivettted
Robbins	Robins
Rodomontade	Rhodomontade
Roquehaure	Roquelo
Rotatory, or	Rotary
Route, course,	Rout
Rummage	Rouage
Rennet, or	Rennet
Rye	Rie

S.

Sabianism, or	Sabianism
Sag, or	Swag
Salc	Salk
Sainfoin	Saintfoin
Salic	Salique
Sandarach	Sandarac
Sandiver	Sandever
Sarsenet	Sarsenet
Sat	Sate
Satchel	Sachel
Satinot	Satinett
Savin	Savine, Sabine
Savior, or	Saviour
Scalade	Escalade
	Scalado
Scallop	Scollop
Scath	Scathe
Scenery	Scenary
Sceptic	Skeptic
Sceptical	Skeptical
Scepticism	Skepticism
Schist	Shist
Schistose	Shistose
Schorl	Shorl
Sciagraphy, or	Sciography
Sciomachy, or	Sciamachy
Scion	Cion
Scirrhosty	Skirrhosty
Scirrhus	Skirrhus
Scirrhus	Schirrhus
	Skirrhus
	Cizars
Scissors	Cizars
	Scissars
Seance	Skonce
Scottree	Shotfree
Screen	Skreen
Scrofula	Scrophula
Scymitar; see	Cimeter
Scythe	Sithe
	Sythe
Seamstress	Sempstress
	Semstress
Sear	Sere
Searco	Sarco
Secretaryship	Secretariship
Seethe	Seeth
Seignior	Signior
	Signor
Seine, a net,	Sein
	Seen
Seizin	Seisin
Sellanders	Sellanders
Selvage	Selvedge

Centinel	Centinel	Smallness	Smalness	Surlin, or	Sirlin
Sentry	Sentry	Smirk	Smork	Surname	Surname
	Centry	Smooth, v.	Smoothe	Surprise	Surprise
	Cecchin	Soap	Sope	Surseptious	Subreptitious
Sequin	Chsequin	Socage	Soccage	Survivor	Surviver
	Zechin	Socle	Sokle, Zocle	Survivorship	Survivership
Sergeant, or	Serjeant	Solan	Soland	Swag, or	Sag
Sergeantry, or	Serjeantry		Solund	Swale	Sweale
Seas, or	Coss	Solder, or	Soder	Sward	Sord
Seaspool, or	Cesspool	Soldier	Souldier	Swath, n.	Swarth
Sevensnight	Sennight	Solped	Solpede	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake
Shad	Chad	Solitaire	Solitaie	Swipple	Swiple
Shard	Sherd	Solvable	Solvable	Swap, or	Swap
Shark, or	Shirk	Somerset	Somersault	Sycamore	Sicamore
Shawn	Shalm	Summerset	Summersault		Sycamine
Sheathe, v.	Sheath	Sonnoteer	Sonnetteer	Sylvan	Silvan
Sheer, pure,	Shear	Soothie, v.	Sooth	Synonyme, or	Synonym
Sholk	Sheikh	Sorrel	Sorel	Syphilis	Siphilis
	Sheick	Souse	Sowae	Systematize	Systemize
Shemitic, or	Semtic	Spa	Spaw		
Shorbet	Scherbet	Spicknel	Spignel		
Sherry	Sherrie	Spinach	Spinage		
Shorling	Shoreling	Spinel	Spinelle		
Show	Show		Spinoll		
Showbread	Shewbread	Spice	Splice		
Shrillness	Shrillness	Sponge	Spunge		
Shroud	Shrowd	Spongy	Spungy		
Shuttlecock	Shittlecock	Spright	Sprite		
Shyly	Shily	Sprightful	Spriteful		
Shyness	Shiness	Spunk	Sponk		
Slenke	Syenite	Spart, or	Spirit		
Slilicious, or	Siliceous	Staddle	Stadle		
Sill	Cill	Stanch	Staunch		
Slmar	Chimere	Stationary, n.	Stationary		
	Cymar	Steadfast	Stedfast		
Siphon	Syphon	Steeleyard	Stillyard		
Sirlin, or	Surlin	Sterile	Steril		
Strocco	Scirocco	Stillness	Stilness		
Strap	Syrup	Stockade	Stoccade		
	Sirop	Strait, n.	Streight		
St, to incubate,	Set	Strap, or	Strop		
Stie	Scite	Strengthenor	Strengthner		
Sizar	Sizer	Strew	Straw, Strow		
Size	Cine, Cise	Stupify	Stupily		
Skate	Scate	Style, and	Stile		
Skain	Skain	Subtile, thin,	Subtle		
Skeptic; see	Sceptic	Subtle, shy,	Subtile		
Skillful	Skillful	Subtract	Subtract		
Skulk	Scalk	Subtraction	Subtraction		
Skull	Scull	Suit, and	Suite		
Snake, to quench,	Black	Sulcor	Sulter		
Sleight, n.	Slight	Sulky	Sulkey		
Slay, a road,	Slay, Slale	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted		
Suice	Suice, Sluse	Sunmach	Sumac		
Styly	Stily		Shumac		
Synness	Silness	Suretyship	Suretieship		

T.

Tabard	Taberd
Taffety	Taffeta
	Taffia
Taffrail	Taffrel
Tallage	Tallage
Talc, a stone,	Talk
	Talck
Talness	Talness
Talmud	Thalmud
Tambour	Tambor
	Tamarin
Tambourine	Tambourin
	Tamborin
Tarpauling	Tarpauling
	Tarpaulin
Tartan	Tartane
Tassel	Tosel
Tawny	Tawney
Tease	Teaze
Tease	Taseel
Teasel	Tasel
Terrier	Tarrier
Tether	Todder
Tetrastich	Tetrastick
Theodoitte	Theodoiet
Thraldom	Thralldom
Thrash, or	Thresh
Threshold	Threshhold
Throe, a pang,	Throw
Thyine, weed,	Thine
Thyme	Thame
Ticking, or	Ticken
Tidbit	Tidbit
Tie	Tye

Tax, a row,	Tire
Thaze	Turce
Tiger	Tyger
Tical	Tikal
Tint	Tint
Tiny	Tyay
Tippin	Tyler
Tithe	Tythe
Tolst	Tollette
Toll, to others,	Tole
Tollhooth	Tollhooth
Ton, or	Tun
Tonage	Tunnage
Tormentor	Tormentor
Toschy, or	Techy
Tourmaline	Tourmalin
Tuaze	Tranze
Tranquillity	Tranquillity
Tranquillize	Tranquillize
Transferable	Transferrible
Transference	Transference
Tree-nail	Trussel
	Trussel
Trellis	Trellice
Treatals	Treigntals
Trestle	Trussel
	Trussel
Trivet, or	Trivet
Trumens	Trowages
Tuckished, or	Trundled
Turkey	Turky
Turnp	Turnop
Turnale	Turnael
Turkole	Turquois
	Turquoise
Tutazag	Tutanag
	Tutemague
Tweddle	Tyiddle
	Twiddle
Type	Tire

U.

Unbles	Humbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles
Unbles	Unbles

V.

Vaivode	Waiwode
Vayvode	Waywode
Vales	Valls
Valise	Vallise
Vat, a vessel,	Fat
Vandevil	Vandeville
Vavasor	Vavasour
	Valvasor
Vell, cover,	Vail
Vender, or	Vendor
Veneer	Fineer
Venomous	Venemous
Verdigris	Verdigrise
	Verdigrease
Vermilion	Vermillion
	Virmilion
Vermia	Vermine
Verst	Berst
	Werst
Vertebre, or	Vertebra
Vervala	Vervane
Vial, or	Phial
Vice, a screw,	Vise
Vicious	Vitious
Villain, and	Villein, Villan
Villanous	Villainous
Villany	Villainy
Visitor	Visiter
Visor	Vizor
Vitiate	Viciate
Vizier	Vikir
	Viaier
Volcano	Vulcano

W.

Wagon	Waggon
Waif	Waift
Waive, to defer,	Wave
Wale	Weal
Walrus	Walruss
War-whoop	War-hoop
Warrantor, or	Warrantor
Waul	Wawl
Wear, a.	Ware
Weasand	Weasand
	Weasand

Welch	Welch
Whang	Wang
Whalk	Welk
Whippietree	Whiffetree
Whippoorwill	Whippewill
Whiskey	Whisky
Whitethew	Whitethew
Whoop	Hoop
Whooping-cough	Whoopingcough
Widgeon	Wigeon
Willful	Willful
Windlass	Windlass
	Windlass
Wintry	Wintery
Wiry	Wesry
Witcheim	Witchheim
With, a.	Withe
Withal	Withall
Wizard	Wizzard
	Wizard
Woe	Wo
Wondrous	Wonderous
Woodbine	Woodbind
Woodchuck	Woodchuk
Woollen	Woolen
Wreathe, v.	Wreath
Wreck	Wrack
Wriggle	Riggle

Y.

Yawl	Yaul
Yeare	Yera
Yeast	Yeat
Yeik, or	Yolk
Yerk	Yark
Yew	Eng

Z.

Zaffre	Zaffir
	Zaffar
	Zaffar
Zechin; see	Sequin
Zinc	Zink
Zymology	Zumology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.

2. The term *Anglo-Saxon* is derived from the *Angles*, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the 5th century, and established their authority in the country. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066, by the invasion of William Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is fixed at about the middle of the 13th century, what was written in England after that time having so much resemblance to the present language as to be entitled to be called English.

3. The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.

4. The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains 66 words, of which all except the following five, namely, *debt, debtor, deliver, glory, and temptation*, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel, there are 1003 words, of which, excepting 53 proper names, there are only 55 words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

5. The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon* prefixes, namely, *a, be, em, en, fore, in, mis, out, over, un, and under*; as, *ahead, befriended, anybody, enable, forbode, imbosom, misdeed, outside, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo*.

6. Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon* terminations are the following, namely, *er, ful, hood, less, ly, ness, ship*; as, *writer, mindful, childhood, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership*.

7. The contributions of the *Latin* language to the English are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.

8. The following are *Latin* prefixes: — *a, ab, abs, from*; as, *avert, abjure, abstract*; — *ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, to*; as, *adduce, ascribe, accede, affix, aggress, allude, annex, append, arrange, assign, attach*; — *ante, before*; as, *antecedent*; — *circum, about*; as, *circumjacent*; — *con, co, cog, col, com, cor, together, with*; as, *conform, coval, cognate, collect, combine, correct*; — *contra, against*; as, *contradict*; — *de, down, from*; as, *deface, degrade*; — *dis, di, dif, asunder*; as, *disarm, divide, diffuse*; — *e, ex, out of*; as, *eject, exclude*; — *extra, beyond*; as, *extrajudicial*; — *in, ig, il, im, ir, (when prefixed to a verb), in, into*; as, *indue, elapse, impel, irradiate*; (when prefixed to an adjective,) *not*; as, *invisible, ignoble, illegal, immoral, irregular*; — *inter, between*; as, *intermix*; — *intro, within*; as, *introduce*; — *ob, oc, of, op, or, in the way of*; as, *object, occur, offend, oppress*; — *per, through*; as, *pervade*; — *post, after*; as, *postscript*; — *pre, before*; as, *precede*; — *præter, beyond*; as, *preter-*

antel;—*pro*, *for*, *forward*; *an*, *preconal*; —*a*, *back*, *again*; *ar*, *return*, *rebuild*; —*retro*, *backward*; *ar*, *retrospect*; —*as*, *aside*; *ac*, *accorde*; —*sin*, *without*; *os*, *obscure*; —*sub*, *out*, *suf*, *sup*, *sur*, *under*, *after*; *ad*, *sudden*, *exceed*, *affice*, *suggest*, *suppliant*, *suspect*; —*super*, *above*; *ar*, *superabound*, *supernatural*; —*trans*, *beyond*; *ac*, *transcend*; —*ultra*, *beyond*; *an*, *ultimate*.

2. The following terminations are derived from the Latin or French : — *able, ible, cle, ile, ial, al, ion, on, ent, out, fy, law, ity, or, ous, tion, tive, &c.* &c.

M. To the *Greek*, the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

II. The following are Greek prefixes :— α , (α),

without; as, *accephalous*; — *ana*, (ἀνά,) through, again; as, *anagram*; — *anti*, (ἀντί,) against; as, *antichristian*; — *apo*, (ἀπό,) from; as, *apostate*; — *ate*, (κατά,) down, from side to side; as, *catalogue*; — *dia*, (διά,) through; as, *diagonal*; — *en*, *em*, (ἐν,) in, on; as, *endemic*; — *epi*, (ἐπὶ,) upon; as, *epidemic*; — *hyper*, (ὑπέρ,) above; as, *hypercritical*; — *hypo*, (ὑπό,) under; as, *hypocrite*; — *meta*, (μετά,) beyond; as, *metaphysics*; — *para*, (παρά,) by the side of, near; as, *parallel*; — *peri*, (περί,) about; as, *perimeter*; — *syn*, *sy*, *syl*, *sym*, (σύν,) together, with; as, *synonymous*, *syndictum*.

19. The following terminations are from the Greek:—*ic* and *ical*, from the Greek *ιος*; and Latin *icus*; as, *physical*;—*logy*, from *λογος*; as, *theology*;—*graphy*, from *γραφω*; as, *geography*;—*ize*, from *ιζω*; as, *agonize*.

FORMATION OF SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

English nouns are mostly formed by affix-
 ing to the radical parts of words the following
 terminations, *namely*, *an, ene, ent, ar, ard, art,*
ay, av, out, ar, ier, iot, ioe, er, ator, ate, es, ite,
ay, age, eney, enec, eney, head, heed, ion, ity,
im, want, mung, none, on, ry, ship, t, th, tude, ty,
us, y, dom, cule, cle, al, il, at, in, inc, kin, let,
log, out, ize.

14. A great part of the adjectives are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the fol-

lowing terminations, namely, *ac, al, an, ar, ary, en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, etc, ful, ess, ous, some, y, ish, like, ly, ous, able, ible, ible, less.*

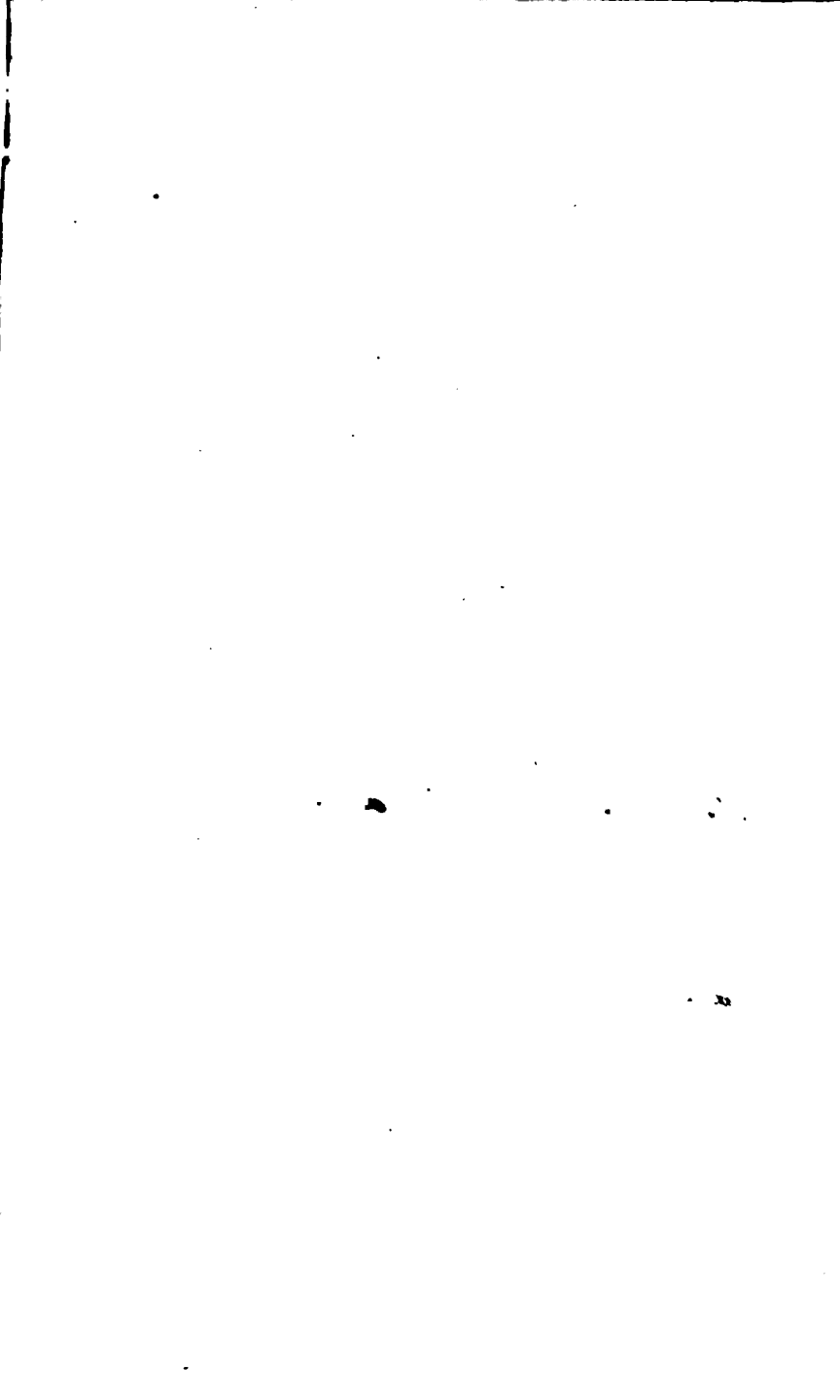
15. Many verbs are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *ats*, *en*, *fy*, *ish*, *ise*, *ize*.

16. A great many adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, or by changing *e* to *y*; as, *wise, wisely; noble, nobly*

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Reid's Dictionary of the English Language,	1st edition, 1844



Abandoned to

Abashed at — not abashed by the
circumstances

Abate of ?

Ab-dōm/n-ōs, *a.* large-bellied; abdominal.
Ab-dūce, *v. a.* to draw from; to separate.
Ab-dūcent, *a.* drawing away; pulling back.
Ab-dūctiōn, *n.* act of abducting; — act of taking away a woman or other person by force.
Ab-dūctōr, *n.* a muscle which draws back.
Ab-dūrance, (*ab-dū-rāns*) *n.* (Law) behavior.
Ab-dū-rān-cy, *n.* same as *abdu-rance*.
Ab-dū-rant, *a.* deviating from the right way.
Ab-dū-rān-t, *a.* deviating from the right way.
Ab-dū-rān-tiōn, *n.* the act of deviating; an error.
Ab-dū-rīng, *p. a.* going astray; erring. [*R.*]
Ab-dū-t, *v. a.* to act on; to aid; to encourage; to instigate, as to a crime.
Ab-dū-ment, *n.* the act of abetting.
Ab-dū-tōr, *n.* one who abets. [*pl.*pe.]
Ab-dū-tōr, *n.* (Law) one who abets; an accomplice.
Ab-dū-vice, (*ab-dū-vīcs*) *n.* (Law) reversion; expectation of possession hereafter.
Ab-dū-gate, *v. a.* to lead out of the flock.
Ab-dū-r, *v. a.* to hate with acrimony; to detest; to loathe; to abominate.
Ab-dū-rēnce, *n.* act of abhorring; detestation.
Ab-dū-rēnt, *a.* struck with abhorrence; odious; contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with.
Ab-dū-rēnt-ly, *ad.* in an abhorrent manner.
Ab-dū-rer, *n.* one who abhors; a detester.
Ab-dū-b, *n.* the first month of the Jewish year.
Ab-dū-de, *v. n.* (*i.* abode; *pp.* abiding, abode;) to stay in a place; to dwell; to remain.
Ab-dū-de, *v. a.* to wait for; to support; to suffer.
Ab-dū-er, *n.* one who abides in a place.
Ab-dū-ing, *n.* continuance; stay.
Ab-dū-it-y, (*ab-dū-it-ty*) *n.* power to do any thing; capacity; *pl.* the faculties of the mind.
Ab-dū-in-ū-tiō, (*-ish-tiō*) [*L.*] from the beginning.
Ab-in-tē-rāte, *a.* (Law) inheriting from one who died without making a will.
Ab-ject, *a.* mean; low; despicable; vile; base.
Ab-ject, *n.* a man without hope; a wretch.
Ab-ject-ed-nēss, *n.* the state of an abject.
Ab-jectiōn, *n.* want of spirit; baseness.
Ab-ject-ly, *ad.* in an abject manner; basely.
Ab-ject-nēss, *n.* abjection; meanness.
Ab-jū-d-i-cā-ted, *p. a.* given by judgment. [*R.*]
Ab-jū-d-i-cā-tiōn, *n.* rejection.
Ab-jū-rā-tiōn, *n.* act of abjuring; renunciation.
Ab-jū-rē, *v. a.* to renounce upon oath; to abandon; to retract or recant solemnly.
Ab-jū-rer, *n.* one who abjures or recants.
Ab-lāc-tāte, *v. a.* to wean from the breast.
Ab-lāc-tā-tiōn, *n.* a method of grafting.
Ab-lā-quē-tā-tiōn, (*ab-lā-kwē-tā-shūn*) *n.* act of opening the ground about the roots of trees.
Ab-lā-tiōn, *n.* act of taking away. [*R.*]
Ab-lā-tive, *a.* that takes away; a term applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.
Ab-ile, (*ā-bīl*) *a.* having strong faculties, or great strength; having power or skill; capable.
Ab-ile-būd-ēd, (*ā-bīl-būd-ēd*) *a.* strong of body.
Ab-lū-gāte, *v. a.* to send abroad; to depute.
Ab-lū-nēss, *n.* state of being able; ability.
Ab-lū-p-sy, *n.* want of sight; blindness.
Ab-lū-ent, *n.* that which washes clean.
Ab-lū-ent, *a.* washing clean; purifying.
Ab-lū-tiōn, (*ab-lū-tiōn*) *n.* act of cleansing with water; act of washing; a religious purification.
Ab-ly, *ad.* in an able manner; with ability.
Ab-nē-gā-tiōn, *n.* denial; renunciation.

Ab-nē-gā-tōr, *n.* one who denies or renounces.
Ab-nē-dū-tiōn, *n.* act of cutting off knots.
Ab-bōrd, (*ab-bōrd*) *ad.* on board; in a ship.
Ab-bō-de, *n.* habitation; dwelling; stay.
Ab-bō-de, *i. & p.* from *Abide*.
Ab-bō-de, *v. a.* to foresee; to bode. *Shak.*
Ab-bō-de-ment, *n.* a secret anticipation. *Shak.*
Ab-bō-lete, *a.* old; out of use; obsolete.
Ab-bō-lū-sh, *v. a.* to annul; to repeal; to destroy.
Ab-bō-lū-sh-ā-bile, *a.* that may be abolished.
Ab-bō-lū-sh-er, *n.* one who abolishes.
Ab-bō-lū-sh-ment, *n.* act of abolishing; abolition.
Ab-bō-lū-tiōn, (*ab-bō-lū-tiōn*) *n.* act of abolishing state of being abolished; destruction.
Ab-bō-lū-tiōn-ism, *n.* the principles of the abolitionists.
Ab-bō-lū-tiōn-ist, (*ab-bō-lū-tiōn-ist*) *n.* one who favors abolition, especially of slavery.
Ab-bō-m/n-ā-bile, *a.* hateful; detestable; odious.
Ab-bō-m/n-ā-bile-nēss, *n.* hatefulness.
Ab-bō-m/n-ā-bily, *ad.* hatefully; detestably.
Ab-bō-m/n-ā-tē, *v. a.* to hate utterly; to detest with strong aversion; to abhor.
Ab-bō-m/n-ā-tiōn, *n.* hatred; detestation; the object of hatred; pollution; defilement.
Ab-bō-rīg/n-ēl, *a.* original; primitive; pristine.
Ab-bō-rīg/n-ēl, *n.* an original inhabitant.
Ab-bō-rīg/n-ēl, (*ab-bō-rīg*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] the earliest inhabitants of a country.
Ab-bō-rī, *v. a.* to miscarry in childbirth.
Ab-bō-rī-tiōn, *n.* miscarriage; untimely birth.
Ab-bō-rī-tive, *a.* being brought forth before the due time; immature; failing or miscarrying.
Ab-bō-rī-tive-ly, *ad.* immaturely; untimely.
Ab-bō-rī-tive-nēss, *n.* state of being abortive.
Ab-bō-rī-ment, *n.* an untimely birth. *Beaun.*
Ab-bō-und, *v. a.* to be or have in great plenty.
Ab-bō-ūt, *prep.* round; encircling; near; near to, concerning; with regard to; relating to.
Ab-bō-ūt, *ad.* circularly; nearly; here and there.
Ab-bō-ve, (*ab-bō-vē*) *prep.* in a higher place; more than; higher than; too high for; beyond.
Ab-bō-ve, (*ab-bō-vē*) *ad.* overhead; in a higher place; in the regions of heaven; before.
Ab-bō-ve-board, (*ab-bō-vē-board*) *ad.* upon deck or board; in open sight; without artifice or trick.
Ab-rū-q-ū-dā-rū, *a.* a superstitious charm.
Ab-brā-de, *v. a.* to rub off; to waste by degrees.
Ab-brā-giōn, (*ab-brā-zhūn*) *n.* act of rubbing off.
Ab-brāst, (*ab-brāst*) *ad.* side by side.
Ab-rū-n-ān-cā-tiōn, *n.* See *Renunciation*.
Ab-rūp-tiōn, *n.* the state of being carried away.
Ab-rūp-tiōn, (*ab-rū-vvōr*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a watering-place; — a joint between stones to be filled up with mortar.
Ab-ridge, *v. a.* to make shorter in words; to contract; to diminish; to deprive of.
Ab-ridge-r, *n.* one who abridges; a shortener.
Ab-ridge-ment, *n.* a contraction of a work into a smaller compass; compendium; summary.
Ab-brōch, (*ab-brōch*) *v. a.* to set abroad.
Ab-brōch, *ad.* in a posture for flowing out.
Ab-brōd, (*ab-brōd*) *ad.* without confinement; widely; at large; from home; out of the house; in another country.
Ab-rū-gāte, *v. a.* to repeal; to annul; to abolish.
Ab-rū-gā-tiōn, *n.* act of abrogating; repeal.
Ab-brōd, *ad.* in the act of brooding.
Ab-rūp, *a.* broken; craggy; unconnected; sudden; without the proper or usual preparation.
Ab-rūp-tiōn, *n.* violent and sudden separation.
Ab-rūp-tly, *ad.* hastily; suddenly; ruggedly.
Ab-rūp-t-nēss, *n.* state of being abrupt.

Abhorrence of
Abhorrence to ~~or~~ from.
Abide in — at — with.
Able to do it
The ability to do it
Abominable to

— pictures of happiness with which it abounds.
— abounding in

It is about in the following ratios

Above-ground, in ὕψει, in ὑψηλῶς.

Abridge of — poor. Tale abridged
of its particulars





Absent from .

Abstain from from an opinion upon
this subject.

Abstinence from

% Abut on — upon

Acacia, Ἀκανία, ἄκαβα.

Accede to

Accent, ἀκτινωσις, (bogue)

% accept of the cudgel.

Acceptable to

Ac-cop-ti-tion, *n.* reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.
Ac-cop't, *cr.* *n.* one that accepts.
Ac-cop't, or **Ac-cop's**, [*ak-ōp's*, *W. F. J. F. Sm.*; *ak-ōs*, *S. E. K.*; *ak-ōis* or *ak-ōis'*, *Ja.*] *n.* approach; admission; increase.
Ac-cop-sq-rily, *ad.* accessorially.
Ac-cop-sq-ry, [*ak-ōp-sq-rē*, *S. W. F. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ak-ōs-sq-rē*, *Bailey, Ark.*] *a.* contributing; additional; accessory.
Ac-cop-sq-ry, *n.* See *Accessory*.
Ac-cōs-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* a state of being accessible.
Ac-cōs-si-ble, *a.* that may be approached.
Ac-cōs-sion, (*ak-ōsh'qn*) *n.* enlargement; augmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach.
Ac-cōs-si-r-i-al, *a.* relating to an accessory.
Ac-cōs-si-r-i-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an accessory.
Ac-cōs-sq-ry, [*ak-ōp-sq-rē*, *S. W. F. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *ak-ōs-sq-rē*, *Bailey, Ark.*] *a.* contributing to a crime; additional.
Ac-cōs-sq-ry, *n.* (*Law*) one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
Ac-cj-dōnce, *n.* a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.
Ac-cj-dēnt, *n.* a property or quality of a being not essential to it:—a fortuitous event; causality.
Ac-cj-dēn'tal, *n.* a property non-essential.
Ac-cj-dēn'tal, *a.* having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual; fortuitous.
Ac-cj-dēn'tal-ly, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.
Ac-cj-dēn'tal-nēs, *n.* a state of being accidental.
Ac-cj-i-ēnt, *n.* a receiver.
Ac-cūm', *v. n.* to give applause; to applaud.
Ac-cūm', *n.* a shout of praise; acclamation.
Ac-clā-mā'tion, *n.* shout of applause; applause.
Ac-clām'a-tō-ry, *a.* pertaining to acclamation.
Ac-clī-māte, or **Ac-clī-māte**, *v. a.* to inure to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Modern.*]
Ac-clī-mā-tize, *v. a.* to inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimate. [*Brenda. Modern.*]
Ac-cliv'i-ty, *n.* steepness reckoned upwards; as the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.
Ac-cliv'ous, *a.* rising with a slope.
Ac-clōy', *v. a.* to fill up; to cloy. See *Cloy*.
Ac-clōy', (*ak-khōy'*) *v. n.* See *Cloy*.
Ac-cō-lāde, or **Ac-cō-lāde'**, [*ak-ō-lād'*, *E. R. Wb.*; *ak-ō-lād'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a blow; a ceremony used in conferring knighthood.
Ac-cō-lēnt, *n.* a borderer.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā-ble, *a.* that may be fitted. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte, *v. a.* to supply with; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte, *a.* suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte-ly, *ad.* suitably; fitly. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte-nēs, *n.* fitness. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dā-ti-ng, *p. a.* disposed to oblige.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā'ti-on, *n.* provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā'ti-on-bill, *n.* a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā-tōr, *n.* one who accommodates.
Ac-cōm-pā-ni-er, *n.* one who accompanies.
Ac-cōm-pā-ni-mēt, (*ak-kūm'pā-nē-mēt*) *n.* that which attends a thing or person.
Ac-cōm-pā-ny, (*ak-kūm'pā-nē*) *v. a.* to attend; to go along with; to associate with.
Ac-cōm-pā-nice, *n.* an associate, in an ill sense; an abettor; one concerned in a crime.

Ac-cōm-plish, *v. a.* to complete; to execute; to fulfill; to obtain; to adorn or furnish.
Ac-cōm-plish-a-ble, *a.* that may be executed.
Ac-cōm-plish-ed, (*ak-kūm'plish*) *p. a.* finished; complete in some qualification; elegant.
Ac-cōm-plish-er, *n.* one who accomplishes.
Ac-cōm-plish-mēt, *n.* completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body.
Ac-compt', (*ak-kūnt'*) *n.* See *Account*.
Ac-compt'ant, (*ak-kūnt'ant*) *n.* a reckoner; accountant. See *Accountant*.
Ac-cōrd', *v. a.* to make agree; to compose.
Ac-cōrd', *v. n.* to agree; to harmonize.
Ac-cōrd', *n.* a compact; agreement; union. *Own accord*, voluntary motion.
Ac-cōrd'a-ble, *a.* agreeable; consonant.
Ac-cōrd'ance, *n.* agreement; conformity.
Ac-cōrd'ant, *a.* consonant; corresponding.
Ac-cōrd'ant-ly, *ad.* in an accordant manner.
Ac-cōrd'er, *n.* an assistant; helper; favorer.
Ac-cōrd'ing, *ad.* agreeably; conformably.
Ac-cōrd'ing-ly, *prep.* in accordance with.
Ac-cōr-pō-site, *v. a.* to incorporate.
Ac-cōst', *v. a.* to speak to; to address, animate.
Ac-cōst'a-ble, *a.* easy of access; familiar.
Ac-cōst'ed, *p. a.* addressed.—(*Her.*) side by side.
Ac-cōst'cher, (*ak-kō-shūr*) [*ak-kō-shūr*, *Ja.*; *ak-kō-shūr*, *K.*; *ak-kōsh-ūr*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a physician who assists women in childbirth.
Ac-cōst'ment, (*ak-kōsh'mēng*) *n.* [*Fr.*] the delivery of a woman in childbirth.
Ac-cōunt', *n.* a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
Ac-cōunt', *v. a.* to esteem, reckon, compute.
Ac-cōunt', *v. n.* to reckon; to give an account.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble, *n.* accountableness.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble, *a.* liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible.
Ac-cōunt'a-ble-nēs, *n.* responsibility.
Ac-cōunt'ant, *a.* accountable to.
Ac-cōunt'ant, *n.* a man employed in accounts.
Ac-cōunt'-book, (*ak-kōunt'-bōk*) *n.* a book containing accounts.
Ac-cōunt'ing, *n.* the reckoning up of accounts.
Ac-cōup'le, (*ak-kūp'pl*, 54) *v. a.* to link together.
Ac-cōup'le-mēt, (*ak-kūp'pl-mēt*) *n.* a junction.
Ac-cōup'pō, *v. a.* See *Knowwage*.
Ac-cōurt', (*ak-kōrt'*) *v. a.* to court. [*Equip.*]
Ac-cōu'tre, (*ak-kō'tr*, 54) *v. a.* to dress; to
Ac-cōu'tre-mēt, (*ak-kō'tr-mēt*) *n.* dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. [*namea.*]
Ac-crēd'it, *v. a.* to give credit to; to count.
Ac-crēd'it-ti-on, *n.* act of giving credit.
Ac-crēd'it-ed, *p. a.* intrusted; confided in.
Ac-crēd'ent, *a.* increasing; growing.
Ac-crē'ti-on, *n.* the act of growing to another.
Ac-crē'tive, *a.* growing; increasing by growth.
Ac-crē'ach, *v. a.* to draw to one; to gripe.
Ac-crē's, (*ak-krē'*) *v. n.* to accede to; to be added to; to append to:—to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss.
Ac-crē'mēt, *n.* addition; increase. [*R.*]
Ac-cū-bā'ti-on, *n.* a reclining at meals.
Ac-cūmb', *v. a.* to recline as at table.
Ac-cūm'bēn-cy, *n.* state of being accumbent.
Ac-cūm'bent, *a.* leaning; reclining.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *v. a.* to heap up; to pile up.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *v. n.* to increase.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *a.* heaped; collected.
Ac-cū'mp-lā'ti-on, *n.* the act of accumulating.
Ac-cū'mp-lā-tive, *a.* that accumulates.
Ac-cū'mp-lā-tōr, *n.* one who accumulates.
Ac-cū-rā-cy, *n.* exactness; correctness; nicety.

having constant & direct

Access to this — we have access into this
gate. — he gave him access to the record.

It is accessible to all

every accession to his capital

Accessory to

He could accommodate himself to one side

In accommodation to
it accords with — accord it to him

In accordance with

Accordance with

The account for anything. — It is
to be accounted for only by admitting. — to be
acc. for on the supposition. — acc. for as having
been acc. what acc. for by the — in several ways

We have just received accounts here
that he is dead. — whose accounts of them
are explicit. — to make such accounts of him. —
concerning

Accountable to me — for it

He is accounted a god. — Paris may be
accounted the soil in which demon
its rise. — so much as

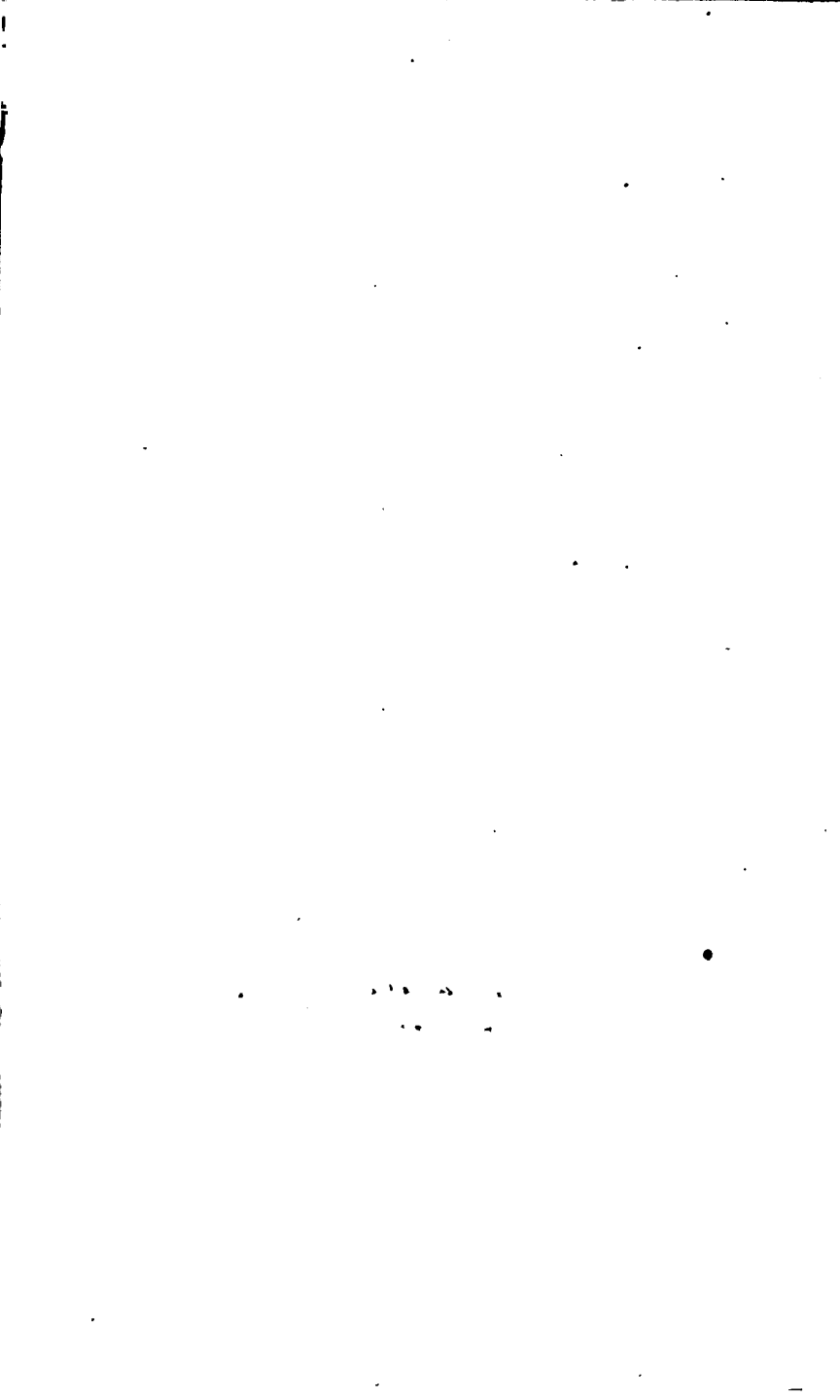
No advantage would accrue to others, or to
πλεον γένοιτο τοῖς ἄλλοις.

fine voice accompanied
by a lute.

he accompanied Scipio into Spain.

And all upon account of one
side's desiring to wear greater quantities
of furs than the other. — Such accounts
have been given of them.

is accounted for from the circumstances since
I have just noticed.



accusations against them
Accuse him of

Here accustomed to make. — to which we
are accustomed

To acknowledge that it is so
Jack Spindle & I were old acquaintance.
To be acquainted with. — you with
A nearer acquaintance with this study.

To acquiesce in, allow, or put up with.
— have been acquiesced in.
I cannot entirely acquiesce in his principles.
Acquit them of ~~malice~~ malice
It implies an acquiescence to his will.

having constant & direct

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grace. — he gave him access to the records.

It is accessible to all

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He could accommodate himself to one side

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~~on this theory that~~
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its rise. — so ~~much~~ ~~as~~ ~~it~~
is.

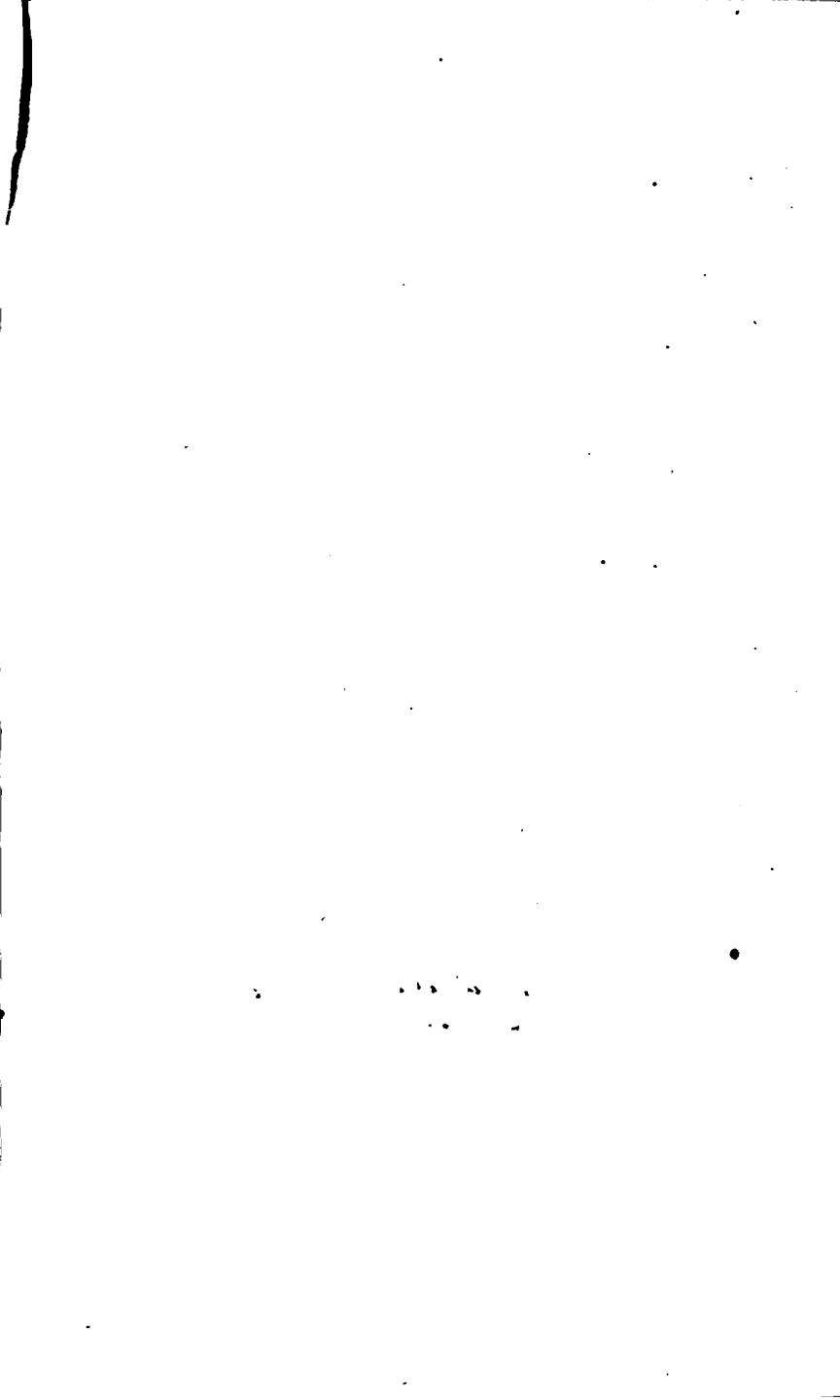
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It implies an acquiescence to his will.

Ac-cu-sa, *a.* exact; correct; precise.
Ac-cu-sa-ly, *ad.* exactly; without error.
Ac-cu-sa-m, *n.* exactness; accuracy.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* a. to denote to misery; so curse.
Ac-cu-sa-ble, *a.* cursed; execrable; hateful.
Ac-cu-sa-ble, (*ak-kū-sā-bl*) *a.* blamable; culpable.
Ac-cu-sa-tor, *n.* one who accuses.
Ac-cu-sa-tion, *n.* act of accusing; that of which one is accused; charge; censure.
Ac-cu-sa-tive, *a.* accusing; — a term applied to the fourth case of Latin nouns; objective.
Ac-cu-sa-tive-ly, *ad.* as the accusative case.
Ac-cu-sa-tor-y, *a.* containing an accusation.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* a. to charge with a crime; to arraign; to blame; to censure; to impeach.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* one who accuses.
Ac-cu-sa-m, *n.* a. to habituate; to inure.
Ac-cu-sa-m-ble, *a.* habitual; customary.
Ac-cu-sa-m-ly, *ad.* habitually; customarily.
Ac-cu-sa-m-ness, *n.* custom; habit; use.
Ac-cu-sa-m-er-ly, *ad.* in a customary manner.
Ac-cu-sa-m-er-y, *a.* usual; according to custom.
Ac-cu-sa-m-er, (*ak-kū-sā-m-er*) *a.* frequent; usual.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak*) *n.* a unit on cards or dice; an atom.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak*) [*Heb.*] a field of blood.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak*) [*Zool.*] an animal without a head, as an oyster.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. [*L.*] levelers who acknowledge no head or superior.
Ac-cu-sa-ble, (*ak-kū-sā-bl*) *a.* without a head.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* the side of a die which has but one spot.
Ac-cu-sa, *a.* acid, with an addition of roughness.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* a. to make sour.
Ac-cu-sa-ty, *a.* sour taste; severity of temper.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* a. to heap up.
Ac-cu-sa-tion, *n.* act of heaping together.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* full of heaps.
Ac-cu-sa, *a.* tending to sourness or acidity.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a salifiable base.
Ac-cu-sa, *a.* having the properties of vinegar.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* a. to make sour; to acidify.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, (*ak-kū-sā-ry*) *n.* (*Chem.*) the art of measuring the strength of vinegar and acids.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* sour; sharp.
Ac-cu-sa-ty, *n.* the state of being acetose.
Ac-cu-sa, *a.* having the quality of vinegar.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak*) *n.* pl. *Ac-cu-sa*; a continued pain.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak*) *n.* a. to be in continued pain.
Ac-cu-sa-ble, *a.* possible to be achieved.
Ac-cu-sa-ment, *n.* performance; achievement.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to perform; to finish a design prosperously; to gain; to obtain.
Ac-cu-sa-ment, *n.* a performance; an action; a post explicit; a feat; a deed. — (*Her.*) an achievement, or enigma armorial.
Ac-cu-sa, *n.* one who achieves or performs.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pain; uneasiness.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* [*L.*] *Ac-cu-sa*, a species of herpes.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, (*ak-kū-sā-ry*) *a.* (*Optics*) without color; — noting telescopes which prevent aberration arising from the various colors of light.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* want of color.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* sour; sharp, like vinegar.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* an acid substance.
Ac-cu-sa-ble, *a.* that may be acidified.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* act of acidifying.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* a. to convert into acid.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* an acid taste; sourness.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* acidity.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. [*L.*] medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* a. to tinge with acids.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, *n.* somewhat acid; sourish.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, (*ak-kū-sā-ry*) *n.* a. to own the knowledge of; to avow; to confess.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, (*ak-kū-sā-ry*) *a.* grateful.
Ac-cu-sa-ry, (*ak-kū-sā-ry*) *n.* act of acknowledging; confession; gratitude.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) [*Gr.*] the highest point; the summit.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a servitor in the Romish church.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* the same with *accolist*.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* the herb wolf's-bane; poison.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* fed with acorns. — (*Her.*) having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) [*Bot.*] a plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. See *Cotyledon*.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* relating to hearing. [*sound.*]
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. the science of hearing or of sound.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to make familiar; to inform.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. *Ac-cu-sa*; acquaintance or familiarity; familiarity; knowledge of; — a person or persons with whom one is acquainted.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *a.* familiar with; well known.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* attachment; acquisition.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to rest in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* compliance; rest; content.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. easy; submitting.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to render quiet; to quiet.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. that may be acquired.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to gain; to come to; to attain.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* that which is acquired.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* one who acquires.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquirement.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. that is acquired.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* by acquirement.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* (*Phren.*) the love of acquiring property.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. to set free; to clear from a charge, accusation, &c.; to discharge.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* act of acquitting; acquittal.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* act of acquitting; a deliverance from the charge of an offence; a discharge.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a discharge from a debt.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a quantity of land containing forty rods in length, and four in breadth.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. of a hot, biting taste; bitter.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* full of acrimony; severe.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* with acrimony.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* acrimony.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* sharpness; corrosiveness; bitterness or severity of temper.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* an acid taste.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* sharpness; eagerness.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. abstruse; pertaining to deep learning.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. abstruse; acroamatic.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* pl. same as *acroamatics*.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) [*Gr.*] (*Anat.*) the upper process of the shoulder-blade.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a. opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star; — opposed to *cosmical*.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* at the acrony of time.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a citadel; the citadel of Athens.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a shoot from the end of seeds.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* athwart; transversely; crosswise.
Ac-cu-sa, (*ak-kū-sā*) *n.* a poem in which the first letters of the lines make up the name of a person.

Ac-cop-tā'ti-ōn, *n.* reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.
Ac-cēpt'er, *n.* one that accepts.
Ac-cōm', or **Ac-cōm**, [**ak-kōm'**, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; **ak-kōm**, *S. E. K.*; **ak-kōm** or **ak-kōm'**, *Ja.*] *n.* approach; admission; increase.
***Ac-cōp-sē-rī-ty**, *ad.* accessory.
***Ac-cōp-sē-ry**, [**ak-kōp-sē-ry**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **ak-kōp-sē-ry**, *Bailey, Ark.*] *a.* contributing; additional; accessory.
***Ac-cōp-sē-ry**, *n.* See *Accessory*.
Ac-cōs-ē-jīb'il-ty, *n.* state of being accessible.
Ac-cōs-ē-jīb-ile, *a.* that may be approached.
Ac-cōs-ē-jīb, (**ak-kōs-ē-jīb**) *n.* enlargement; augmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach.
Ac-cōs-ē-jīb-il, *a.* relating to an accessory.
***Ac-cōp-sē-rī-ty**, *ad.* in the manner of an accessory.
***Ac-cōp-sē-ry**, [**ak-kōp-sē-ry**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; **ak-kōp-sē-ry**, *Bailey, Ark.*] *a.* contributing to a crime; additional.
***Ac-cōp-sē-ry**, *n.* (*Law*) one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
Ac-cō-dānce, *n.* a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.
Ac-cō-dēnt, *a.* a property or quality of a being not essential to it:—a fortuitous event; casualty.
Ac-cō-dēn'tal, *n.* a property non-essential.
Ac-cō-dēn'tal, *a.* having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual; fortuitous.
Ac-cō-dēn'tal-ly, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.
Ac-cō-dēn'tal-nēss, *n.* state of being accidental.
†Ac-clīp'i-ēnt, *n.* a receiver.
Ac-clām', *v. n.* to give applause; to applaud.
Ac-clām', *n.* a shout of praise; acclamation.
Ac-clā-mā'ti-ōn, *n.* shout of applause; applause.
Ac-clām-tō-ry, *a.* pertaining to acclamation.
Ac-clī-māte, or **Ac-clī-māte**, *v. a.* to inure to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Modern.*]
Ac-clī-mā-tize, *v. a.* to inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Modern.*]
Ac-cliv-ity, *n.* steepness reckoned upwards; as the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.
Ac-cliv'ous, *a.* rising with a slope.
†Ac-clōy', *v. a.* to fill up; to cloy. See *Cloy*.
†Ac-clōy', (**ak-kōy'**) *v. n.* See *Cloy*.
Ac-cō-lāde, or **Ac-cō-lāde'**, [**ak-kō-lād'**, *K. R. Wb.*; **ak-kō-lād'**, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a blow; a ceremony used in conferring knighthood.
†Ac-cō-lēnt, *n.* a borderer.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā-ble, *a.* that may be fitted. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte, *v. a.* to supply with; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte, *a.* suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte-ly, *ad.* suitably; fitly. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dāte-nēss, *n.* fitness. [*R.*]
Ac-cōm-mō-dāt-ing, *p. a.* disposed to oblige.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā'ti-ōn, *n.* provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā'ti-ōn-bill, *n.* a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.
Ac-cōm-mō-dā-tōr, *n.* one who accommodates.
Ac-cōm-pā-ni-er, *n.* one who accompanies.
Ac-cōm-pā-ni-mēt, (**ak-kūm-pā-ni-mēt**) *n.* that which attends a thing or person.
Ac-cōm-pā-ny, (**ak-kūm-pā-ni**) *v. a.* to attend; to go along with; to associate with.
Ac-cōm-plice, *n.* an associate, in an ill sense; an abettor; one concerned in a crime.

Ac-cōm-plish, *v. a.* to complete; to execute; to fulfill; to obtain; to adorn or furnish.
Ac-cōm-plish-a-ble, *a.* that may be executed.
Ac-cōm-plishēd, (**ak-kōm-plish**) *p. a.* finished; complete in some qualification; elegant.
Ac-cōm-plish-er, *n.* one who accomplishes.
Ac-cōm-plish-mēt, *n.* completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body.
†Ac-compt', (**ak-kōmpt'**) *n.* See *Account*.
Ac-compt'ant, (**ak-kōmpt'ant**) *n.* a reckoner; an accountant. See *Accountant*.
Ac-cōrd', *v. a.* to make agree; to compose.
Ac-cōrd', *v. n.* to agree; to harmonize.
Ac-cōrd', *n.* a compact; agreement; union.
Own accord, voluntary motion.
†Ac-cōrd'g-ble, *a.* agreeable; consonant.
Ac-cōrd'g-ness, *n.* agreement; conformity.
Ac-cōrd'g-nt, *a.* consonant; corresponding.
Ac-cōrd'g-nt-ly, *ad.* in an accordant manner.
Ac-cōrd'g-r, *n.* an assistant; helper; favorer.
Ac-cōrd'g-ing-ly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably.
Ac-cōrd'g-ing, *prep.* in accordance with.
†Ac-cōr-pō-rāte, *v. a.* to incorporate.
Ac-cōst', *v. a.* to speak to; to address, salute.
Ac-cōst'g-ble, *a.* easy of access; familiar.
Ac-cōst'ed, *p. a.* addressed.— [*Har.*] side by side.
Ac-cōst'chūr, (**ak-kō-shūr**) [**ak-kō-shūr**, *Ja.*; **ak-kō-shūr**, *K.*; **ak-kōsh-ūr**, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a physician who assists women in childbirth.
Ac-cōst'chūr-mēt, (**ak-kōsh'mēt**) *n.* [*Fr.*] the delivery of a woman in childbirth.
Ac-cōst'nt, *n.* a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
Ac-cōst'nt, *v. a.* to esteem, reckon, compute.
Ac-cōst'nt, *v. n.* to reckon; to give an account.
Ac-cōst'nt-g-ble, *a.* accountable.
Ac-cōst'nt-g-ble-ty, *n.* accountableness.
Ac-cōst'nt-g-ble, *a.* liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible.
Ac-cōst'nt-g-ble-nēss, *n.* responsibility.
†Ac-cōst'nt-g-nt, *a.* accountable to.
Ac-cōst'nt'ant, *n.* a man employed in accounts.
Ac-cōst'nt'-book, (**ak-kōst'nt'-bōk**) *n.* a book containing accounts.
Ac-cōst'nt'ing, *n.* the reckoning up of accounts.
Ac-cōp'le, (**ak-kōp'pl**, 54) *v. a.* to link together.
Ac-cōp'le-mēt, (**ak-kōp'pl-mēt**) *n.* a junction.
†Ac-cōr'pō, *v. a.* See *Encourage*.
†Ac-cōurt', (**ak-kōrt'**) *v. a.* to court. [*Equip.*]
Ac-cōu'tre, (**ak-kō'tr**, 54) *v. a.* to dress; to
Ac-cōu'tre-mēt, (**ak-kō'tr-mēt**) *n.* dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. [*nanee.*]
Ac-crēd'it, *v. a.* to give credit to; to countenance.
Ac-crēd-it-ā'ti-ōn, *n.* act of giving credit.
Ac-crēd-it-ēd, *p. a.* intrusted; confided in.
Ac-crēd'g-nt, *a.* increasing; growing.
Ac-crēd'g-nt, *n.* the act of growing to another.
Ac-crē'tive, *a.* growing; increasing by growth.
Ac-crēck', *v. a.* to draw to one; to gripe.
Ac-crēd', (**ak-kōrt'**) *v. n.* to accede to; to be added to; to append to:—to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss.
Ac-crē'mēt, *n.* addition; increase. [*R.*]
Ac-cy-bā'ti-ōn, *n.* a reclining at meals.
†Ac-cūmb', *v. a.* to recline as at table.
Ac-cūm'bēn-cy, *n.* state of being accumbent.
Ac-cūm'bēnt, *a.* leaning; reclining.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *v. a.* to heap up; to pile up.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *v. n.* to increase.
Ac-cū'mp-ile, *a.* heaped; collected.
Ac-cū'mp-ile-ty, *n.* the act of accumulating.
Ac-cū'mp-ile-ty, *n.* that accumulates.
Ac-cū'mp-ile-ty, *n.* one who accumulates.
Ac-cū'mp-ile-ty, *n.* exactness; correctness; nicety.

having constant direct

1 Access to this — we have access into this
grace. — he gave him access to the record.

It is accessible to all

very accession to his capital

Accessory to

He could accommodate himself to one side

In accommodation to
It accords with — accord it to him

In accordance with

Accordance with

The account for anything ~~of the~~ — It is
to be accounted for only by admitting. — to be
acc. for on the supposition. — acc. for as having
been acc. ~~on the theory that~~ acc. for by the — in several ways

We have just received accounts here
that he is dead. — whose accounts of them
are explicit. — to make such accounts of him. —
concerning

Accountable to me — for it

He is accounted a god. — Paris may be
accounted the soil in which almost all
its rise. — so much as it
is of it.

No advantage would accrue to others, or to
πλέον γένοιτο τοῖς ἄλλοις.

fine voice accompanied
by a lute.

he accompanied Scipio into Spain.

And all upon account of one
side's desiring to wear greater quantities
of furs than the other. — Such accounts
have been given of them.

is a counter fur from the circumstances since
I have just noticed.



accusations against her
accuse him of

Here accustomed to make. — to which we
are accustomed

He acknowledges that it is so.
Jack Spindle & I were old acquaintance.
To be acquainted with. — you with
a nearer acquaintance with this study.

To acquiesce in, allow, put up with.
— have been acquiesced in.
I cannot entirely acquiesce in his principles.
Acquit them of ~~malice~~ malice
It implies an acquiescence to his will.

Ac-cop-ti-tion, *n.* reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.
Ac-cop-er, *n.* one that accepts.
Ac-cos, or **Ac-cos**, [ak-kos, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; ak-kos, *E. E. K.*; ak-kos or ak-kos, *Ja.*] *n.* approach; admission; increase.
Ac-cos-er-ly, *ad.* accessorially.
Ac-cos-er-ry, [ak-kos-er-ry, *E. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *Ja. K. Sm.*; ak-kos-er-ry, *Bayley, Del.*] *n.* contributing; additional; accessory.
Ac-cos-er-ry, *n.* See *Accessory*.
Ac-cos-er-ly, *n.* state of being accessible.
Ac-cos-er-ly, *n.* that may be approached.
Ac-cos-sion, (ak-kos-sion) *n.* enlargement; augmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach.
Ac-cos-sion-er, *n.* relating to an accessory.
Ac-cos-sion-er-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an accessory.
Ac-cos-sion-ry, [ak-kos-sion-ry, *E. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *Ja. K. Sm.*; ak-kos-sion-ry, *Bayley, Del.*] *n.* contributing to a crime; additional.
Ac-cos-sion-ry, *n.* (*Law*) one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
Ac-cj-dence, *n.* a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.
Ac-cj-dent, *n.* a property or quality of a being not essential to it:—a fortuitous event; causality.
Ac-cj-dent-ly, *n.* a property non-essential.
Ac-cj-dent-ly, *n.* having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual; fortuitous.
Ac-cj-dent-ly, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.
Ac-cj-dent-ly-ness, *n.* state of being accidental.
Ac-clip-i-ent, *n.* a receiver.
Ac-clim, *v. n.* to give applause; to applaud.
Ac-clim, *n.* a shout of praise; acclamation.
Ac-clim-i-ation, *n.* shout of applause; applause.
Ac-clim-e-ry, *n.* pertaining to acclamation.
Ac-climate, or **Ac-climate**, *v. a.* to inure to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Modern.*]
Ac-climate, *v. a.* to inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimatize. [*Brande. Modern.*]
Ac-cliv-i-ty, *n.* steepness reckoned upwards; as the ascent of a hill is the activity, the descent is the declivity.
Ac-cliv-ous, *n.* rising with a slope.
Ac-cliv-ous, *v. a.* to fill up; to cloy. See *Cloy*.
Ac-cliv-ous, (ak-kliv-ous) *v. n.* See *Cloy*.
Ac-cliv-ous, or **Ac-cliv-ous**, [ak-kliv-ous, *E. E. K.*; ak-kliv-ous, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] a blow; a ceremony used in conferring knighthood.
Ac-cliv-ous, *n.* a borderer.
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble, *n.* that may be fitted. [*R.*]
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble, *v. a.* to supply with; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble, *n.* suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble-ly, *ad.* suitably; fitting. [*R.*]
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble-ness, *n.* fitness. [*R.*]
Ac-cm-mo-da-ble, *p. a.* disposed to oblige.
Ac-cm-mo-da-tion, *n.* provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.
Ac-cm-mo-da-tion-bill, *n.* a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.
Ac-cm-mo-da-tor, *n.* one who accommodates.
Ac-cm-pe-ni-er, *n.* one who accompanies.
Ac-cm-pe-ni-ment, (ak-km-pe-ni-ment) *n.* that which attends a thing or person.
Ac-cm-pe-ni-ry, (ak-km-pe-ni-ry) *v. a.* to attend; to go along with; to associate with.
Ac-cm-plice, *n.* an associate, in an ill sense; an abettor; one concerned in a crime.

Ac-cm-plish, *v. a.* to complete; to execute; to fulfill; to obtain; to adorn or furnish.
Ac-cm-plish-able, *n.* that may be executed.
Ac-cm-plish-ment, (ak-km-plish-ment) *n.* a. finished; complete in some qualification; elegant.
Ac-cm-plish-er, *n.* one who accomplishes.
Ac-cm-plish-ment, *n.* completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body.
Ac-compt, (ak-kmpt) *n.* See *Account*.
Ac-compt-ant, (ak-kmpt-ant) *n.* a reckoner; an accountant. See *Accountant*.
Ac-cord, *v. a.* to make agree; to compose.
Ac-cord, *v. n.* to agree; to harmonize.
Ac-cord, *n.* a compact; agreement; union.
Own accord, voluntary motion.
Ac-cord-able, *n.* agreeable; consonant.
Ac-cord-ance, *n.* agreement; conformity.
Ac-cord-ant, *n.* consonant; corresponding.
Ac-cord-ant-ly, *ad.* in an accordant manner.
Ac-cord-er, *n.* an assistant; helper; favorer.
Ac-cord-ing-ly, *ad.* agreeably; conformably.
Ac-cord-ing-ly, *prop.* in accordance with.
Ac-cir-po-rite, *v. a.* to incorporate.
Ac-cit, *v. a.* to speak to; to address, salute.
Ac-cit-able, *n.* easy of access; familiar.
Ac-cit-ed, *p. a.* addressed.—(*Her.*) side by side.
Ac-cit-er, (ak-kit-er) [ak-kit-er, *Ja.*; ak-kit-er, *E.*; ak-kit-er, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] a physician who assists women in childbirth.
Ac-couch-ment, (ak-kosh-ming) *n.* [Fr.] the delivery of a woman in childbirth.
Ac-cout, *n.* a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
Ac-cout, *v. a.* to esteem, reckon, compute.
Ac-cout, *v. n.* to reckon; to give an account.
Ac-cout-er-ly, *n.* accountableness.
Ac-cout-er-ly, *n.* liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible.
Ac-cout-er-ly-ness, *n.* responsibility.
Ac-cout-er-ly, *n.* accountable to.
Ac-cout-er-ly, *n.* a man employed in accounts.
Ac-cout-book, (ak-kout-buk) *n.* a book containing accounts.
Ac-cout-ing, *n.* the reckoning up of accounts.
Ac-coup-ple, (ak-kup-pli, 54) *v. a.* to link together.
Ac-coup-ple-ment, (ak-kup-pli-ment) *n.* a junction.
Ac-cour-er, (ak-kurt) *v. a.* See *Accourage*.
Ac-cour-er, (ak-kurt) *v. a.* to court. [*equip.*]
Ac-cou-tre, (ak-kut-tri, 54) *v. a.* to dress; to dress; to trim; to adorn; to equip.
Ac-cou-tre-ment, (ak-kut-tri-ment) *n.* dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. [*manoe.*]
Ac-cred-ite, *v. a.* to give credit to; to countenance.
Ac-cred-ite-tion, *n.* act of giving credit.
Ac-cred-ite-d, *p. a.* intrusted; confided in.
Ac-cres-cent, *n.* increasing; growing.
Ac-cres-tion, *n.* the act of growing to another.
Ac-cres-tive, *n.* growing; increasing by growth.
Ac-cres-tive, *v. a.* to draw to one; to gripe.
Ac-cres-tive, (ak-kres-tive) *v. n.* to accede to; to be added to; to append to:—to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss.
Ac-cres-tive, *n.* addition; increase. [*R.*]
Ac-cu-ba-tion, *n.* a reclining at meals.
Ac-cumb, *v. a.* to recline as at table.
Ac-cum-bent, *n.* state of being accumbent.
Ac-cum-bent, *n.* leaning; reclining.
Ac-cu-mu-late, *v. a.* to heap up; to pile up.
Ac-cu-mu-late, *v. n.* to increase.
Ac-cu-mu-late, *n.* heaped; collected.
Ac-cu-mu-lation, *n.* the act of accumulating.
Ac-cu-mu-lative, *n.* that accumulates.
Ac-cu-mu-lator, *n.* one who accumulates.
Ac-cu-ry, *n.* exactness; correctness; aloof.

having constant & direct

1 Access to this — we have access into this
grace. — he gave him access to the records.

It is accessible to all

every accession to his capital

Accessory to

• He could accommodate himself to one side

In accommodation to
It accords with — accord it to him

In accordance with

Accordance with

The account for anything. ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~it~~ — It is
to be accounted for only by admitting. — to be
acc. for on the supposition. — acc. for as having
been acc. ~~what~~ ~~for~~ acc. for by the — in several ways

~~on the theory that~~
We have just received accounts here
that he is dead. — whose accounts of them
are explicit. — to make such accounts of him. —
concerning

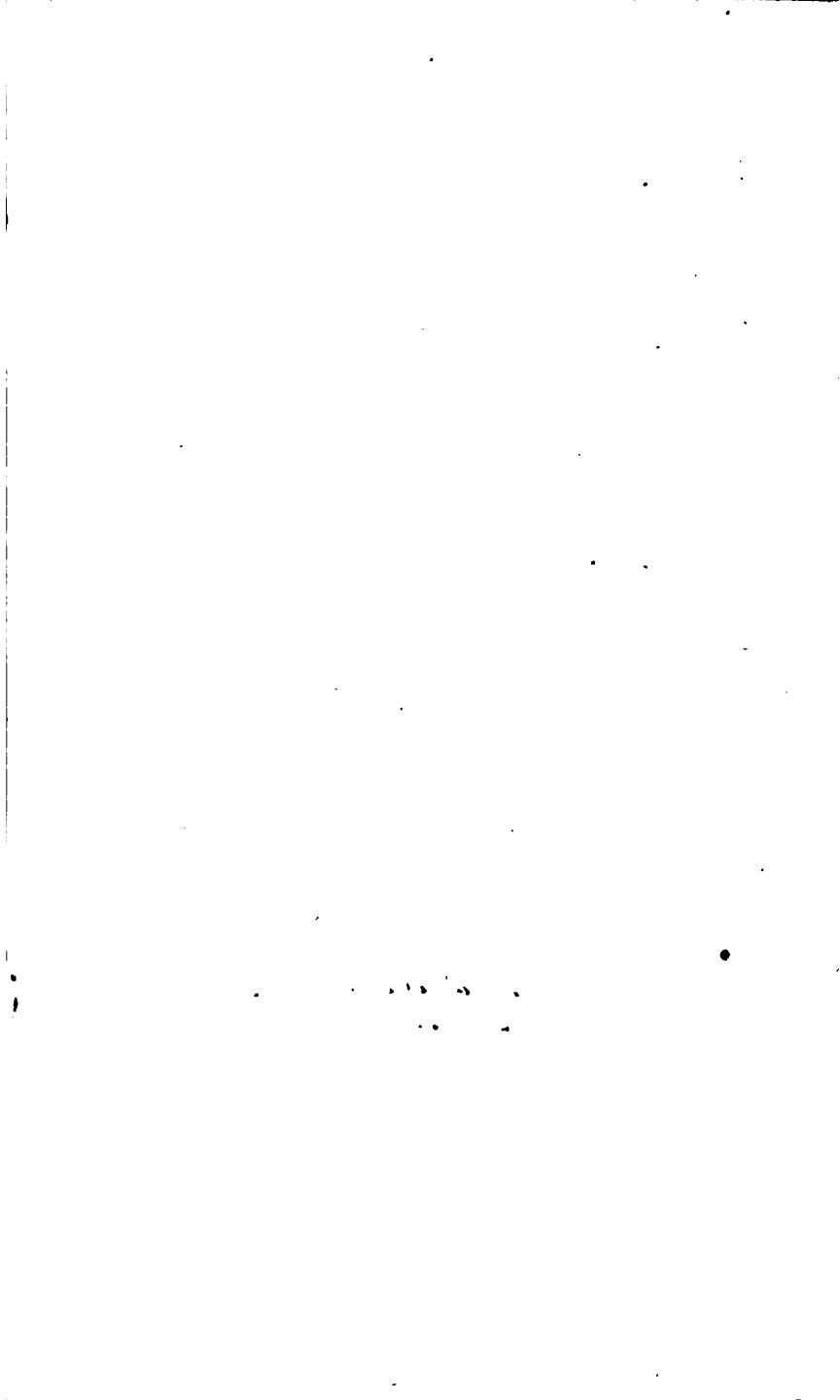
Accountable to me — for it

He is accounted a god. — Paris may be
accounted the soil in which democracy was
born. — its rise. — so accounted as a
god.

No advantage would accrue to others, or accrue
πλεον γένοιτο τοῖς ἄλλοις.

fine voice accompanied
by a lute.
he accompanied Scipio into Spain.

And all upon account of one
side's desiring to wear greater quantities
of furs than the other. — Such accounts
have been given of them.
is accounted for from the circumstances which
I have just noticed.



accusations against him
accuse him of

Here accustomed to make. — to which we
are accustomed

He acknowledges that it is so.
Jack Spindle & I were old acquaintance.
To be acquainted with. — you with
I nearer acquaintance with this study.

To acquiesce in, allow, put up with.
— have been acquiesced in.
I cannot entirely acquiesce in his principles.
Acquit them of ~~malice~~ malice
It implies an acquiescence to his will.

A-crúe'ti-cal, *a.* relating to acrostics.
A-crúe'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an acrostic.
Ac-ro-pó-ter-i-um, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **Ac-ro-pó-ter-i-g**; (*Arch.*) a small pedestal or terminating member.
Act, (*akt*) *v. n.* to be in action; not to rest.
Act, *v. a.* to perform; to feign; to imitate.
Act, *n.* a deed; an exploit; a part of a play; a decree of a court; an edict; a statute.
Ac-tion, (*ák/shún*) *n.* state of acting; a deed; operation; a battle; gesticulation:—a share; stock:—a process or suit of law; a lawsuit.
Ac-tion-a-ble, *a.* that admits an action in law.
Ac-tion-a-ry, *ad.* by a process of law.
Ac-tion-er-y, *n.* one who has a share in actions.
Ac-tion-ist, *n.* or stocks.
Ac-ti-vá-te, *v. a.* to make active.
Ac-tive, (*ák'tív*) *a.* that acts; opposed to passive; transitive:—busy; nimble; agile; quick.
Ac-tive-ly, *ad.* in an active manner; busily.
Ac-tive-ness, *n.* the state or quality of being active.
Ac-tiv-i-ty, *n.* active; nimbleness.
Ac-tor, *n.* one who acts; a stage-player.
Ac-tress, *n.* a woman who plays on the stage.
Ac-t-er-ly, (*ák'ty-er-ly*) *a.* really in act; positive; real; effective; certain.
Ac-t-er-ly-ty, *n.* the state of being actual.
Ac-t-er-ly-ly, *ad.* in act; really; positively.
Ac-t-er-ly-ness, *n.* the quality of being actual.
Ac-t-er-ry, *n.* a register; a clerk of a society.
Ac-t-er-ry, (*ák'ty-er-ry*) *v. a.* to put into action.
Ac-t-er-ry, *a.* put into action; actuated. [*N.*]
Ac-t-er-ry, *v. a.* to sharpen; to point. [*N.*]
Ac-t-er-ry, (*s-ká't-er-ry*) *n.* sharpness.
Ac-t-er-ry, *a.* having a point; prickly.
Ac-t-er-ry, *n.* [L.] a sharp point:—*figuratively*, quickness of perception; discernment.
Ac-t-er-ry-ná-te, *v. n.* to rise like a cone.
Ac-t-er-ry-ná-te, *v. a.* to whet or sharpen.
Ac-t-er-ry-ná-ted, *p. a.* sharp-pointed.
Ac-t-er-ry-ná-tion, *n.* the act of sharpening.
Ac-t-er-ry-ná-tion, *n.* (*Med.*) a method of bleeding by small punctures.
Ac-t-er-ry, *a.* sharp, not blunt or obtuse; ingenious; penetrating.—(*Med.*) *a.* acute disease terminates shortly; opposed to *chronical*. *Acute* *accut* is that which raises the voice.
Ac-t-er-ry-ly, *ad.* sharply; ingeniously; keenly.
Ac-t-er-ry-ness, *n.* state of being acute; sharpness.
Ac-t-er-ry, (*ák't-er-ry*) *n.* a maxim; a proverb.
Ac-t-er-ry, (*s-ká't-er-ry*) *a.* proverbial. [*slowly*.]
Ac-t-er-ry, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) a slow time:—*ad.* **Ac-t-er-ry**, *n.* a very hard stone; a diamond.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *a.* hard as adamant; adamant-tine.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *a.* made of adamant; hard.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *a.* the name of an ancient heretic.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, (*ák't-er-ry-tá-qn*) *n.* the prominent part of the throat.
Ac-t-er-ry, *v. a.* to fit one thing to another; to suit.
Ac-t-er-ry-bil-ly, *n.* capability of adaptation.
Ac-t-er-ry-ble, *a.* that may be adapted.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *n.* act of adapting; fitness.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *n.* same as *adaptation*. [*N.*]
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, [L.] at pleasure.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, [L.] to attract or captivate.
Ac-t-er-ry, *v. a.* to join; to increase; to subjoin.
Ac-t-er-ry, *a.* See *Ad-dible*.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *v. a.* to take tithes; to decimate.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, *v. a.* to award; to sentence.
Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn, [L.] *pl.* **Ac-t-er-ry-tá-qn**; something added or to be added; an addition; an appendix.
Ac-t-er-ry, *n.* a venomous reptile; a viper.

Ad-dér-ry-grass, *n.* a species of plant [*Heath*]
Ad-dér-ry-tóngue, (*ák'dér-ry-tóngue*) *n.* a plant; an
Ad-dér-ry-wort, (*ák'dér-ry-wort*) *n.* make-weed.
Ad-dér-ry-ty, *n.* a possibility of being added.
Ad-dér-ry, *a.* that may be added.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* a tool; now called *adze*.
Ad-dér-ry, *v. a.* to devote; to apply one's self to.
Ad-dér-ry-ty, *n.* state of being added.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* the act of devoting; habit.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, (*ák'dér-ry-tá-qn*) *n.* addition; the thing added.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, (*ák'dér-ry-tá-qn*) *n.* act of adding; the thing added; a rule for adding numbers together.—(*Law*) the title annexed to a man's name.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, (*ák'dér-ry-tá-qn*) *n.* that is added.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn-ly, *ad.* in addition to.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn-ly, *ad.* additional.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *a.* having the power of adding.
Ad-dér-ry, (*ák'dér-ry*) *a.* barren; unfruitful:—originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing.
Ad-dér-ry, (*ák'dér-ry*) *a.* of weak intellect; foolish.
Ad-dér-ry, *v. a.* (*Her.*) to place back to back.
Ad-dér-ry, *v. a.* to speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to court.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* application; petition; courtship; skill; dexterity:—an oration; speech:—direction of a letter; the name, title, &c., of a person.
Ad-dér-ry-er, *n.* one who addresses.
Ad-dér-ry, *v. a.* to bring forward; to allege.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* drawing together.
Ad-dér-ry, *a.* that may be brought forward.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* the act of adducing.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *a.* that brings down.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* [Sp.] an officer in Spain.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* a title of honor among the Angles.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* a taking away; privation.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* a treatise on the glands.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* one well versed in any art.
Ad-dér-ry, *a.* skillful; thoroughly versed.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* attainment; acquisition.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* sufficiency. [*Modern.*]
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *v. a.* to resemble exactly.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *a.* equal to; proportionate.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn-ly, *ad.* in an adequate manner.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn-ness, *n.* state of being adequate.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* adequateness.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, [L.] to the same.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *v. a.* See *Ad-dér-ry*.
Ad-dér-ry, *v. n.* to stick to; to remain fixed.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* the quality of adhering; ad-
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* tenacity; tenacity; stickiness.
Ad-dér-ry, *a.* sticking to; united with.
Ad-dér-ry, *n.* one who adheres; a follower.
Ad-dér-ry-ly, *ad.* in an adherent manner.
Ad-dér-ry-er, *n.* one who adheres; an adherent.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, (*ák'dér-ry-tá-qn*) *n.* act or state of stick-
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *n.* advice; act of advising.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, *a.* neutral; indifferent.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn-ry, *n.* neutrality; indifference.
Ad-dér-ry, (*s-ká't-er-ry*) [*d. Dien*, Fr.] farewell.
Ad-dér-ry, (*s-ká't-er-ry*) [*d. Dien*, Fr.] farewell.
Ad-dér-ry-tá-qn, [L.] to infinity.

when attacking people begins to act the conqueror,
it is then perfectly, undone. — they had been
acted upon.

Adapted to this — to produce a convict
— adapted to perform that part for which he is best
adapted.

Add to he adds only the interest for one
day upon his capital.

then ladies were great adapters in story.
is Addicted to no vice.

Addition to — corrupted by additions from
its copiers. — a great addition is made to human
power.

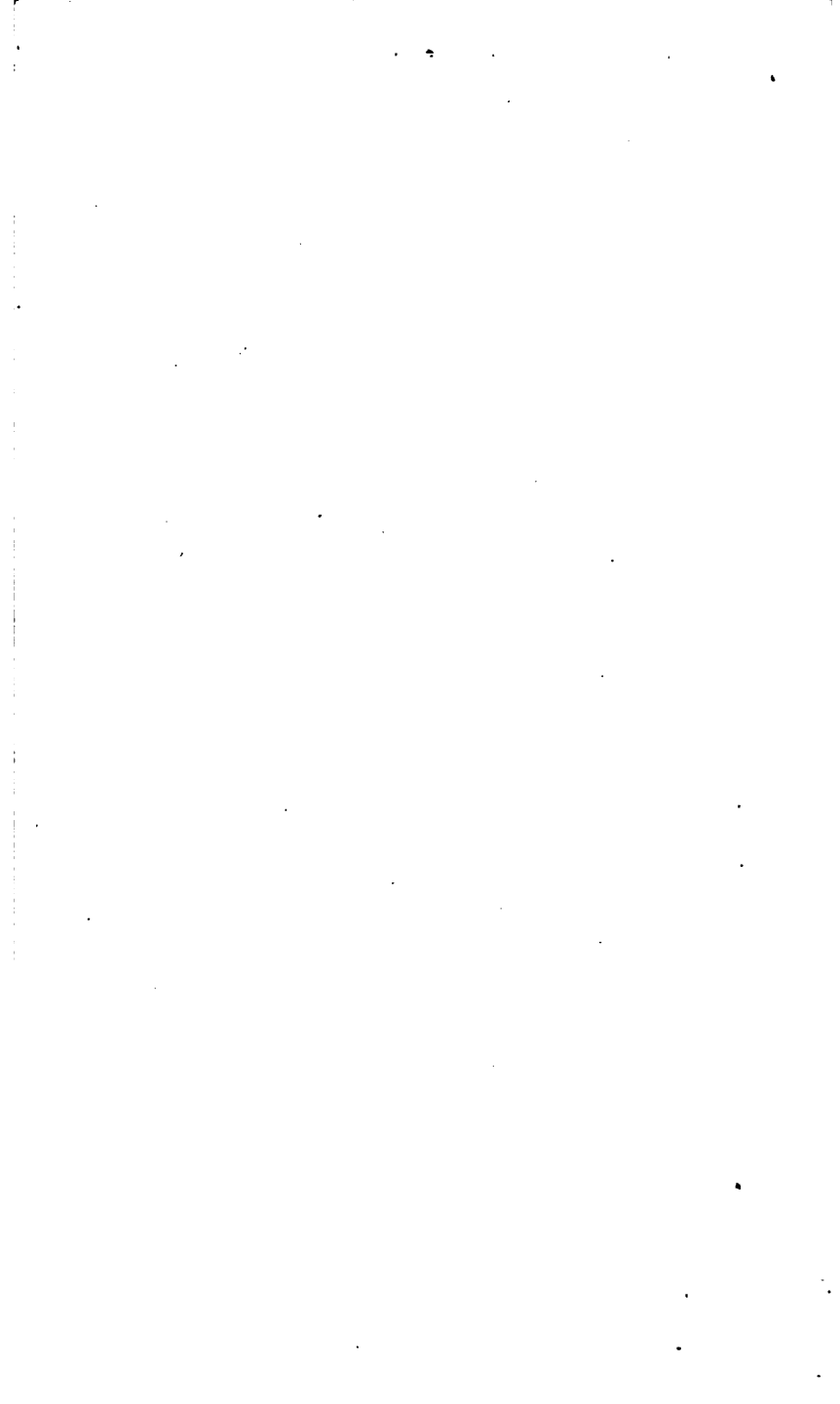
Additional to it

An address to the —
addressing himself to me. — to whom they
are addressed

Adequate to

Adhere to

adherence to the text
— a adherence to



Admixture with foreign matter.

Adjacent to

Adjourn to

they ~~adjusted~~ ^{adjusted} the one to the other — they
are so-adjusted to each other

the admission, ^{men} and into a book.

He gained admiration for his

Admired for its beauty

The admission that they are — to him — into it.

It admits of degrees. — were admitted into.

— he is admitted a deacon. — admit him —
Admission into the church. a deacon.

Admonish of — They are to be admonish —
ed that baptism is more convenient
to do it.

They admitted Deacons — to be
admitted to that office.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* an oily or waxy substance, formed by the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places, or under water.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* consisting of fat; fat.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* same as adipose.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* a passage for water under ground.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the state of lying close to.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* lying near or close; contiguous.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* that which lies next another.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to add to. [*x*.]

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the act of adding or adding.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* (ad-p-o-ohs'-us) *a.* additional.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* relating to an adjective.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* a word added to a noun, to express some quality; as, good, bad, &c. [*live*].

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* ad. in the manner of an adjective.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to join to; to write or put to.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to be contiguous to.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* contiguous to.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* close to; contiguous.

Ad-p-o-ohs', (ad-p-o-ohs') *v.* to put off to another day; to postpone to proverbs; to defer.

Ad-p-o-ohs', (ad-p-o-ohs') *n.* act of adjourning; delay; intermission.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to pass a sentence; to decree.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* adjudication. [*x*.]

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to adjudge; to sentence.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* act of adjudicating; sentence.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* a person or thing joined to another.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* added to; united with.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* act of adjoining; thing joined.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* that which is joined.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* having the quality of joining.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *ad.* in an adjective manner.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the act of charging another solemnly by word or oath; the form of oath.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to impose an oath upon another; to charge solemnly or earnestly.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* one who adjures.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to regulate; to put in order; to fit.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* one who places in due order.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* regulation; settlement.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the office of an adjutant.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* a military officer; an assistant.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* a helper.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* that helps; helpful.

Ad-p-o-ohs', (ad-p-o-ohs') *S. W. F. J. E. S. M.*;

Ad-p-o-ohs', (J. E.) *a.* helpful; useful. [*x*.]

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* an assistant; a helper. [*x*.]

Ad-p-o-ohs', (L.) *a.* pleasure; at discretion.

Ad-p-o-ohs', (ad-p-o-ohs'-ment) *n.* act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* mensuration.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to supply; to act as agent or administrator upon; to manage; to direct.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *v.* to act as administrator.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* capable of administration.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* act of administering; the executive part of government; dispensation.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* that administers.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* one who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* office of administrator.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* she who administers.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* quality of being admirable.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *a.* worthy of being admired; wonderful; excellent; very superior.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* state of being admirable.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *ad.* in an admirable manner.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the chief commander of a fleet.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* office or skill of an admiral.

Ad-p-o-ohs', *n.* the authority, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

Ad-mi-rá-tion, *n.* act of admiring; wonder.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* point of admiration, thus.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to regard with wonder or love.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to feel admiration; to wonder.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who admires; a lover.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in an admiring manner.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* that may be admired.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in an admissible manner.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* act of admitting

admittance; allowance of an argument.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to suffer to enter; to allow an argument or position; to receive; to grant.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* act of admitting; admission.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who admits.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* admissible. [*x*.]

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to mingle with; to mix.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* mingling.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* the substance of bodies mingled; mixture.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to warn; to reprove; to advise.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who admonishes.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* admonition. *Shak.*

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* act of admonishing; hint of a fault or duty; reproof.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* an admonisher.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* that admonishes; monitory.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who admonishes.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* that admonishes; monitory.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to bring one thing to another.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* growing to something else.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* growing upon something else.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* an adjective.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* the age between childhood,

Ad-mi-rá-tive, and manhood.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* growing; youthful.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to take as a son or daughter the child of another; to receive as one's own.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in the manner of adoption.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who adopts.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* act of adopting; affiliation.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* that adopts or is adopted.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* worthy of adoration; divine.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* worthiness of adoration.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in an adorable manner.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* divine worship; homage.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to worship with external homage;

Ad-mi-rá-tive, to reverence; to honor; to love intensely.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* one who adores; a devoted lover.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to dress; to decorate; to embellish.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* ornament; embellishment.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* ornament; embellishment.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *ad.* in a state of fear.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* floating at random.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* dexterous; active; skilful; clever.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in an adroit manner; dexterously.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* dexterity; skill; activity.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* thirsty; in want of drink; thirsty.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *a.* additional.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, (ad-mi-rá-tive) *n.* battery.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* a battery; a battery. [*x*.]

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* flattering; full of compliments.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* grown up; of mature age.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* a person grown up; one of full age.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* that which adulterates.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to corrupt; to debase.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *v.* to commit adultery.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *a.* corrupted; polluted; debased.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *ad.* in an adulterate manner.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* state of being adulterate.

Ad-mi-rá-tive, *n.* act of adulterating.

A-dūl'tor-er, *n.* a person guilty of adultery.
A-dūl'tor-ess, *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
A-dūl'tor-ine, (19) [**a-dūl'tor-in**, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*; **a-dūl'tor-in**, *P. K.*] *n.* a child born of an adulteress.
A-dūl'tor-ine, *a.* spurious; adulterous.
A-dūl'tor-ize, *v. n.* to commit adultery.
A-dūl'tor-ous, *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.
A-dūl'tor-ous-ly, *ad.* in an adulterous manner.
A-dūl'tor-y, *n.* a violation of the marriage bed.
A-dūl'tress, *n.* the state of being adult.
A-dūm'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance.
A-dūm'brant, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly.
A-dūm-brā'tion, *n.* a faint sketch; a shadow.
A-dū-nā'tion, *n.* the being united; union.
A-dūn'ci-ty, *n.* crookedness; the form of a hook.
A-dūnquo', (**a-dūngk'**) *a.* crooked; hooked.
A-dūst', *a.* burnt up; scorched.
A-dūst'ed, *a.* burnt; scorched; hot.
A-dūst-ion, *n.* act of burning up or drying.
A-dū-vā'l'ue, [*L.*] according to the value.
A-dū-vānce, (12) *v. a.* to bring forward; to raise to preferment; to promote; to improve; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.
A-dū-vānce, *v. n.* to go forward; to proceed.
A-dū-vānce', *n.* a going forward; progression; improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
A-dū-vānce'ment, *n.* act of advancing; progress; preferment; improvement; promotion.
A-dū-vān'cer, *n.* one who advances.
A-dū-vān'tage, (12) *n.* superiority; favorable circumstances; convenience; benefit; gain; profit.
A-dū-vān'tage, *v. a.* to benefit; to promote.
A-dū-vān'tage-ground, *n.* a ground that gives superiority or advantage.
A-dū-vān'tā'geous, (**A-dū-vān'tā'jus**) *a.* affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
A-dū-vān'tā'geous-ly, *ad.* profitably; usefully.
A-dū-vān'tā'geous-ness, *n.* profitableness.
A-dū-vān't', *v. n.* to accede or come to.
A-dū-vānt, *n.* a coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
A-dū-vān'ti'tious, (**A-dū-vān'tiā'us**) *a.* accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.
A-dū-vān'ti'tious-ly, *ad.* accidentally.
A-dū-vānt'i-ā-l, *a.* relating to the advent.
A-dū-vānt'ure, (**a-dū-vānt'yur**) *n.* an accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.
A-dū-vānt'ure, *v. n.* to try the chance; to dare.
A-dū-vānt'ure, *v. a.* to risk; to hazard; to venture.
A-dū-vānt'ur-er, *n.* one who adventures.
A-dū-vānt'ur-ous, *a.* adventurous.
A-dū-vānt'ur-ous, *a.* inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
A-dū-vānt'ur-ous-ly, *ad.* boldly; daringly.
A-dū-vānt'ur-ous-ness, *n.* daringness; boldness.
A-dū-vānt', *n.* (*Gram.*) a word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to modify its sense or use.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-l, *a.* pertaining to an adverb.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-l-ly, *ad.* in an adverbial manner.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-q., *n.* [*L.*] a common-place book.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-ry, *n.* an opponent; an enemy.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-ry, *a.* opposite to; adverse.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-tive, *a.* noting opposition or variety.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-tive, *a.* contrary; calamitous; opposite.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-ly, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately.
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-nous, *n.* opposition; adversity. [*tone.*]
A-dū-vān'ti-ā-ty, *n.* affliction; calamity; misfor-

A-dū-vē't', *v. n.* to turn or attend to; to regard.
A-dū-vē't'ence, [*n.* act of adverting; heed;]
A-dū-vē't'en-oy, [*n.* guard; attention to.]
A-dū-vē'tent, *a.* attentive; heedful.
A-dū-vē't-er, or **A-dū-vē't-er**, [**A-dū-vē't-er**, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; **A-dū-vē't-er**, *Sm.*] *v.* to inform; to give public notice of; to publish.
A-dū-vē't-er-mēnt, or **A-dū-vē't-er-ti-ment**, [**A-dū-vē't-er-ti-ment**, *P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb. Ad.*; **A-dū-vē't-er-ti-ment**, or **A-dū-vē't-er-ti-ment**, *S. W. J. F. K.*] *n.* intelligence; information; admonition; public notice, as in a newspaper.
A-dū-vē't-er-ty, or *n.* he or that which advertises.
A-dū-vē't-er-ty-ing, *p. a.* giving intelligence.
A-dū-vīc', *n.* counsel; instruction; intelligence.
A-dū-vīc'-boat, *n.* a vessel bringing intelligence.
A-dū-vīc'-ble, *a.* prudent; expedient; fit.
A-dū-vīc'-ble-ness, *n.* a state of being advisable.
A-dū-vīc', *v. a.* to counsel; to inform.
A-dū-vīc', *v. n.* to consult; to deliberate.
A-dū-vīc'-ed-ly, *ad.* deliberately; heedfully.
A-dū-vīc'-ed-ness, *n.* deliberation.
A-dū-vīc'ment, *n.* counsel; information.
A-dū-vīc'er, *n.* one who advises; a counsellor.
A-dū-vīc'ing, *n.* counsel; advice.
A-dū-vīc'ry, *a.* giving advice; counselling.
A-dū-vīc'-ed-ry, *n.* act of pleading; vindication.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *v. a.* to plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *n.* one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defender.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ship, *n.* the office of an advocate.
A-dū-vīc'-tion, *n.* act of pleading; defence.
A-dū-vīc'-try, *n.* adultery. [*See* **A-dū-vīc'-try**, *n.* one who has the right of advowson.]
A-dū-vīc'-try, (**a-dū-vīc'-try**) *n.* the patronage of church; a right to present to a benefice.
A-dū-vīc'-try, *n.* [*L.*] pl. **a-dū-vīc'-try**; the interior of temple.
A-dū-vīc', *n.* a cutting iron tool; — written also **ad.**
A-dū-vīc', (**a-dū-vīc'**) *n.* See **Edile**.
A-dū-vīc'-e, (**a-dū-vīc'-e**) *n.* (*Med.*) a tumor or abscess in the corner of the eye. — (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
A-dū-vīc', (**a-dū-vīc'**) *n.* [*L.*] a shield; — an ulcer.
A-dū-vīc'-e-cream, *n.* [*L.*] a kind of ointment.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *n.* See **Augma**.
A-dū-vīc'-e-harp, *n.* a stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.
A-dū-vīc', *a.* belonging to **Æolia**.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *n.* See **Æolipila**.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *a.* belonging to the air; high; lofty.
A-dū-vīc', (**a-dū-vīc'**) [**a-dū-vīc'**, *W. Ja. K. Sm.* **a-dū-vīc'**, *J. F. Wb.*; **a-dū-vīc'**, *S.*] *n.* a nest or house of hawks or eagles; eyry.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *a.* having the form of air; resembling air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-phy, *n.* a description of the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e, *n.* a meteoric stone.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* the science of the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, [**a-dū-vīc'-e-ty**, *W. J. F.*; **a-dū-vīc'-e-ty**, *Ja. K. Sm.*; **a-dū-vīc'-e-ty**, *Ad.*] *n.* divination by the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* machine for weighing air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *a.* relating to aerometry.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* the art of measuring the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* one who sails through the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *a.* relating to aeronautics.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* pl. the art of sailing in air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* observation of the air.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *a.* relative to aerostatics.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* aerostation.
A-dū-vīc'-e-ty, *n.* pl. the science which teaches

The first advantage towards

To have natural advantages, εὐφυΐς, εὐχάρις ποδὶς
π. — it possesses no advantage over it.
— may be of great advantage towards the
improvement of style.

Advise to the integrity.

To advise to it — the fact is advised to

I advise you to shrink — is advised of
my address. — to I was advised of
a strong door

Advocate for safety,



is affable to degrees.

Had conceived an affection for my person.

Affinity to, with, between — the affin-
ties between the Turkish & many other
languages.

To affirm that it is so — it is affirm-
ed of him

To be afflicted with

I cannot afford to do so.

Afraid to begin. — I am only afraid
for our wives & daughters.

the weight of bodies supported in air; *aërostatism*.
Aëro-sta-tion, *n.* the science of weighing air.
Aë-thet-ic, (*aë-thet-iks*) *n.* the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.
A-far, *ad.* at a great distance; remotely.
A-fab-u-lu-si-ty, *n.* the quality of being affable.
A-fa-bile, *a.* easy of manners; courteous; civil.
A-fa-bile-ness, *n.* courtesy; affability; civility.
A-fa-bly, *ad.* in an affable manner.
A-fa-brica, (*a-fa-briks*) *a.* skillfully made.
A-fair, *n.* business; concern; transaction.
A-fect, *v. a.* to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.
A-fec-ti-tive, *n.* false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.
A-fec-ted, *p. a.* moved; full of affectation.
A-fec-ted-ly, *ad.* in an affected manner.
A-fec-ted-ness, *n.* quality of being affected.
A-fec-ter, *n.* See *Affector*.
A-fec-ing, *p. a.* moving the passions.
A-fec-ing-ly, *ad.* in an affecting manner.
A-fec-tion, *n.* desire; love; kindness; goodwill; tenderness: — state of mind.
A-fec-tion-ate, *a.* warm; fond; tender; kind.
A-fec-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* kindly; tenderly.
A-fec-tion-ate-ness, *n.* fondness; tenderness.
A-fec-tive, *a.* that affects; moving.
A-fec-tive-ly, *ad.* in an impressive manner.
A-fec-ty, *n.* one who practises affectation.
A-fect, or *A-fectio*, *v. a.* (*Eng. law*) to confirm.
A-fec-ter, *n.* (*Eng. law*) one who fixes a fine.
A-fet-ty-did, [*ll.*] (*Mus.*) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.
A-fiance, *n.* a marriage-contract; trust; hope.
A-fiance, *v. a.* to betroth; to pledge.
A-fian-cep, *n.* one who affiances.
A-fis-ti-tion, *n.* a mutual contract; mutual oath.
A-fis-ti-ture, *n.* of fidelity.
A-fis-ti-ture, (*Law*) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate.
A-fied, (*a-fid*) *p. a.* joined by contract.
A-fis-ti-tate, *v. a.* to adopt; to associate with.
A-fis-ti-tion, *n.* adoption; act of taking a son.
A-fis-tige, *n.* the art of refining metals.
A-fis-tied, or *A-fis-tined*, *a.* joined by affinity.
A-fis-ti-ty, *n.* relation by marriage, opposed to consanguinity; resemblance: — attraction.
A-firm, *v. a.* to ratify; to assert; to aver.
A-firm, *v. a.* to declare positively.
A-firm, *a.* capable of being affirmed.
A-firm-ly, *ad.* in an affirmable manner.
A-firm-ness, *n.* confirmation; declaration.
A-firm-ant, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.
A-fir-ma-tion, *n.* act of affirming. — (*Law*) a solemn declaration, answering to an oath.
A-firm-a-tive, *a.* that affirms; positive.
A-firm-a-tive, *n.* that side of a question which affirms, opposed to *negative*.
A-firm-a-tive-ly, *ad.* in an affirmative manner.
A-firm-er, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.
A-fix, *v. a.* to unite to; to subjoin; to fix.
A-fix, *n.* something added to a word.
A-fis-ti-tion, (*a-fis-ti-tion*) *n.* the act of affixing.
A-fis-ti-tion, *n.* the act of breathing upon.
A-fis-ti-tion, [*ll.*] breath; divine inspiration.
A-fis-ti-t, *v. a.* to put to pain; to grieve.
A-fis-ti-ted, *p. a.* suffering affliction; grieved.
A-fis-ti-ted-ness, *n.* state of being afflicted.
A-fis-ti-er, *n.* one who afflicts.
A-fis-ti-ing, *p. a.* causing affliction; painful.
A-fis-ti-ing-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.

Af-flic-tion, *n.* calamity; sorrow; grief; misery.
Af-flic-tive, *a.* painful; calamitous; afflicting.
Af-flic-tive-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.
Af-flu-e-nce, *n.* riches; plenty; abundance.
Af-fu-ent, *a.* abundant; wealthy; rich.
Af-fu-ent, *n.* a river flowing into another.
Af-fu-ent-ly, *ad.* in an affluent manner.
Af-fu-ent-ness, *n.* quality of being affluent.
Af-flux, *n.* the act of flowing to; affluence.
Af-flux-ion, (*a-f-luk-shun*) *n.* act of flowing to.
Af-ford, *v. a.* to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of.
Af-for-est, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest.
Af-for-es-ta-tion, *n.* turning of ground into forest.
Af-fran-chise, (*a-f-fran-chiz*) *v. a.* to make free.
Af-fran-chise-ment, *n.* act of making free.
Af-fray, *v. a.* to strike with fear; to terrify.
Af-fray, *n.* a quarrel; disturbance; tumult.
Af-fright, (*a-frit*) *v. a.* to alarm; to terrify.
Af-fright, (*a-frit*) *n.* terror; fear; fright.
Af-fright-ful, *ad.* with fear.
Af-fright-er, (*a-frit-er*) *n.* one who frightens.
Af-fright-ment, *n.* fear; terror; fearfulness.
Af-front, (*a-frunt*) *v. a.* to insult; to offend.
Af-front, (*a-frunt*) *n.* insult; outrage.
Af-front-er, (*a-frunt-er*) *n.* one who affronts.
Af-front-ing, *p. a.* contemptuous.
Af-front-ive, *a.* causing affront; abusive.
Af-front-ive-ness, *n.* the quality that affronts.
Af-fuse, *v. a.* to pour upon; to sprinkle.
Af-fu-sion, (*a-fu-shun*) *n.* act of pouring upon.
A-fy, *v. a.* to betroth; to bind; to affiance.
A-field, (*a-field*) *ad.* to the field; in the field.
A-float, (*a-float*) *ad.* in a floating state. (*tion*)
A-foot, (*a-fut*) *ad.* on foot; in action; in motion.
A-fore, *prep.* before; sooner in time.
A-fore, *ad.* in time past; in front.
A-fore-go-ing, *p. a.* going before.
A-fore-hand, *ad.* beforehand. *Bacon*.
A-fore-said, (*a-for-said*) *a.* said before.
A-fore-time, *ad.* in time past. (*reason*)
A-für-ti-dri, (*a-für-she-dri*) [*ll.*] with stronger
A-fraid, (*a-frad*) *a.* struck with fear; fearful.
A-fresh, *ad.* anew; again.
A-front, (*a-frunt*) *ad.* in front.
Aft, *ad.* (*Mus.*) behind; astern.
Af-ter, (*12*) *prep.* following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.
Af-ter, *ad.* in succeeding time; afterward.
Af-ter, *a.* succeeding; subsequent.
Af-ter-birth, *n.* (*Med.*) the placenta; secundine.
Af-ter-clap, *n.* a subsequent event.
Af-ter-crop, *n.* the second crop.
Af-ter-hours, (*after-hurs*) *n.* succeeding hours.
Af-ter-math, *n.* the second crop of grass; rowen.
Af-ter-most, *a.* hindmost.
Af-ter-noon, *n.* time from noon to evening.
Af-ter-pain, (*after-pain*) *n.* pl. pains after birth.
Af-ter-part, *n.* the latter part. [birth]
Af-ter-piece, (*after-pes*) *n.* a farce after a play.
Af-ter-state, *n.* the future state.
Af-ter-thought, (*after-thawt*) *n.* reflection after the act; a later thought.
Af-ter-time, *n.* succeeding time.
Af-ter-ward, (*after-ward*) *ad.* in succeeding time.
Af-ter-wards, (*after-wurds*) *n.* time.
Af-ter-wit, *n.* contrivance too late.
A-ga, or *A-ga*, [*a-ga*, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*; *u-ga*, *P. K.*] *n.* a Turkish high military or civil officer.
A-gain, (*a-gen*, 31) [*a-gen*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *a-gan*, *Ja.*] *ad.* a second time; once more; in return, noting relation.
A-against, (*a-gänt*, 31) [*a-gänt*, *S. W. J. E.*

nam, *ad.*; *move*, *när*, *sör*; *bäll*, *bär*, *rdle*. — *C*, *G*, *ç*, *é*, *soft*; *B*, *B*, *ç*, *é*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *z* as *gx* — *this*,
 5

A-dul'ter-er, *n.* a person guilty of adultery.
A-dul'ter-ess, *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
***A-dul'ter-ine**, (19) [a-dul'ter-in, *S. W. J. Jr.* Sm.; a-dul'ter-in, *P. K.*] *n.* a child born of an adulteress.
***A-dul'ter-ine**, *a.* spurious; adulterous.
†A-dul'ter-ize, *v. n.* to commit adultery.
A-dul'ter-ous, *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.
A-dul'ter-ous-ly, *ad.* in an adulterous manner.
A-dul'ter-y, *n.* violation of the marriage bed.
A-dul't-ness, *n.* the state of being adult.
Ad-um'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-um'brate, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly.
Ad-um'bra'tion, *n.* a faint sketch; a shadow.
†Ad-y-nā'tion, *n.* the being united; union.
A-dun'ci-ty, *n.* crookedness; the form of a hook.
†A-dünque, (a-dünk') *a.* crooked; hooked.
A-düst, *a.* burnt up; scorched.
A-düst'ed, *a.* burnt; scorched; hot.
A-düs'tion, *n.* act of burning up or drying.
Ad-eg'it'um, [*L.*] according to the value.
Ad-vānce, (12) *v. a.* to bring forward; to raise to preferment; to promote; to improve; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.
Ad-vānce, *v. n.* to go forward; to proceed.
Ad-vānce, *n.* a going forward; progression; improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* act of advancing; progress; preferment; improvement; promotion.
Ad-vān'cer, *n.* one who advances.
Ad-vān'tage, (13) *n.* superiority; favorable circumstances; convenience; benefit; gain; profit.
Ad-vān'tage, *v. a.* to benefit; to promote.
Ad-vān'tage-ground, *n.* a ground that gives superiority or advantage.
Ad-vān-tā'geous, (ad-vān-tā'jus) *a.* affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-vān-tā'geous-ly, *ad.* profitably; usefully.
Ad-vān-tā'geous-ness, *n.* profitableness.
Ad-vēne', *v. n.* to accede or come to.
Ad-vēnt, *n.* a coming; appropriately, the coming of our Savior; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
Ad-ven-ti'tious, (ad-ven-tish'us) *a.* accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.
Ad-ven-ti'tious-ly, *ad.* accidentally.
Ad-vēnt'u-al, *a.* relating to the advent.
Ad-vēnt'ure, (ad-vēnt'yur) *n.* an accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.
Ad-vēnt'ure, *v. n.* to try the chance; to dare.
Ad-vēnt'ure, *v. a.* to risk; to hazard; to venture.
Ad-vēnt'ur-er, *n.* one who adventures.
Ad-vēnt'ure-ous, *a.* adventurous.
Ad-vēnt'ur-ous, *a.* inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
Ad-vēnt'ur-ous-ly, *ad.* boldly; daringly.
Ad-vēnt'ur-ous-ness, *n.* daringness; boldness.
Ad'verb, *n.* (*Gram.*) a word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to modify its sense or use.
Ad-ver'b-i-al, *a.* pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-ver'b-i-ally, *ad.* in an adverbial manner.
Ad-ver-sa'ry, [*L.*] a common-place book.
Ad-ver-sa-ry, *n.* an opponent; an enemy.
Ad-ver-sa-ry, *a.* opposite to; adverse.
Ad-ver-sa-tive, *a.* noting opposition or variety.
Ad-ver-se, *a.* contrary; calamitous; opposite.
Ad-ver-se-ly, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad-ver-se-ness, *n.* opposition; adversity. [*tan.*]
Ad-ver-si'ty, *n.* affliction; calamity; misfor-

Ad-ver'ti', *v. n.* to turn or attend to; to regard.
Ad-ver'tence, [*n.* act of advertising; heed; see
Ad-ver'ten-cy, [*n.* guard; attention to.
Ad-ver'tent, *a.* attentive; heedful.
Ad-ver-tise', or **Ad-ver-tise**, [ad-ver-tiz', *S. W. J. F. Jr.* Ja. K. R. Wb.; ad-ver-tiz, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to inform; to give public notice of; to publish.
Ad-ver-tise'ment, or **Ad-ver-tise'ment**, [ad-ver-tiz-mēnt, *P. Jr. Sm. R. Wb. Ash;* ad-ver-tiz-mēnt or ad-ver-tiz'ment, *S. W. J. F. K.*] *n.* intelligence; information; admonition; public notice, as in a newspaper.
Ad-ver-tis'er, *n.* he or that which advertises.
Ad-ver-tis'ing, *p. a.* giving intelligence.
Ad-vice', *n.* counsel; instruction; intelligence.
Ad-vice'-boat, *n.* a vessel bringing intelligence.
Ad-vis'a-ble, *a.* prudent; expedient; fit.
Ad-vis'a-ble-ness, *n.* state of being advisable.
Ad-vice', *v. a.* to counsel; to inform.
Ad-vice', *v. n.* to consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vis'ed-ly, *ad.* deliberately; heedfully.
Ad-vis'ed-ness, *n.* deliberation.
Ad-vice'ment, *n.* counsel; information.
Ad-vis'er, *n.* one who advises; a counsellor.
Ad-vis'ing, *n.* counsel; advice.
Ad-vi'se-ry, *a.* giving advice; counselling.
Ad-vo-cā-cy, *n.* act of pleading; vindication.
Ad-vo-cāte, *v. a.* to plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate.
Ad-vo-cāte, *n.* one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defender.
Ad-vo-cāte-ship, *n.* the office of an advocate.
Ad-vo-cā'tion, *n.* act of pleading; defence. [*com.*]
†Ad-vōu'try, *n.* adultery. [*Bacon.*]
Ad-vōw-er, *n.* one who has the right of advow-
Ad-vōw'son, (ad-vōw'zon) *n.* the patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice.
Ad-yū'tum, [*L.*] pl. *ad-yū'ta*; the interior of a temple.
Adze, *n.* a cutting iron tool; — written also *ask*.
Æ'dile, (Æ'dil) *n.* See *Edile*.
Æ'ti-lōps, (Æ'ti-lōps) *n.* (*Med.*) a tumor or abscess in the corner of the eye. — (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Æ'tis, (Æ'tis) *n.* [*L.*] a shield; — an ulcer.
Æ'ty-m'ic-cūm, [*L.*] a kind of ointment.
Æ-nig'ma, *n.* See *Enigma*.
Æ'd-i-an-harp, *n.* a stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.
Æ'd-i-c, *a.* belonging to Æolia.
Æ'd-i-pile, *n.* See *Eclopila*.
Æ'd-i-al, *a.* belonging to the air; high; lofty.
Æ'ti-c, (Æ'ti-c or Æ'ti-c) [Æ'ti, *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; Æ'ti-c, *J. F. Wb.*; Æ'ti, *S.*] *n.* a nest or brood of hawks or eagles; ery.
Æ'ti-fōrm, *a.* having the form of air; resembling air.
Æ'ti-rā-phy, *n.* a description of the air.
Æ'ti-rā-lite, *n.* a meteoric stone.
Æ'ti-rā-gy, *n.* the science of the air.
Æ'ti-rā-mān-qy, [Æ'ti-rā-mān-qy, *W. J. F.*; Æ'ti-rā-mān-qy, *Ja. K. Sm.*; Æ'ti-rā-mān-qy, *Ash.*] *n.* divination by the air.
Æ'ti-rā-mē'ter, *n.* machine for weighing air.
Æ'ti-rā-mē'try, *a.* relating to aerometry.
Æ'ti-rā-mē'try, *n.* the art of measuring the air.
Æ'ti-rā-naut, *n.* one who sails through the air.
Æ'ti-rā-naut'ic, *a.* relating to aeronautics.
Æ'ti-rā-naut'ics, *n. pl.* the art of sailing in the air. [*adm.*]
Æ'ti-rā-ōp-ty, *n.* observation of the air. [*adm.*]
Æ'ti-rā-tic, [*a.* relative to aerostatics of
Æ'ti-rā-tic'cal, [*a.* aerostation.
Æ'ti-rā-tic'ics, *n. pl.* the science which teaches

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. obscure — fire, fur, flat, fall; hēir, hēir

The first advantage towards

To have natural advantages, εὐπορίαν, εὐχαιρῶν ποδῶν
π. — it possesses no advantage over it.
— may be of great advantage towards the
improvement of style.

Adverse to the integrity.

To advert to it — the fact is adverted to

I advise you to shrink — is advised of
my address. — to I was advised of
a strong door

Advocate for seeing,



's affects to disagree.

Had conceived an affection for my person.

Affinity to, with, between — the affinities between the Turkish & many other languages.

To affirm that it is so — it is affirmed of him

To be afflicted with
I cannot afford to do it.

Afraid to begin. — I am only afraid
for our wives & daughters.

Ad-dil'ter-er, *n.* a person guilty of adultery.
Ad-dil'ter-ess, *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
Ad-dil'ter-ino, (19) [*ad-dil'ter-in*, *S. W. J. J.* *Sm.*; *ad-dil'ter-in*, *P. K.*] *n.* a child born of an adulteress.
Ad-dil'ter-ino, *a.* spurious; adulterous.
Ad-dil'ter-ize, *v. n.* to commit adultery.
Ad-dil'ter-ous, *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.
Ad-dil'ter-ous-ly, *ad.* in an adulterous manner.
Ad-dil'tor-y, *a.* violation of the marriage bed.
Ad-dikt'esse, *n.* the state of being adult.
Ad-dim'brant, *a.* giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-dim'brata, *v. a.* to shadow out faintly.
Ad-dim-brat'ion, *n.* a faint sketch; a shadow.
Ad-dim'brat'ion, *n.* the being united; union.
Ad-dim'cj-ty, *n.* crookedness; the form of a hook.
Ad-dünque, (*ad-dünk'*) *a.* crooked; hooked.
Ad-düst, *a.* burnt up; scorched.
Ad-düst'ed, *a.* burnt; scorched; hot.
Ad-düst'ion, *n.* act of burning up or drying.
Ad-düt'vum, [*L.*] according to the value.
Ad-vance, (19) *v. a.* to bring forward; to raise to preferment; to promote; to improve; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.
Ad-vance, *v. n.* to go forward; to proceed.
Ad-vance', *n.* a going forward; progression; improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
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Ad-van'cer, *n.* one who advances.
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Ad-van'tage, *v. a.* to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van'tage-ground, *a.* ground that gives superiority or advantage.
Ad-van'ti'geous, (*ad-van'ti'jus*) *a.* affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-van'ti'geous-ly, *ad.* profitably; usefully.
Ad-van'ti'geous-ness, *n.* profitableness.
Ad-van'te, *v. n.* to accede or come to.
Ad'vent, *n.* a coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
Ad-ven-ti'tious, (*ad-ven-ti'ah'us*) *a.* accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.
Ad-ven-ti'tious-ly, *ad.* accidentally.
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Ad-ven't'ure, (*ad-ven't'ur*) *n.* an accident; a chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.
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Ad-ven't'ure, *v. a.* to risk; to hazard; to venture.
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Ad-ven't'ure-some, *a.* adventurous.
Ad-ven't'ur-ous, *a.* inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
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Ad-ver'se, *a.* contrary; calamitous; opposite.
Ad-ver'se-ly, *ad.* oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad-ver'se-ness, *n.* opposition; adversity. [*tone.*]
Ad-ver'si'ty, *n.* affliction; calamity; misfor-

Ad-vert', *v. n.* to turn or attend to; to regard.
Ad-vert'ence, *n.* act of adverting; heed; heedful.
Ad-vert'ent, *a.* attentive; heedful.
Ad-vert'ice, (*ad-vert'ice*, [*ad-vert'ice*, *S. P. J. J.* *K. R. W.*; *ad-vert'ice*, *Sm.*]) *n.* to inform; to give public notice of; to publish.
Ad-vert'ice-ment, (*ad-vert'ice-ment*, [*ad-vert'ice-ment*, *P. J. Sm. R. W.* *Ad.*; *ad-vert'ice-ment* or *ad-vert'ice-ment*, *S. W. J. F. K.*]) *n.* intelligence; information; admonition; public notice, as in a newspaper.
Ad-vert'is'er, *n.* he or that which advertises.
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Ad-vis'ed-ness, *n.* deliberation.
Ad-viso'ment, *n.* counsel; information.
Ad-vis'or, *n.* one who advises; a counsellor.
Ad-vis'or, *n.* counsel; advice.
Ad-vi'se-ry, *a.* giving advice; counselling.
Ad-vo-ca'ty, *n.* act of pleading; vindication.
Ad-vo-cate, *v. a.* to plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate.
Ad-vo-cate, *n.* one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defender.
Ad-vo-cate-ship, *n.* the office of an advocate.
Ad-vo-ca'tion, *n.* act of pleading; defence.
Ad-vul'try, *n.* adultery. [*See* *Ad-vul'try*, *n.* one who has the right of advowson.
Ad-vul'try, (*ad-vul'try*) *n.* the patronage of church; a right to present to a benefice.
Ad-ve'tum, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *ad-ve'ta*; the interior of temple.
Adze, *n.* a cutting iron tool; — written also *adze*.
Adze, (*adze*) *n.* See *Adze*.
Ad-ve'tum, (*ad-ve'tum*) *n.* (*Med.*) a tumor or abscess in the corner of the eye. — (*Bot.*) a growth of plants.
Ad-ve'tum, (*ad-ve'tum*) *n.* [*L.*] a shield; — an ulcer.
Ad-ve'tum, (*ad-ve'tum*) *n.* [*L.*] a kind of ointment.
Ad-ve'tum, *n.* See *Adze*.
Ad-ve'tum-harp, *n.* a stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.
Ad-ve'tum, *a.* belonging to Eolia.
Ad-ve'tum, (*ad-ve'tum*) *n.* See *Adze*.
Ad-ve'tum, *a.* belonging to the air; high; lofty.
Ad-ve'tum, (*ad-ve'tum* or *ad-ve'tum*) (*ad-ve'tum*, *W. J. K. Sm.*; *ad-ve'tum*, *J. F. W. B.*; *ad-ve'tum*, *S.*) *n.* a nest or brood of hawks or eagles; syrry.
Ad-ve'tum, *a.* having the form of air; resembling air.
Ad-ve'tum-phy, *n.* a description of the air.
Ad-ve'tum-lite, *n.* a meteoric stone.
Ad-ve'tum-gy, *n.* the science of the air.
Ad-ve'tum-mancy, (*ad-ve'tum-mancy*, *W. J. F.*; *ad-ve'tum-mancy*, *J. K. Sm.*; *ad-ve'tum-mancy*, *Ad.*) *n.* divination by the air.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* machine for weighing air.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *a.* relating to aerometry.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* the art of measuring the air.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* one who sails through the air.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *a.* relating to aeronautics.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* pl. the art of sailing in the air.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* observation of the air. [*alt.*]
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *a.* relative to aerostatics or
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *a.* aerostation.
Ad-ve'tum-gar, *n.* pl. the science which teaches

The first advance towards

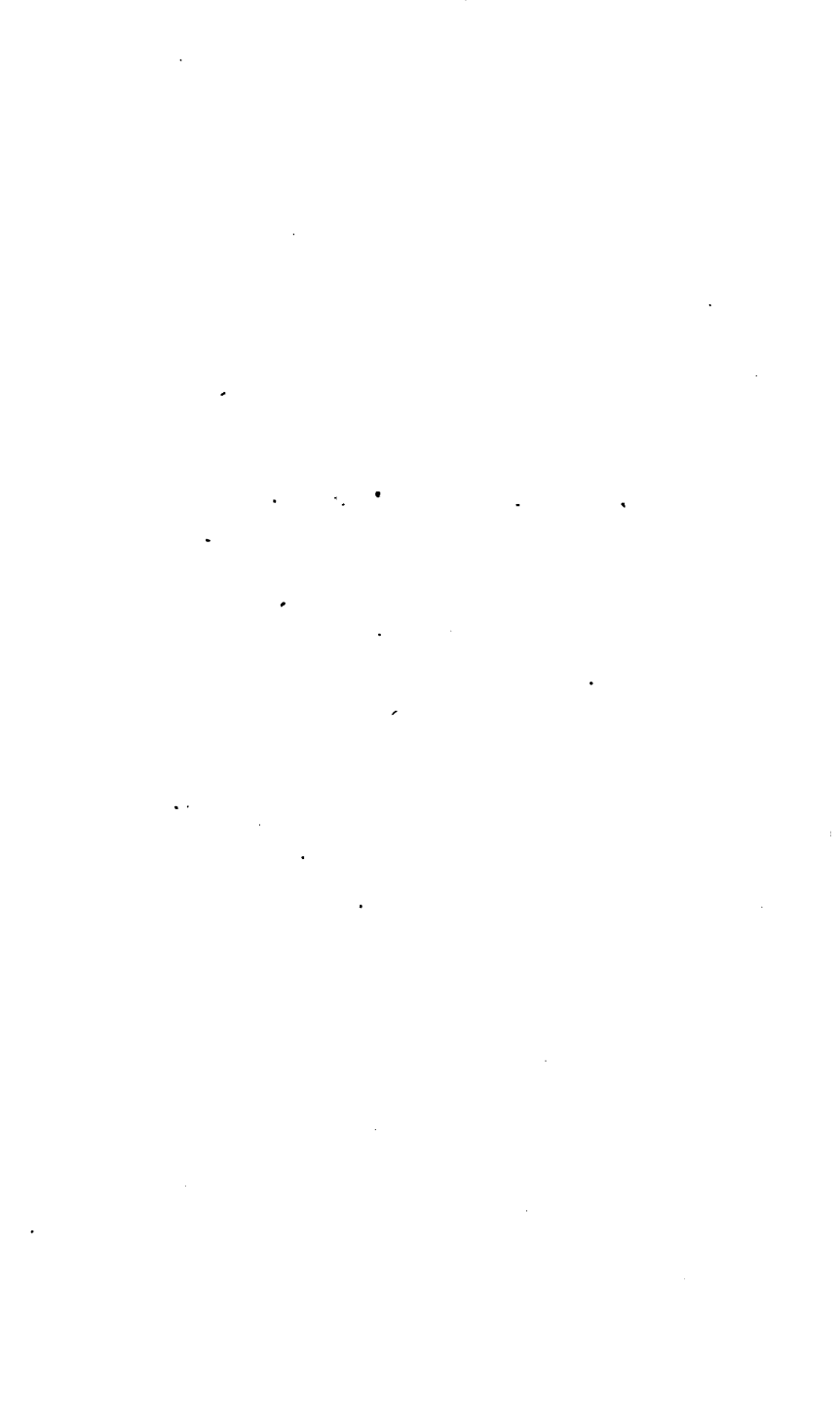
To have natural advantages, εὐφροσύνη, εὐχάρις ποδός
π. — it possesses no advantage over it.
— may be of great advantage towards the
improvement of style.

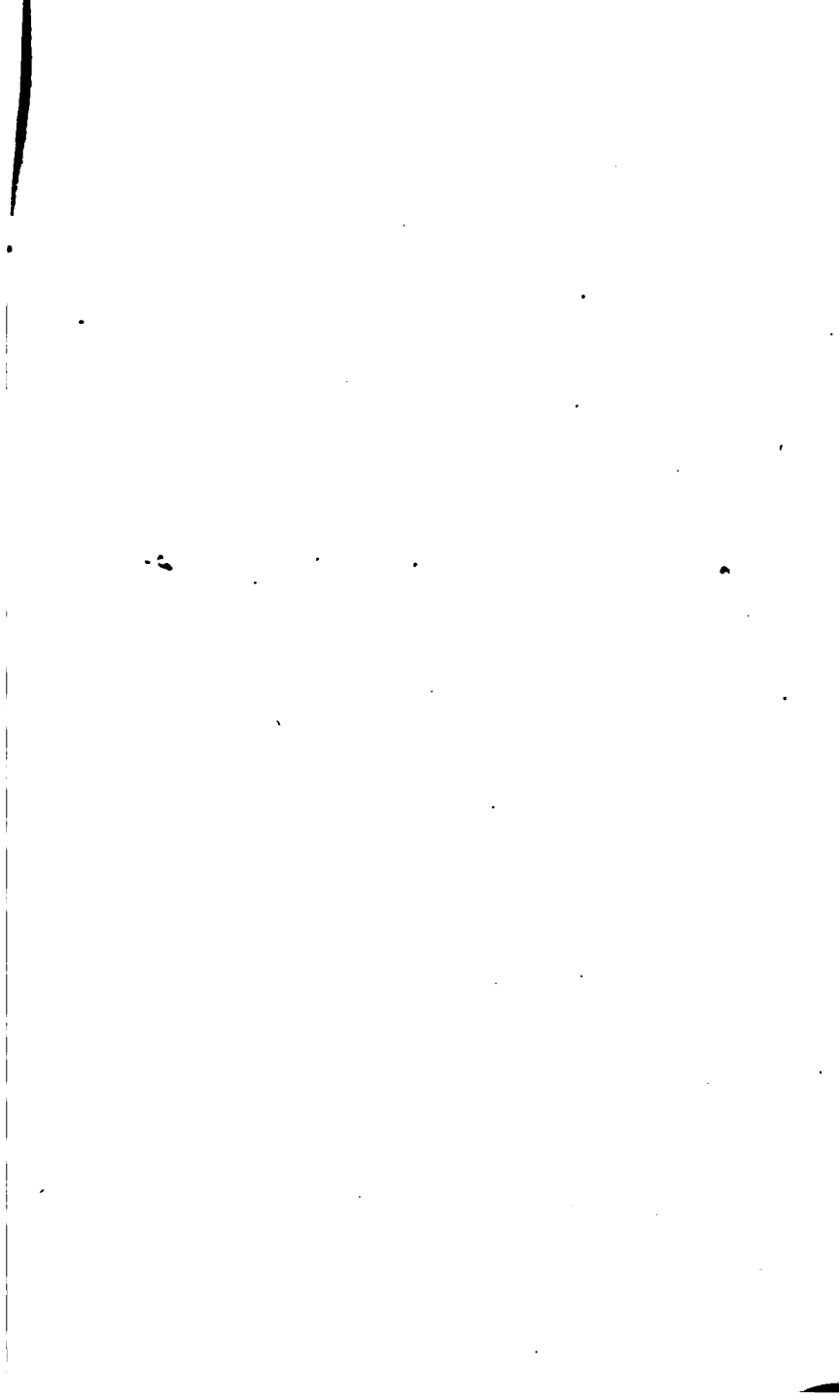
Adverse to the integrity

To advert to it — the fact is adverted to

I advise you to shrink — is advised of
my address. — to I was advised of
a strong door

Advocate for —





is affixed to the name.

Had conceived an affection for my person.

Affinity to, with, between — the affinity
ties between the Turkic & many other
languages.

To affirm that it is so — it is affirmed
of him

To be afflicted with
I cannot afford to do it.

Afraid to begin. — I am only afraid
for our wives & daughters.

the weight of bodies supported in air; aerostation.

Aëro-sta-tion, *n.* the science of weighing air.

Aë-thet'ic, *a.* relating to aesthetics.

Aë-thet'ica, (*æ-thet'ika*) *n.* the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

A-far', *ad.* at a great distance; remotely.

A-fa-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being affable.

A-fa-ble, *a.* easy of manners; courteous; civil.

A-fa-bi-lous, *n.* courtesy; affability; civility.

A-fa-bly, *ad.* in an affable manner.

A-fa-brica, (*af'f-a-brica*) *a.* skillfully made.

A-fa-lic, *n.* business; concern; transaction.

A-fec't, *v. a.* to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

A-fec'ti-tion, *n.* false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.

A-fec't-ed, *p. a.* moved; full of affection.

A-fec't-ed-ly, *ad.* in an affected manner.

A-fec't-ed-ness, *n.* quality of being affected.

A-fec't'er, *n.* See *Affector*.

A-fec't-ing, *p. a.* moving the passions.

A-fec't-ing-ly, *ad.* in an affecting manner.

A-fec't-ion, *n.* desire; love; kindness; goodwill; tenderness: — state of mind.

A-fec't-ion-ate, *a.* warm; fond; tender; kind.

A-fec't-ion-ate-ly, *ad.* kindly; tenderly.

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A-fec't-ive, *a.* that affects; moving.

A-fec't-ive-ly, *ad.* in an impressive manner.

A-fec't-er, *n.* one who practises affection.

A-fi-x', or **A-fi-x'er**, *v. a.* (*Eng. law*) to confirm

A-fi-x'er, *n.* (*Eng. law*) one who fixes a fine.

A-fu-tu-r'e, [*L.*] (*Mus.*) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.

A-fu-pace, *n.* a marriage-contract; trust; hope.

A-fu-pace, *v. a.* to betroth; to pledge.

A-fu-a-cep, *n.* one who affiances.

A-fu-dä-tion, (*n.*) mutual contract; mutual oath

A-fu-dä-ture, (*n.*) of fidelity.

A-fu-dä-vä, (*n.*) (*Law*) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate.

A-fid', (*af'id'*) *p. a.* joined by contract.

A-fu-i-tä-ä, *v. a.* to adopt; to associate with.

A-fu-i-tä-tion, *n.* adoption; act of taking a son.

A-fu-äge, *n.* the art of refining metals.

A-fined, or **A-fined'**, *a.* joined by affinity.

A-fu-i-tä, *n.* relation by marriage, opposed to consanguinity: resemblance: — attraction.

A-firm, *v. a.* to ratify; to assert; to aver.

A-firm, *v. n.* to declare positively.

A-firm'a-ble, *a.* capable of being affirmed.

A-firm'a-bly, *ad.* in an affirmable manner.

A-firm'ance, *n.* confirmation; declaration.

A-firm'ant, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.

A-fu-mä-tion, *n.* act of affirming. — (*Law*) a solemn declaration, answering to an oath.

A-firm'a-tive, *a.* that affirms; positive.

A-firm'a-tive, *n.* that side of a question which affirms, opposed to negative.

A-firm'a-tive-ly, *ad.* in an affirmative manner.

A-firm'er, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.

A-fu-i, *v. a.* to unite to; to subjoin; to fix.

A-fu-i, *n.* something added to a word.

A-fu-i-shun, (*af'ik'shun*) *n.* the act of affixing.

A-fu-i-tion, *n.* the act of breathing upon.

A-fu-i-tus, [*L.*] breath; divine inspiration.

A-flic', *v. a.* to put to pain; to grieve.

A-flic't-ed, *p. a.* suffering affliction; grieved.

A-flic't-ed-ness, *n.* state of being afflicted.

A-flic't'er, *n.* one who afflicts.

A-flic't-ing, *p. a.* causing affliction; painful.

A-flic't-ing-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.

A-flic't-ion, *n.* calamity; sorrow; grief; misery

A-flic't-ive, *a.* painful; calamitous; afflicting.

A-flic't-ive-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.

A-fly-ence, *n.* riches; plenty; abundance.

A-fly-ent, *a.* abundant; wealthy; rich.

A-fly-ent, *n.* a river flowing into another

A-fly-ent-ly, *ad.* in an affluent manner.

A-fly-ent-ness, *n.* quality of being affluent.

A-flux, *n.* the act of flowing to; affluence

A-flux'ion, (*af-fluk'shun*) *n.* act of flowing to.

A-ford', *n. a.* to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of.

A-för'est, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest.

A-för-es-tä-tion, *n.* turning of ground into forest.

A-fän-chige, (*af-fän'chiz*) *v. a.* to make free.

A-fän-chige-mënt, *n.* act of making free.

A-fä-ä, (*af-fä-ä*) *v. a.* to strike with fear; to terrify.

A-fä-ä, *n.* a quarrel; disturbance; tumult.

A-fright', (*af-frit'*) *v. a.* to alarm; to terrify.

A-fright', (*af-frit'*) *n.* terror; fear; fright.

A-fright-ed-ly, *ad.* with fear.

A-fright'er, (*af-frit'er*) *n.* one who frightens.

A-fright-ment, *n.* fear; terror; fearfulness.

A-frü-ä, (*af-frünt'*) *v. a.* to insult; to offend.

A-frü-ä, (*af-frünt'*) *n.* insult; outrage.

A-frü-ä-er, (*af-frünt'er*) *n.* one who affronts.

A-frü-ä-ig, *p. a.* contemptuous.

A-frü-ä-ive, *a.* causing affront; abusive.

A-frü-ä-ive-ness, *n.* the quality that affronts.

A-fuse', *v. a.* to pour upon; to sprinkle.

A-fu-shun, (*af-fu-shun*) *n.* act of pouring upon.

A-fy, *v. n.* to betroth; to bind; to affiance.

A-field', (*a-feld'*) *ad.* to the field; in the field.

A-float', (*a-flät'*) *ad.* in a floating state. [*Uon.*]

A-foot', (*a-füt'*) *ad.* on foot; in action; in motion.

A-före', *prep.* before; sooner in time.

A-före', *ad.* in time past; in front.

A-före-gö-ing, *p. a.* going before.

A-före'händ, *ad.* beforehand. [*Bacon.*]

A-före'said, (*a-för'säid*) *a.* said before.

A-före-time, *ad.* in time past.

A-för-ti-dä-rä, (*af-för-she-dä-rä*) [*L.*] with stronger [reason.]

A-fräid', (*af-fräd'*) *a.* struck with fear; fearful.

A-frösh, *ad.* anew; again.

A-frönt', (*af-frünt'*) *ad.* in front.

Aft, *ad.* (*Naut.*) behind; astern.

Af'ter, (*12*) *prep.* following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.

Af'ter, *ad.* in succeeding time; afterward.

Af'ter, *a.* succeeding; subsequent.

Af'ter-birth, *n.* (*Med.*) the placenta; secundine.

Af'ter-clap, *n.* a subsequent event.

Af'ter-crop, *n.* the second crop.

Af'ter-höurs, (*af'ter-bürs*) *n.* succeeding hours.

Af'ter-math, *n.* the second crop of grass: rowen.

Af'ter-möst, *a.* hindmost.

Af'ter-nöön, *n.* time from noon to evening.

Af'ter-päins, (*af'ter-pänz*) *n. pl.* pains after [birth.]

Af'ter-part, *n.* the latter part.

Af'ter-piece, (*af'ter-päs*) *n.* a farce after a play.

Af'ter-stäte, *n.* the future state.

Af'ter-thought, (*af'ter-thäwt*) *n.* reflection after the act; a later thought.

Af'ter-time, *n.* succeeding time.

Af'ter-ward, (*af'ter-wärd*) *ad.* in succeeding

Af'ter-wards, (*af'ter-wärdz*) *time.*

Af'ter-wit, *n.* contrivance too late.

A'gy, or **A'gq**, [*ä'gy*, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*; *ä'gy*, *P.*

K. *n.* a Turkish high military or civil officer.

A-gän', (*a-gän'*, 31) [*a-gän'*, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*

Sm.; *a-gän'*, *Ja.*] *ad.* a second time; once

more; in return, noting reaction.

A-against', (*a-gänst'*, 31) [*a-gänst'*, *S. W. J. E.*

The first advance towards

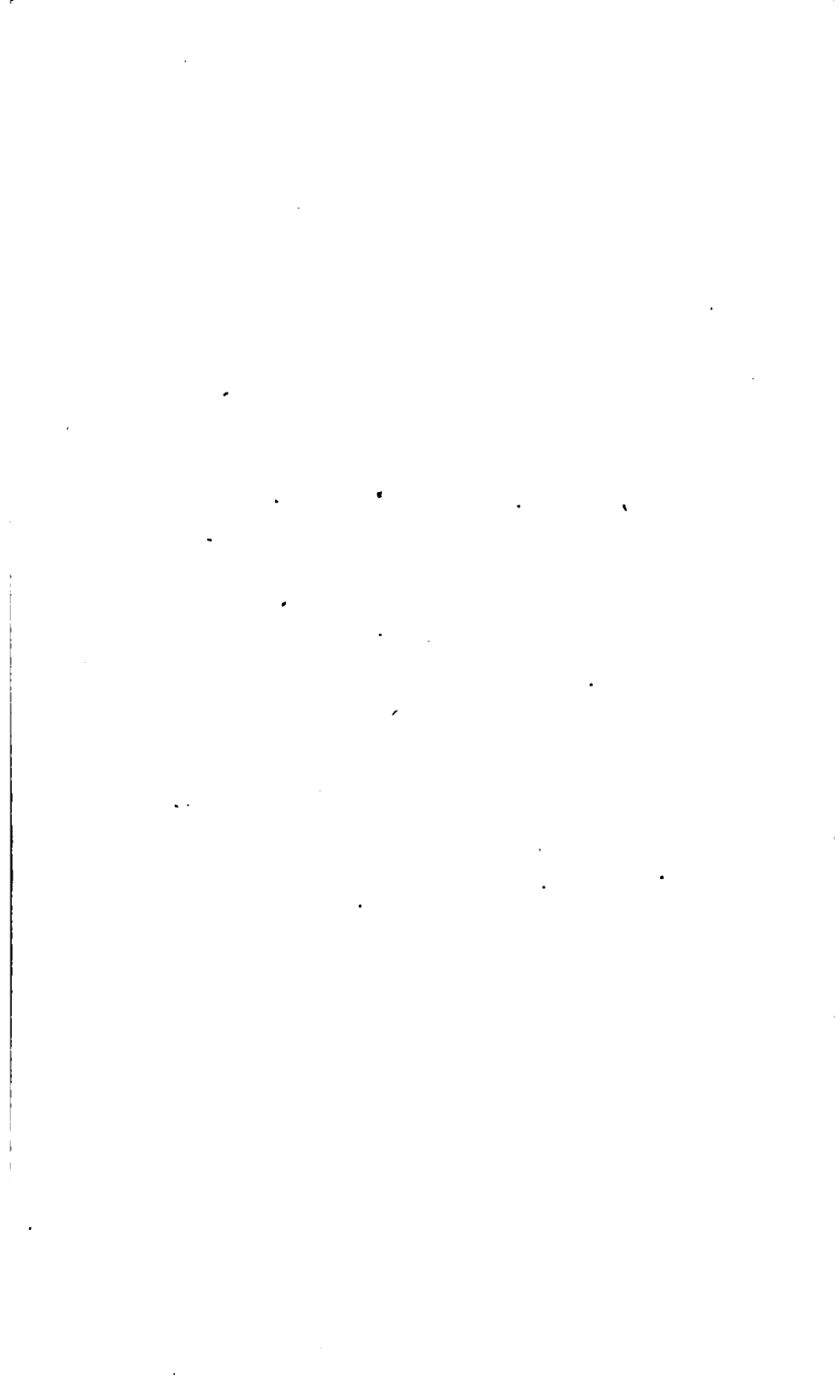
To have natural advantages, $23 \times 41 \times 12$ ped's
π. — it possesses no advantage over it.
— may be of great advantage towards the
improvement of style.

Advise to the integrity.

To advert to it — the fact is advert to

I advise you to shrink — is advised of
my address. — to I was advised of
a strong door

Advocate for saying,





no affect to it, yes.

Had conceived an affection for my person.

Affinity to, with, between — the affinity
between the Turkish & many other
languages.

To affirm that it is so — it is affirm-
ed of him

To be afflicted with
I cannot afford to do it.

Afraid to begin. — I am only afraid
for our wives & daughters.

the weight of bodies supported in air; aérostation.

Aé-ro-stá-tion, *n.* the science of weighing air.

Aé-thé-ti-c, *a.* relating to aesthetics.

Aé-thé-ti-cs, (*ae-thét'iks*) *n.* the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

A-far, *ad.* at a great distance; remotely.

A-fa-bil-i-ty, *n.* the quality of being affable.

A-fa-ble, *a.* easy of manners; courteous; civil.

A-fa-ble-ness, *n.* courtesy; affability; civility.

A-fa-bly, *ad.* in an affable manner.

A-fa-brú-a, (*af-fá-brú-s*) *a.* skilfully made.

A-fair, *n.* business; concern; transaction.

Affect, *v. a.* to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

Affec-tá-tion, *n.* false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.

Affect-ed, *p. a.* moved; full of affection.

Affect-ed-ly, *ad.* in an affected manner.

Affect-ed-ness, *n.* quality of being affected.

Affect-er, *n.* See *Affector*.

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Affec-tion-ate, *a.* warm; fond; tender; kind.

Affec-tion-ate-ly, *ad.* kindly; tenderly.

Affec-tion-ate-ness, *n.* fondness; tenderness.

Affec-tive, *a.* that affects; moving.

Affec-tive-ly, *ad.* in an impressive manner.

Affec-tor, *n.* one who practises affection.

Affí-er, or **Aff-í-er**, *v. a.* (*Eng. law*) to confirm

Affí-er-er, *n.* (*Eng. law*) one who fixes a fine.

Affí-ty-d'ad, [*L.*] (*Mus.*) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.

Affí-pace, *n.* a marriage-contract; trust; hope.

Affí-pace, *v. a.* to betroth; to pledge.

Affí-pace-r, *n.* one who affiances.

Affí-dá-tion, *n.* mutual contract; mutual oath

Affí-dá-ture, *n.* of fidelity.

Affí-dá-vit, *n.* (*Law*) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate.

Affí-d', (*af-fid'*) *p. a.* joined by contract.

Affí-á-á-e, *v. a.* to adopt; to associate with.

Affí-á-tion, *n.* adoption; act of taking a son.

Affí-á-ge, *n.* the art of refining metals.

Affí-ned, or **Affí-ned'**, *a.* joined by affinity.

Affí-ní-ty, *n.* relation by marriage, opposed to consanguinity; resemblance: — attraction.

Affí-rm, *v. a.* to ratify; to assert; to aver.

Affí-rm, *v. n.* to declare positively.

Affí-rm-á-ble, *a.* capable of being affirmed.

Affí-rm-á-bly, *ad.* in an affirmable manner.

Affí-rm-á-nce, *n.* confirmation; declaration.

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Affí-rmá-tion, *n.* act of affirming. — (*Law*) a solemn declaration, answering to an oath.

Affí-rm-á-tive, *a.* that affirms; positive.

Affí-rm-á-tive, *n.* that side of a question which affirms, opposed to negative.

Affí-rm-á-tive-ly, *ad.* in an affirmative manner.

Affí-rm-ér, *n.* one who affirms; affirmant.

Affí-x, *v. a.* to unite to; to subjoin; to fix.

Affí-x, *n.* something added to a word.

Affí-x-ion, (*af-fík-shun*) *n.* the act of affixing.

Affí-x-ion, *n.* the act of breathing upon.

Affí-x-i-ón, *n.* [*L.*] breath; divine inspiration.

Affí-x-i, *v. a.* to put to pain; to grieve.

Affí-x-i-ed, *a.* suffering affliction; grieved.

Affí-x-i-ed-ness, *n.* state of being afflicted.

Affí-x-er, *n.* one who afflicts.

Affí-x-ing, *p. a.* causing affliction; painful.

Affí-x-ing-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.

Aff-lic-tion, *n.* calamity; sorrow; grief; misery

Aff-lic-tive, *a.* painful; calamitous; afflicting.

Aff-lic-tive-ly, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.

Aff-lú-ence, *n.* riches; plenty; abundance.

Aff-lú-ent, *a.* abundant; wealthy; rich.

Aff-lú-ent, *n.* a river flowing into another

Aff-lú-ent-ly, *ad.* in an affluent manner.

Aff-lú-ent-ness, *n.* quality of being affluent.

Aff-lú-x, *n.* the act of flowing to; affluence

Aff-lú-x-ion, (*af-flúk-shun*) *n.* act of flowing to.

Aff-ford, *v. a.* to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of.

Aff-fór-est, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest.

Aff-fór-es-tá-tion, *n.* turning of ground into forest.

Aff-frán-chí-ge, (*af-frán-chíz*) *v. a.* to make free.

Aff-frán-chí-ge-mént, *n.* act of making free.

Aff-frá-y, *v. a.* to strike with fear; to terrify.

Aff-frá-y, *n.* a quarrel; disturbance; tumult.

Aff-fright, (*af-frít'*) *v. a.* to alarm; to terrify.

Aff-fright, (*af-frít'*) *n.* terror; fear; fright.

Aff-fright-ed-ly, *ad.* with fear.

Aff-fright-ér, (*af-frít-ér*) *n.* one who frightens.

Aff-fright-ment, *n.* fear; terror; fearfulness.

Aff-frónt, (*af-frónt'*) *v. a.* to insult; to offend.

Aff-frónt, (*af-frónt'*) *n.* insult; outrage.

Aff-frónt-ér, (*af-frónt-ér*) *n.* one who affronts.

Aff-frónt-ing, *p. a.* contumacious.

Aff-frónt-ive, *a.* causing affront; abusive.

Aff-frónt-ive-ness, *n.* the quality that affronts.

Aff-fú-se, *v. a.* to pour upon; to sprinkle.

Aff-fú-zion, (*af-fú-zhun*) *n.* act of pouring upon.

Aff-fú, *v. a.* to betroth; to bind; to affiance.

Aff-fí-ld', (*a-fí-ld'*) *ad.* to the field; in the field.

Aff-float', (*a-float'*) *ad.* in a floating state. [*U.S.*]

Aff-foot', (*a-fút'*) *ad.* on foot; in action; in mo-

Aff-í-er, *prep.* before; sooner in time.

Aff-í-er, *ad.* in time past; in front.

Aff-í-er-gó-ing, *p. a.* going before.

Aff-í-er-hand, *ad.* beforehand. *Bacon.*

Aff-í-er-said, (*a-fór-séid*) *a.* said before.

Aff-í-er-time, *n.* in time past.

Aff-í-er-ti-d'ri, (*af-fí-shé-d'ri*) [*L.*] with stronger

Aff-í-er-ti-d', (*a-fí-d'*) *a.* struck with fear; fearful.

Aff-í-er, *ad.* anew; again.

Aff-í-er, (*a-frúnt'*) *ad.* in front.

Aff-í-er, (*a-frúnt'*) *ad.* behind; astern.

Aff-í-er, (*12*) *prep.* following in place or time; in

pursuit of; about; behind; according to.

Aff-í-er, *ad.* in succeeding time; afterward.

Aff-í-er, *a.* succeeding; subsequent.

Aff-í-er-bí-rth, *n.* (*Med.*) the placenta; secundine.

Aff-í-er-cláp, *n.* a subsequent event.

Aff-í-er-cróp, *n.* the second crop.

Aff-í-er-hóurs, (*af-í-er-húrs*) *n.* succeeding hours.

Aff-í-er-máth, *n.* the second crop of grass: rowen.

Aff-í-er-mó-st, *a.* hindmost.

Aff-í-er-nóón, *n.* time from noon to evening.

Aff-í-er-pá-ns, (*af-í-er-páns*) *n. pl.* pains after

Aff-í-er-pá-rt, *n.* the latter part. [*birth*]

Aff-í-er-pí-er, (*af-í-er-pé-s*) *n.* a farce after a play.

Aff-í-er-stá-te, *n.* the future state.

Aff-í-er-thó-ught, (*af-í-er-tháwt*) *n.* reflection after

the act; a later thought.

Aff-í-er-time, *n.* succeeding time.

Aff-í-er-wá-rd, (*af-í-er-wúrd*) *ad.* in succeeding

Aff-í-er-wá-rd, (*af-í-er-wúrdz*) *n.* time.

Aff-í-er-wít, *n.* contrivance too late.

Aff-í-er, or **Aff-í-er**, [*á-gg*, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*; *á-gg*, *P. K.*] *n.* a Turkish high military or civil officer.

Aff-í-er, (*a-gén'*, *31*) [*a-gén'*, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*

Aff-í-er, (*a-gán'*, *Ja.*) *ad.* a second time; once

more; in return, noting reaction.

Aff-í-er, (*a-génst'*, *31*) [*a-génst'*, *S. W. J. E.*

án, *án*; **móve**, *mór*, *mór*; **báll**, *búr*, *rúle*.—**C**, *C*, *c*, *é*, *soft*; **D**, *D*, *d*, *é*, *hard*; **q** as *z*; **z** as *gs* *y*—**thís**,
5

The first advance towards

To have natural advantages, equus, exim pro's
T. I. — it possesses no advantage over it.
— may be of great advantage towards the
improvement of style.

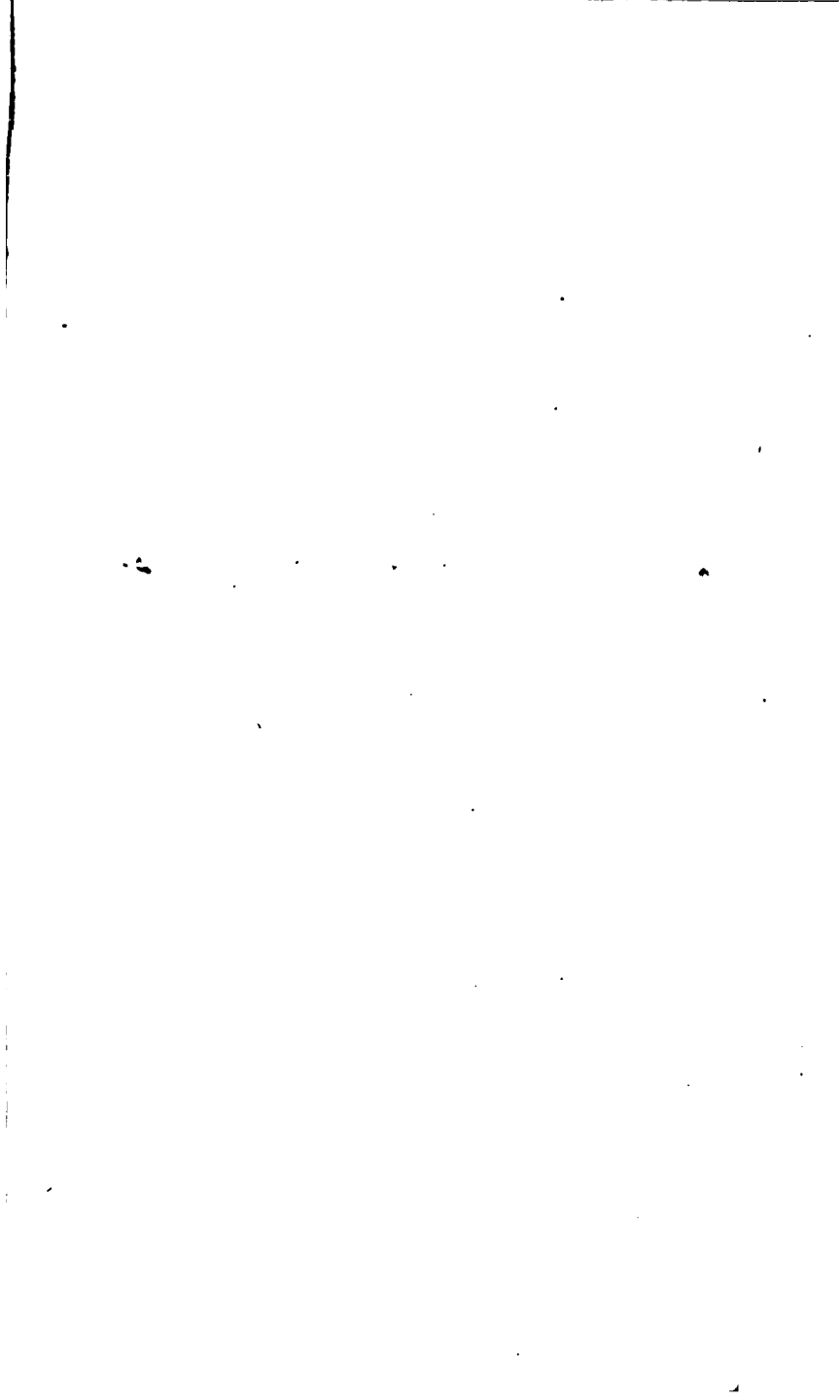
Adverse to the integrity.

To advert to it — the fact is adverted to

I advise you to shrink — is advised of
my address. — to I was advised of
a strong door

Advocate for —





to affect to despise.

Had conceived an affection for my person.

Affinity to, with, between — the affinity
between the Turkish & many other
languages.

To affirm that it is so — it is affirm-
ed of him

To be afflicted with
I cannot afford to do it.

Afraid to begin. — I am only afraid
for our wives & daughters.

the weight of bodies supported in air; aerostation.

Aëro-sta-tion, *n.* the science of weighing air.

Aë-thet'ic, *a.* relating to æsthetics.

Aë-thet'ics, (*æ-thet'iks*) *n.* the science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

Aër, *ad.* at a great distance; remotely.

Aër-bi-ty, *n.* the quality of being affable.

Aër-ble, *a.* easy of manners; courteous; civil.

Aër-ble-ness, *n.* courtesy; affability; civility.

Aër-bly, *ad.* in an affable manner.

Aër-brūs, (*æ'r-brūs*) *a.* skilfully made.

Aër'is, *n.* business; concern; transaction.

Aër'is, *v. a.* to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

Aër-sta-tion, *n.* false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.

Aër'ted, *p. a.* moved; full of affectation.

Aër'ted-ly, *ad.* in an affected manner.

Aër'ted-ness, *n.* quality of being affected.

Aër'ter, *n.* See *Affector*.

Aër'ting, *p. a.* moving the passions.

Aër'ting-ly, *ad.* in an affecting manner.

Aër'tion, *n.* desire; love; kindness; goodwill; tenderness: — state of mind.

Aër'tion-ate, *a.* warm; fond; tender; kind.

Aër'tion-ate-ly, *ad.* kindly; tenderly.

Aër'tion-ate-ness, *n.* fondness; tenderness.

Aër'tive, *a.* that affects; moving.

Aër'tive-ly, *ad.* in an impressive manner.

Aër'tor, *n.* one who practices affectation.

Aër'tor, or **Aër'ter**, *v. a.* (*Eng. law*) to confirm.

Aër'tor, *n.* (*Eng. law*) one who fixes a fine.

Aër'ty-d'ad, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.

Aër'tance, *n.* a marriage-contract; trust; hope.

Aër'tance, *v. a.* to betroth; to pledge.

Aër'tan-ter, *n.* one who affiances.

Aër'ti-d'ation, *n.* mutual contract; mutual oath.

Aër'ti-d'are, *n.* of fidelity.

Aër'ti-d'at, *n.* (*Law*) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate.

Aër'ted, (*æ'r'id*) *p. a.* joined by contract.

Aër'ti-t'at, *v. a.* to adopt; to associate with.

Aër'ti-t'ion, *n.* adoption; act of taking a son.

Aër'ti-t'age, *n.* the art of refining metals.

Aër'ti-t'ed, or **Aër'ti-t'ed**, *a.* joined by affinity.

Aër'ti-ty, *n.* relation by marriage, opposed to consanguinity; resemblance: — attraction.

Aër'tm, *v. a.* to ratify; to assert; to aver.

Aër'tm, *v. v.* to declare positively.

Aër'tm-able, *a.* capable of being affirmed.

Aër'tm-ably, *ad.* in an affirmable manner.

Aër'tm-ance, *n.* confirmation; declaration.

Aër'tm-ant, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.

Aër'tm-ation, *n.* act of affirming. — (*Law*) a solemn declaration, answering to an oath.

Aër'tm-ative, *a.* that affirms; positive.

Aër'tm-ative, *n.* that side of a question which affirms, opposed to negative.

Aër'tm-ative-ly, *ad.* in an affirmative manner.

Aër'tm'er, *n.* one who affirms; affirmer.

Aër'tix, *v. a.* to unite to; to subjoin; to fix.

Aër'tix, *n.* something added to a word.

Aër'ti'on, (*æ'r'ik'ehun*) *n.* the act of affixing.

Aër'ti'on, *n.* the act of breathing upon.

Aër'ti-on, *n.* [*L.*] breath; divine inspiration.

Aër'ti-on, *v. a.* to put to pain; to grieve.

Aër'ti-ed, *p. a.* suffering affliction; grieved.

Aër'ti-ed-ness, *n.* state of being afflicted.

Aër'ti'er, *n.* one who afflicts.

Aër'ti-ing, *p. a.* causing affliction; painful.

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Af-flic'tion, *n.* calamity; sorrow; grief; misery.

Af-flic'tive, *a.* painful; calamitous; afflicting.

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Af-fly-ence, *n.* riches; plenty; abundance.

Af-fly-ent, *a.* abundant; wealthy; rich.

Af-fly-ent, *n.* a river flowing into another.

Af-fly-ent-ly, *ad.* in an affluent manner.

Af-fly-ent-ness, *n.* quality of being affluent.

Af-flux, *n.* the act of flowing to; affluence.

Af-flux-ion, (*æ'r-fluk'ehun*) *n.* act of flowing to.

Af-ford, *v. a.* to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of.

Af-forest, *v. a.* to turn ground into forest.

Af-for-es-ta-tion, *n.* turning of ground into forest.

Af-fran'chige, (*æ'r-fran'chiz*) *v. a.* to make free.

Af-fran'chige-ment, *n.* act of making free.

Af-fray', *v. a.* to strike with fear; to terrify.

Af-fray', *n.* a quarrel; disturbance; tumult.

Af-fright', (*æ'r'frīt*) *v. a.* to alarm; to terrify.

Af-fright', (*æ'r'frīt*) *n.* terror; fear; fright.

Af-fright-ed-ly, *ad.* with fear.

Af-fright'er, (*æ'r'frīt'er*) *n.* one who frightens.

Af-fright-ment, *n.* fear; terror; fearfulness.

Af-front', (*æ'r-frunt'*) *v. a.* to insult; to offend.

Af-front', (*æ'r-frunt'*) *n.* insult; outrage.

Af-front'er, (*æ'r-frunt'er*) *n.* one who affronts.

Af-front'ing, *p. a.* contumelious.

Af-front'ive, *a.* causing affront; abusive.

Af-front'ive-ness, *n.* the quality that affronts.

Af-fuse', *v. a.* to pour upon; to sprinkle.

Af-fu'sion, (*æ'r-fu'zhun*) *n.* act of pouring upon.

Af-fu', *v. a.* to betroth; to bind; to affiancé.

A-field', (*æ'r-fēld'*) *ad.* to the field; in the field.

A-float', (*æ'r-flōt'*) *ad.* in a floating state. [*Icon.*]

A-foot', (*æ'r-fūt'*) *ad.* on foot; in action; in motion.

A-fore, *prep.* before; sooner in time.

A-fore, *ad.* in time past; in front.

A-fore-gō-ing, *p. a.* going before.

A-fore-hand, *ad.* beforehand. [*Bacon.*]

A-fore-said, (*æ'r-fōr'sēd*) *a.* said before.

A-fore-time, *ad.* in time past. [*reason.*]

A-för-ti-d'ri, (*ä-för-she-d'ri*) [*L.*] with stronger.

A-fraid', (*æ-rād'*) *a.* struck with fear; fearful.

A-fresh', *ad.* anew; again.

A-front', (*æ-rfrunt'*) *ad.* in front.

Aft, *ad.* (*Naut.*) behind; astern.

Af'ter, (*12*) *prep.* following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.

Af'ter, *ad.* in succeeding time; afterward.

Af'ter, *a.* succeeding; subsequent.

Af'ter-birth, *n.* (*Med.*) the placenta; secundine.

Af'ter-crop, *n.* a subsequent event.

Af'ter-crop, *n.* the second crop.

Af'ter-hours, (*æ'r-ter-sürz*) *n.* succeeding hours.

Af'ter-math, *n.* the second crop of grass: rowen.

Af'ter-most, *a.* hindmost.

Af'ter-noon, *n.* time from noon to evening.

Af'ter-pains, (*æ'r-ter-pānz*) *n.* pl. pains after birth.

Af'ter-part, *n.* the latter part.

Af'ter-piece, (*æ'r-ter-pēs*) *n.* a farce after a play.

Af'ter-state, *n.* the future state.

Af'ter-thought, (*æ'r-ter-thāwt*) *n.* reflection after the act; a later thought.

Af'ter-time, *n.* succeeding time.

Af'ter-ward, (*æ'r-ter-wörd*) *ad.* in succeeding.

Af'ter-wards, (*æ'r-ter-wördz*) *ad.* time.

Af'ter-wit, *n.* contrivance too late.

A-ga', or **A-gg'**, [*ä'g*, *S. F. J. Ja. Sm.*; *ä'g*, *P. K.*] *n.* a Turkish high military or civil officer.

A-gain', (*ä-gēn'*, 31) [*ä-gēn'*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *ä-gān'*, *Ja.*] *ad.* a second time; once more; in return, noting reaction.

A-against', (*ä-gēnst'*, 31) [*ä-gēnst'*, *S. W. J. E.*

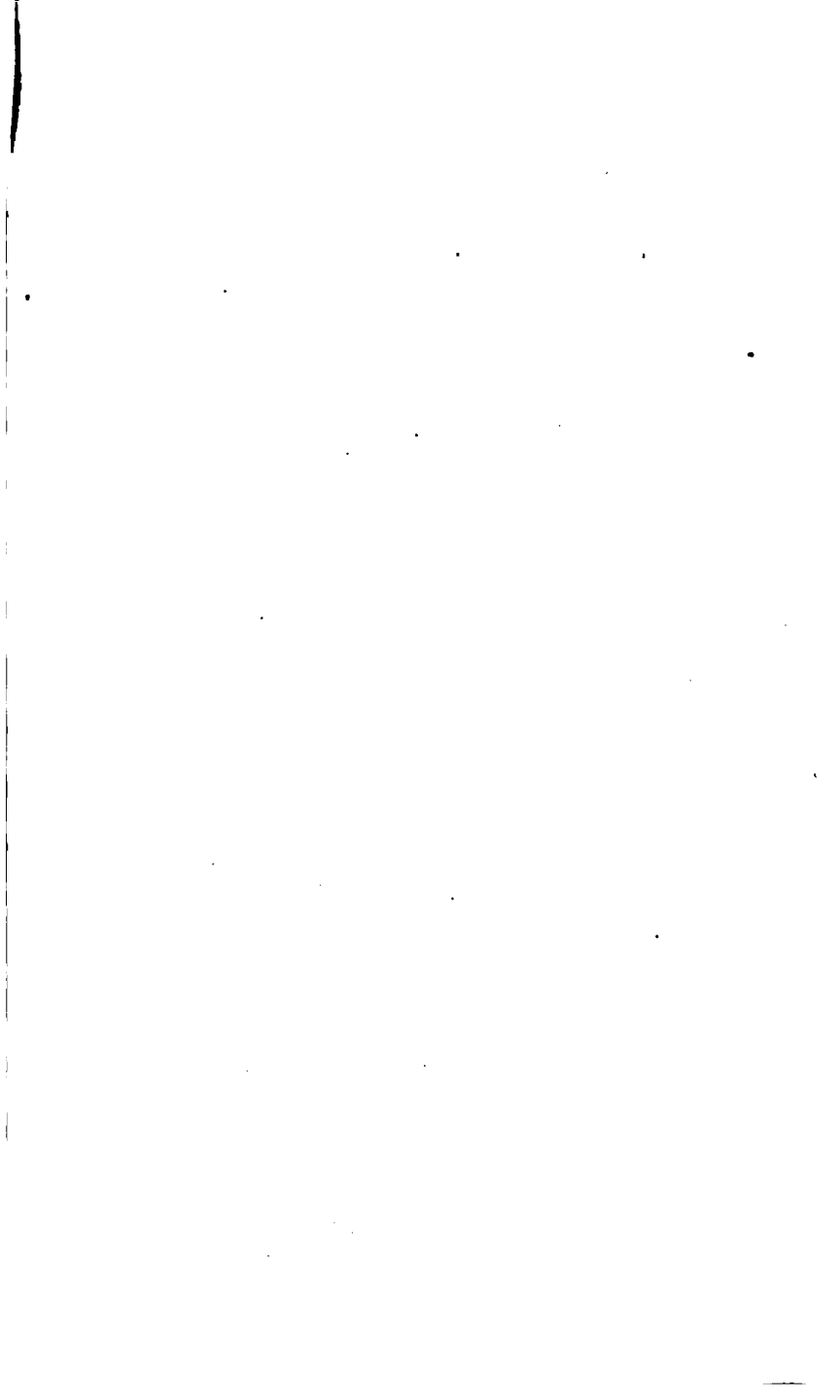
F. K. Sm.; *g-gāst'*, *Ja.*] *prep.* in opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite to.
Ag-gāst'-ō-lite, *n.* a Chinese mineral.
Ag'-gā-pa, *n.* pl. [*L.*; *dyāwa*, *Gr.*] love feasts among the early Christians.
Ag-gā-pō', (*g-gāp'*) [*g-gāp'*, *W. J. F. R.*; *g-gāp'*, *P. J. Sm.*] *ad.* staring with eagerness.
Ag'-gā-phite, *n.* (*Mex.*) the turquoise stone.
Ag'-gā-rō, *n.* a drug used in physic and dyeing.
Ag-gāst', *a.* struck with terror. See *Ag-hast*.
Ag-gāto', *ad.* on the way; agoing. [*Local*.]
Ag-gā-ite, *n.* a precious stone of the lowest class.
Ag-gā-ty, *a.* of the nature of agate.
Ag-gā-vō, *n.* the great American aloe.
Age, *n.* any period of time; a generation of men; the time in which one lived; time of life; a hundred years; maturity; decline of life; (*Æpō*) *a.* old; stricken in years. [*Life*.]
Ag-gēn-cy, *n.* action; acting for another.
Ag-gēn-dum, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *g-gēn-dū*; a memorandum-book; ritual.—*pl.* things to be done.
Ag-gēnt, *n.* one who acts; a deputy; a factor.
Ag-gēnt-ship, *n.* the office of an agent.
Ag-gē-ter, (*āg-gē-ter*) *n.* [*L.*] a fortress, or trench.
Ag-glōm'-er-āte, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball.
Ag-glōm'-er-āte, *v. n.* to grow into one mass.
Ag-glōm'-er-ā-tion, *n.* a heaping together.
Ag-glū'-t-nant, *n.* a substance causing adhesion.
Ag-glū'-t-nant, *a.* uniting parts together.
Ag-glū'-t-nāte, *v. a.* to unite one part to another.
Ag-glū'-t-nā-tion, *n.* union; cohesion.
Ag-glū'-t-nā-tive, *a.* tending to unite.
Ag-grān-dize, *v. a.* to make great; to cause to excel; to enlarge; to exalt; to increase.
Ag-grān-dize-ment, or *Ag-grān-dize-mēt*, [*Ag-grān-diz-ment*, *S. W. J. F. Sm. R.*; *ag-grān-diz-mēt*, *Ja.*; *Ag-grān-diz-mēt* or *ag-grān-diz-mēt*, *P.*] *n.* the state of being aggrandized; exaltation.
Ag-grān-diz-er, *n.* one who aggrandizes.
Ag-grā-vā-ble, *a.* making worse. *Mora*.
Ag-grā-vāte, *v. a.* to make any thing worse; to enhance guilt or calamity; to provoke.
Ag-grā-vā-tion, *n.* act of aggravating; that which aggravates; provocation.
Ag-grē-gate, *a.* formed of parts collected.
Ag-grē-gate, *n.* the sum of parts collected.
Ag-grē-gāte, *v. a.* to accumulate; to collect.
Ag-grē-gā-tion, *n.* collection; accumulation.
Ag-grē-gā-tive, *a.* taken together.
Ag-grē-gā-tor, *n.* one who aggregates.
Ag-grēs', *v. n.* to commit the first offence. [*R.*]
Ag-grēs-ion, (*ag-grēs'-i-on*) *n.* the first act of injury; attack; assault. [*sive*.]
Ag-grēs-sive, *a.* making the first attack; offensive.
Ag-grēs-sor, *n.* one who commences hostility.
Ag-grēv'-ān-xe, (*ag-grēv'-āns*) *n.* injury; wrong.
Ag-griev', (*ag-grēv'*) *v. a.* to give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure.
Ag-grōp', (*ag-grōp'*, 54) *v. a.* to bring together.
Ag-hāst', (*g-gāst'*, 13) *a.* struck with horror.
Ag-ile, (*ā'p*) *a.* active; nimble; ready. [*amazed*.]
Ag-ile-nēs, *n.* nimbleness; agility.
Ag-ill'-ty, *n.* nimbleness; quickness; activity.
Ag-i-ō, or *Ag-i-ō*, (*ā'p-ō*, *P. J. F. K.*; *ā'p-ō*, *Ja. Sm.*) [*Il.*] pl. *ā'p-ōs*; (*Com.*) the difference between bank notes and current coin or specie.
Ag-ist', *v. a.* (*Low*) to take in and feed cattle.
Ag-ist'mēt, *n.* the act of taking in and feeding cattle.—an embankment.
Ag-ist'or, *n.* (*Eng. law*) an officer of the king's forest.
Ag-i-tā-ble, *a.* that may be agitated.

Ag-i-tāte, *v. a.* to put in motion; to disturb; to discuss; to revolve; to contrive.
Ag-i-tā-tion, *n.* state of being agitated; discussion; violent motion of the mind.
Ag-i-tā-tor, *n.* one who agitates.—(*Eng. history*) a person chosen by the army, in 1647, to watch over its interests.
Ag-let, *n.* a tag of a point carved; a pendant.
Ag-nāll, *n.* a disease of the nails; a whitlow.
Ag-nāte, *a.* akin from the father; allied to.
Ag-nā-tion, *n.* descent from the same father.
Ag-nī'-t-ion, (*ag-nīsh'-i-on*) *n.* acknowledgment.
Ag-nīze', *v. a.* to acknowledge. *Shak*.
Ag-nō'mēn, *n.* [*L.*] a name given to a person from some event or illustrious action.
Ag-nōm'-i-nāte, *v. a.* to name. [*R.*]
Ag-nōm-i-nā-tion, (*ag-nōm'-i-nā-shi-on*) *n.* an allusion of one word to another, by sound.
Ag-nus Chēstis, *n.* [*L.*] the Chaste Tree.
Ag-ō', *ad.* in time past; since; as, "long ago."
Ag-gō', *ad.* in a state of desire. [*A low word.*]
Ag-gō-ing, *p. a.* in the act of going; in action.
Ag-gōne', (*g-gōn'*, 21) *ad.* in time past; ago.
Ag-gō-nism, (*āg-gō-nizm*) *n.* contention for a prize.
Ag-gō-nist, *n.* a contender for prizes.
Ag-gō-nis-tārch, (*āg-gō-nis-tārk*) *n.* one who had the charge of exercising the combatants.
Ag-gō-nis-tic, *a.* same as *Agonistical*.
Ag-gō-nis-ti-cāl, *a.* relating to prize-fighting.
Ag-gō-nize, *v. a.* to afflict with agony.
Ag-gō-nize, *v. n.* to feel agony; to be in pain.
Ag-gō-ny, *n.* violent pain; suffering; anguish.
Ag-grā'-t-ion, *a.* relating to fields or grounds; relating to the equal division of lands.
Ag-grā'-t-ion-ism, *n.* the division of lands or other property among the people.
Ag-grēd', *v. n.* to be in concord; to grant; to yield; to settle amicably; to concur.
Ag-grēd'-i-ty, *n.* agreeableness.
Ag-grēd'-i-ty, *a.* suitable to; accordant; pleasing.
Ag-grēd'-i-ty-nēs, *n.* state of being agreeable.
Ag-grēd'-i-ty, *ad.* consistently with; pleasantly.
Ag-grēd', *p. a.* settled by consent.
Ag-grē-mēt, *n.* act of agreeing; concord; bar-mony; bargain; stipulation; compact.
Ag-grēs-tic, (*a.* rude; rustic; relating to the
Ag-grēs-ti-cāl, *n.* country or to fields.
Ag-grē-ti-cāl-tor, *n.* a cultivator of the earth.
Ag-grē-ti-cāl'-r-ēl, *a.* relating to agriculture.
Ag-grē-ti-cāl'-r-ēl, (*āg-grē-kūlt'-yur*) *n.* the art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.
Ag-grē-ti-cāl'-r-ist, (*āg-grē-kūlt'-yur-ist*) *n.* one skilled in agriculture; a farmer.
Ag-grē-ti-mo-ny, *n.* liverwort, a plant.
Ag-grīze', *v. a.* to affright; to disfigure.
Ag-grō-ān'-g-ēy, *n.* that part of botany which treats of grasses.
Ag-ground', *ad.* on the ground; stranded.
Ag-gue, (*ā'gy*) *n.* an intermittent fever, with cold fits.
Ag-gu-ish, *a.* partaking of ague.
Ag-gu-ish-nēs, *n.* state of being aguish.
Ah, (*a*) *interj.* sometimes noting dislike, contempt, or exultation; but most frequently, compassion and complaint.
A-hā', *interj.* noting triumph and contempt.
A-hēnd', (*ā-bēd'*) *ad.* further on; onward.
ā-hi', (*ā-hi'*) *ad.* on high. *Shak*.
Aid, (*ād*) *v. a.* to help; to assist; to support.
Aid, (*ād*) *n.* help; support; assistance; a helper.
Aid'-ance, (*ād'-āns*) *n.* help; support; aid.
āid'-ant, (*ād'-ant*) *a.* helping; helpful.
Aide-de-camp, (*ād'-ē-kāwng'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] pl. *aides*

throughout all past ages

It is agreed upon by all.
They agreed together each to contribute.
No agree with you — to it — upon their condi-
agreeable to — they agree in giving the same views
the agreement among our copies. — they came
to an agreement to select between — with





The passion aimed at by the actor. — to
aim at elegance. — aiming to produce effect

an error much akin to the former — nearly
akin to this fault is the other just mentioned.

To be alarmed at

Alas for them! ἀχίμοι — ὅς ἀδύς!

Alders, κρήθρα (Aom. σκρήθρο, ἀ-
κριότσουκρίδα.

de-camp; a military officer employed under a general to convey his orders.

Al'lep, (*al'lep*) a. helpless. *Shak.*

Al'gret, (*al'gret*) n. the egret or heron. See *Egret*.

Al'gy-lét, (*al'gy-lét*) n. a point of gold placed at the end of fringes; an aglet.

Al, (*al*) v. a. to pain; to give pain; to trouble.

Al, (*al*) v. a. to be in pain or trouble.

Al'mg, (*al'mg*) p. a. sickly; morbid; ill.

Al'ment, (*al'ment*) n. pain; disease; illness.

Alm, (*alm*) v. a. to direct toward; to guess.

Alm, (*alm*) v. a. to direct, as a missile weapon.

Alm, (*alm*) n. direction; endeavor; design.

Alm'er, (*alm'er*) n. one who aims.

Alm'les, (*alm'les*) a. without aim or object.

Air, (*air*) n. the fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, consisting of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; atmosphere; gentle wind: — the mien of a person: — a tune.

air, (*air*) v. a. to expose to the air: — to warm.

Al'-bal-lón, n. See *Balloon*.

Al'-bulk, (*al'bulk*) a. built in the air.

Al'-dráw, a. drawn in air; visionary.

Al'-gún, n. a gun charged with air.

Al'-hale, n. a hole to admit air.

Al'-jé-nem, n. state of being airy; gayety.

Al'-jag, n. a short journey to enjoy the air.

Al'-jag, n. a thoughtless, gay person. [*R.*]

Al'-pump, n. a philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a vessel.

Al'-shút, n. a passage for the air into mines.

Al'y, a. relating to, or admitting, air; gay.

Ale, (*ale*) n. a walk in a church.

Al'-són, (*al'-són*) n. a genus of plants.

Al'-ár, ad. half opened, as a door.

Al'-túpe, n. [*Fr.*] a pipe used in water-works.

Alr, v. n. See *Ache*.

Al-kim'bá, a. arched; crooked.

Al-kin, a. related to; allied to by nature.

Al'-bás-ter, (*al-bás-ter*) n. a white stone, or soft marble, used for ornamental purposes.

Al'-bás-ter, a. made of alabaster.

Al'-tík, *interj.* alas! noting sorrow. [*choy.*]

Al'-tík-dáy, *interj.* noting sorrow and melan-

Al'-tík-ty, a. cheerfulness; liveliness; gayety; readiness.

Al-française, (*al-frán-siz'*) [*Fr.*] after the French manner or fashion.

Al'-má-re, n. (*Mss.*) a low note.

Al'-máde, ad. according to the fashion.

Al'-máde, n. a thin silk stuff.

Al'-Anglaise, (*al-láng-gláz'*) [*Fr.*] after the English manner or fashion.

Al-arm, n. a cry of danger; sudden terror.

Al-arm, v. a. to impress with fear; to terrify

Al-arm-bell, n. a bell rung noting danger.

Al-arm-cléck, n. a clock to give alarm.

Al-arm-jug, p. a. terrifying; giving alarm.

Al-arm-jst, n. one who excites an alarm.

Al-arm-pst, n. the post appointed for men to appear at, in case of an alarm.

Al-arm-watch, (*al-arm'wóch*) n. a watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

Al'-árm, n. an alarm-clock. See *Alarm*. [*pty.*]

Al'-ár, (*al-ár*) *interj.* noting lamentation, grief, or

Alb, n. [*album*, *L.*] a Roman priest's surplice.

Alb-trón, n. a large, web-footed bird.

Al-b'á, ad. although; notwithstanding.

Al-bí-fí-cá'tion, n. act of making white.

Al-bén-séy, n. pl. s. sect of Christians of the 12th century, so called from *Alb*, a town in France.

Al-bén-séy, n. the state of an albino.

Al-bí'nó, or *Al-bí'nó*, n. [*Sp.*] pl. *al-bí'nós*; a white negro, or a person unnaturally white.

Al-bí-gín'g-ó-s, a. resembling the white of an egg

Al-bí-gó, n. [*L.*] (*Med.*) a disease in the eye.

Al'búm, n. a book for inserting autographs, &c.

Al-bú'mén, n. the white of an egg.

Al'búrn, a. See *Auburn*.

Al-búr'ny, n. the white or softer part of wood

Al'-ca-hést, n. See *Alcahest*. [*alcahest*]

Al'-cá-jé, a. noting the measure of the verse of

Al'-cáid, n. a Spanish judge, or magistrate; — written also *alcade*.

Al'-chém'i-cal, a. relating to alchemy.

Al'-chém'i-cal-ly, ad. by means of alchemy.

Al'-chém'ist, n. one versed in alchemy.

Al'-chém'is'tí-cal, a. acting like an alchemist.

Al'-chém'ize, v. a. to transmute.

Al'-chém'y, n. the science of chemistry, as practised in former times; the transmutation of metals; occult chemistry.

Al'-chém'y, n. See *Alchemy*.

Al'-cò-ból, n. highly rectified spirit; spirits of wine: — ardent spirit.

Al'-cò-ból'ic, a. relating to or containing alcoho.

Al'-cò-ból-i-zá'tion, n. the act of alcoholizing.

Al'-cò-bò-lize, [*al'kò-bò-liz*, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *al-cò-bò-liz*, *S. J.*] v. a. to make an alcohol, to rectify, as spirits.

Al'-cò-rán, n. the Mahometan bible, or book containing the Mahometan faith.

Al'-cò-rán'ic, a. relating to the Alcoran.

Al'-còve', [*al-kòv'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *R.*; *al-kòv*, *Wb.*] n. a recess of a chamber, or of a library; an arbor in a garden.

Al'-da-bá-rán, n. a star in the constellation *Taur*; called also the *bull's eye*.

Al'dér, n. a tree resembling the hazel

Al'dér-mán, n.; pl. *Al'dér-mán*; an officer in a town corporate, a city, or a corporation.

Al'dér-mán'ty, n. the society of aldermen.

Alé, n. fermented malt liquor. [*urea*]

Alé'-cò-n-áp, n. an inspector of alehouse meas-

Alé'-tér-ty-q-mán-cy, n. divination by a cock.

Alé'-gár, n. sour ale; a kind of acid.

Alé'-hód, n. ground ivy.

Alé'hóuse, n. a house where ale is sold.

Além'búe, n. a vessel used in distilling; a still.

Al-ért, a. on guard; watchful; brisk; pert.

Al-ért'ness, n. watchfulness; sprightliness.

Alé'-vát, n. the tub in which ale is fermented.

Al'-flew, (*al-lé'*) n. a shout; halloo. *Sponser*.

Alé-wífe, n.; pl. *Alé-wíves*; a woman who keeps an alehouse: — a small fish; a species of her-

ring.

Al-ex-án'drine, n. a verse of twelve syllables.

Al-éx-i-phár'míe, (*al-éx-é-fár'mík*) n. an anti-

dote against poison or infection.

Al-éx-i-phár'mí-cal, (*al-éx-é-fár'mé-cal*) a. pos-

sessing the power of an antidote.

Al-éx-i-tér'ic, } a. that drives poison or fevers

Al-éx-i-tér'ic, } away.

Al-éx-i-tér'ics, n. pl. (*Med.*) preservatives against

poisons and infection.

Al'gá, n. [*L.*] pl. *al'gá*; a plant; sea-wood.

Al-gá-zál, n. a beautiful species of antelope.

Al'gò-brá, n. a peculiar kind of arithmetic.

Al-gò-brá'ic, } a. relating to algebra; performed

Al-gò-brá'ic, } by algebra.

Al-gò-brá'ic-ly, ad. by means of algebra.

Al-gò-brá'ist, n. one well versed in algebra.

Al'gòr, n. [*L.*] extreme cold. *Bailey*.

Al'gò-rigm, } n. the art of computation by nu-

Al'gò-ríthm, } meral figures; arithmetic.

álm, *ár*; *máve*, *mór*, *són*; *báll*, *búr*, *rúle*.—*C*, *G*, *ç*, *é*, *soft*; *E*, *é*, *ç*, *é*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *z* as *gz*;—*this*

Al'ga-zil, (al'ga-zil) [al'ga-zil, *Ja. Sm.*; *Al'ga-zil*, *E.*] *n.* a Spanish officer of justice.
Al'ya, *ad.* [L.] otherwise. — *a.* kind of writ.
Al'ya, *n.* [L.] elsewhere. — (*Law*) the plea of a person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed.
Al'ya-ble, *a.* nutritive; nourishing.
Al'ya, (al'ya) *a.* foreign; estranged from.
Al'ya, (al'ya) *a.* a foreigner; a stranger.
Al'ya, (al'ya) *v.* *a.* to alienate.
Al'ya-ble, (al'ya-ble) *a.* capable of being alienated or transferred.
Al'ya-ate, (al'ya-ate) *v.* *a.* to transfer property to another; to withdraw the affections from; to estrange.
Al'ya-ate, (al'ya-ate) *a.* withdrawn from.
Al'ya-tion, (al'ya-tion) *n.* act of alienating; state of being alienated; transfer of property; mental derangement.
Al'ya-tor, *n.* one who transfers or alienates.
Al'ya-ss, (al'ya-ss) *n.* (*Law*) one to whom property is transferred. [mount; to light.
Al'ya, (al'ya) *v.* *a.* to come down; to dis-
Al'ya, *ad.* with resemblance; equally.
Al'ya, *a.* similar; like. *Fairfax*.
Al'ya, *n.* nourishment; food; nutriment.
Al'ya, *a.* nutritious; nourishing.
Al'ya, *ad.* nutritiously.
Al'ya-ry, *a.* state of being alimentary.
Al'ya-ry, *a.* belonging to, or affording, aliment; conveying aliment.
Al'ya-tion, *n.* act of nourishing.
Al'ya-tive-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) the organ of appetite for food.
Al'ya-ous, *a.* nourishing; alimental.
Al'ya, *n.* an allowance to which a wife is entitled, upon separation from her husband.
Al'ya, (al'ya) *n.* *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *Al'ya*, *n.* *W. K.* *a.* aliquant parts of a number are such as, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10.
Al'ya, *n.* aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it, without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
Al'ya, *a.* not dead; active; cheerful; lively.
Al'ya, *n.* a pretended universal solvent.
Al'ya, *a.* partaking of alkali.
Al'ya, *or* **Al'ya-II**, [al'ya-II, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *Al'ya-II*, *Ja.*] *n.*; *pl.* *Al'ya-II*; *a.* substance that neutralizes acids. *Potash* is vegetable, *soda*, mineral, and *ammonia*, volatile alkali.
Al'ya, *or* **Al'ya-II**, [al'ya-II, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; *Al'ya-II*, *S. P. J. E. K.*] *a.* having the qualities of alkali.
Al'ya-zate, *v.* *a.* to make bodies alkaline.
Al'ya-zation, *n.* act of rendering alkaline.
Al'ya, *n.* a vegetable principle having alkaline properties.
Al'ya, *n.* a confection made of kernels.
Al, *n.* the whole; every thing.
Al, *a.* the whole; every one; every part.
Al, *ad.* quite; completely; wholly; entirely.
Al, *n.* much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; it adds force to the word; as, *all-honored*, *all-powerful*, &c.
Al-long, (21) *ad.* throughout; in the whole.
Al-long-day, *n.* the first of April.
Al-four, (al'forz) *n.* a low game at cards.
Al-hail, *interj.* a term of salutation.
Al-hail, (al'hal) *n.* All-saints-day.
Al-hail, (al'hal) *n.* the term near All-saints-day, or the 1st of November.

Al-hail, (al'hal) *n.* a species of iron-ore.
Al-saints-day, (al-saints-day) *n.* the day for celebrating the saints; the 1st of November.
Al-saints-day, *n.* the 2d of November.
Al-wise, *a.* possessed of infinite wisdom.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *v.* *a.* to quiet; to pacify; to soothe; — to debase, as a metal. *See Alloy*.
Al-ya, *n.* a base metal. *See Alloy*.
Al-ya-er, *n.* the person or thing that allays.
Al-ya-ment, *n.* act or power of allaying.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* allurement; enticement.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* act of alleging; thing alleged; affirmation; declaration; a plea. [plead.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *v.* *a.* to affirm; to declare; to allege.
Al-ya-ble, (al-ya-ble) *a.* that may be alleged.
Al-ya-ment, (al-ya-ment) *n.* allegation.
Al-ya-er, (al-ya-er) *n.* one who alleges.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* the obedience of a subject due to a sovereign or government.
Al-ya, *a.* relating to, or partaking of.
Al-ya, *a.* allegory; figurative.
Al-ya-cal-ly, *ad.* in an allegorical manner.
Al-ya-cal-ness, *n.* state of being allegorical.
Al-ya-cal, *n.* one who teaches allegorically.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to turn into allegory.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to speak allegorically.
Al-ya, *n.* an allegorist.
Al-ya, *n.* a figurative discourse, implying something that is not literally expressed; a symbolical writing; a fable.
Al-ya, [al-ya] *grö*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *al-ya*, *grö*, *Ja.*] *ad.* [L.] (*Mus.*) denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *ad.* *interj.* *a.* a word of spiritual exultation, signifying praise God.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* [Fr.] a brisk German dance. — (*Mus.*) a slow air.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to ease; to soften; to allay.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation.
Al-ya-tive, *n.* a palliative. [passage.
Al-ya, (al'ya) *n.*; *pl.* *Al'ya*; *a.* walk; a narrow
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* partaking of garlic or onions.
Al-ya, *n.* a confederacy; a league; affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* *al-lish-en-ey* *n.* attraction.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* *al-lish-en-ey* *n.* an attractor.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to join together; to unite.
Al-ya-tion, (al-ya-tion) *n.* the act of tying together; — a rule of arithmetic.
Al-ya-tor, *n.* an American reptile or crocodile.
Al-ya, (al-ya) *n.* the act of striking one thing against another.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* the repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words.
Al-ya-tive, *a.* relating to alliteration.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* the act of placing or adding to.
Al-ya, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) allowance of a writ.
Al-ya-tion, *n.* the act of speaking to another.
Al-ya, *a.* not bound; independent.
Al-ya, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) land held by an individual in his own right.
Al-ya, (al-ya) [al-ya] *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *al-ya*, *P. K.*] *n.* a pass or thrust with a rapier or sword in fencing; a lunge; — a long roin.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to set on; to halloo. *See Halloo*.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to grant; to distribute; to lot
Al-ya, *n.* a share; part appropriated.
Al-ya, *n.* allotment. *Shak*.
Al-ya, *v.* *a.* to admit; to permit; to grant; to yield; to make abatement or provision.
Al-ya-ble, *a.* that may be allowed.

They leave me of my all. — The proper
lessons for all which days are to be found in
the Table of proper lessons. — All the land

Aliens from the faith

Is he alienated from

who became the supporter... the teacher alien of
his own time &c.

If labor be a curse, it is unjust that one
part, and that the industrious part, should suffer in
all.

the labor all belongs to others. — all there,
four, &c. = every one of the 4 &c. — all that
now exists of capital is the work of industry

Your allegiance to the — owe allegiance to
It is alleged against the latter.

An alliance among the virtuous — they
had more alliance with poetry

to which it is allied.

They are never allowed of here. — we must
allow that it is — it allows of no

They astonish alike the philologist
and the peasant.



Allude to

Allusion to

Alluvium, Alluvial soil, ποταμόχωτος
α ἰλυστός γῆ, ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν ρεόντων
ποταμῶν κωσθεῖσα γῆ.

Allied as in thought and language
to the mysticism of

Almond, ἀμύγδαλον

They were altered from the shorter

Alteration in — alterations in his
works from the original text — susceptible
of an alteration for the better.

Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* with claims of allowance.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* sanction; license; permission; allowance; a grant or stipend; settled rate.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a baser metal mixed with a finer one; a d-based substance.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to debase by mixing, as metals.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to refer; to hint at; to insinuate.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a colorer or painter upon paper.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to entice; to decoy; to attract.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* something set up to entice; a lure.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* an enticement; a temptation.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* one who allures.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* tempting; seducing; enticing.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in an alluring manner.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* enticement.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *(al-lā'p-ā-bīy)* *n.* act of alluding; a reference to something known; a hint.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* making allusion; hinting.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in an allusive manner.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* state of being allusive.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* pertaining to allusion; carried by water; added to land by the wash of water.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* alluvial land; alluvium.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* Same as *alluvial*.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* [L.] *pl. al-lā'p-ā-bīy*; an accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, &c., by action of water; alluvial land.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to unite by kindred or friendship.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *pl. al-lā'p-ā-bīy*; one who is allied; one united by kindred, friendship or confederacy.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a dancing girl in the East.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* [Ar.] a small circle of the sphere, parallel to the horizon.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* an instrument used to take observations of the sun.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* [L.] "benign mother;" a term applied to the university or college where one was educated.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* an annual calendar of months, weeks, and days; an annual register with a calendar.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (19) *n.* a kind of inferior ruby.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a niche; cupboard; locker.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* (al-mī'tā-nēs) *n.* unlimited power; omnipotence; an attribute of God.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* having unlimited power; omnipotent.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* the Omnipotent; God.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; al-mī'tā, P. the nut of the almond-tree.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* a furnace
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* used in roasting.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* *pl.* two glands on the sides of the tongue; the tonsils.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the officer of a prince, &c., employed in the distribution of alms or charity.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* S. P. V. Sm.; al-mī'tā or al-mī'tā, F. *ad.* nearly; well-nigh.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *sig.* & *pl.* a gift or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* an act of charity.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* a giver of alms.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* a house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-mī'tā) *n.* a man living on alms.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a tree mentioned in Scripture.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a measure by the ell; ell-measure.

Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a measurer by the ell.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *pl.* al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy); a tree; a wood for perfumes; — a resinous, cathartic drug.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *pl.* al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy); a. relating to aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (21) *ad.* on high; above; in the air.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a single; without company; solitary.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (21) *ad.* throughout; forward; onward.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *prep.* near; by the side of.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* by the side of a ship.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* at a distance; far apart.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* loudly; with a great noise.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a species of Peruvian sheep.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; used for the first.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the letters of a language.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to range in alphabetic order
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* an A B C scholar.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a. relating to, or being in the
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* order of the alphabet.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in an alphabetical manner.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *pl.* al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy), W. P. Sm.; al-lā'p-ā-bīy, E. Ja. K. a. relating to, or resembling, the Alps; high; mountainous.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy) *ad.* now; at this time.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in the same manner; likewise.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *conj.* noting addition or conjunction.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* (Mus.) high; — high part. See *Al-lā'p-ā-bīy*.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the place on which sacrifices were offered; — the table in churches where the communion is administered. [the altar.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy) *n.* a painting placed over
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a. to change; to make otherwise.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a. to suffer change; to vary.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a. that may be changed or altered.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* state of being alterable.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in a changeable manner.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* producing change.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the act of altering; change.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible degrees.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* having the quality of altering.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *v. a.* to wrangle; to contend with.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy) *n.* S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; al-lā'p-ā-bīy, P. *n.* debate; controversy; wrangle; contest; dispute.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* one after another; reciprocal.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* what happens alternately.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, or **Al-lā'p-ā-bīy**, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy), W. P. F. K. Sm. R.; al-lā'p-ā-bīy, E. W. D.; al-lā'p-ā-bīy, Ja.] *v. a.* to perform alternately; to change reciprocally.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* in reciprocal succession.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* state of being alternate.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* reciprocal succession.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a choice given of two things.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a reciprocally changing.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* by turns; reciprocally.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a reciprocation.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a reciprocal succession.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* *pl.* al-lā'p-ā-bīy; a flowering shrub.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy) *conj.* grant that; though; if.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a pompous language. [K.]
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* the art of measuring heights.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* a pompous or lofty in sound.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* height; elevation; highest point.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *n.* [L.] (Mus.) the highest part for male voices.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, *ad.* completely; entirely; wholly; — conjunctly; in company.
Al-lā'p-ā-bīy, (al-lā'p-ā-bīy) *n.* [L.] that kind of relief in sculpture, which projects as much as the life; high relief.

- Al'gu-a-ñi**, (al'gə-zai) (al'gə-zai, *Ja. Sm.*; al'gə-zai, *E.*) *n.* a Spanish officer of justice.
- Al'p-ā**, *ad.* [L.] otherwise — *n.* a kind of writ.
- Al'p-ā**, *n.* [L.] elsewhere. — (*Law*) the plea of a person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed.
- Al'i-ble**, *a.* nutritive; nourishing.
- Al'i-en**, (al'yen) *a.* foreign; estranged from.
- Al'i-en**, (al'yen) *a.* a foreigner; a stranger.
- Al'i-en**, (al'yen) *v. a.* to alienate.
- Al'i-en-a-ble**, (al'yen-a-bl) *a.* capable of being alienated or transferred.
- Al'i-en-ate**, (al'yen-ai) *v. a.* to transfer property to another; to withdraw the affections from; to estrange.
- Al'i-en-ate**, (al'yen-ai) *a.* withdrawn from.
- Al'i-en-tion**, (al'yen-a'shun) *n.* act of alienating; state of being alienated; transfer of property; mental derangement.
- Al'i-en-a-tor**, *n.* one who transfers or alienates.
- Al'i-en-ē**, (al'yeu-ē) *n.* (*Law*) one to whom property is transferred. [mount; to light.
- Al-ight**, (a-lyt) *v. n.* to come down; to dis-
- Al-ike'**, *ad.* with resemblance; equally.
- Al-ike'**, *a.* similar; like. *Fairfax*.
- Al'i-mēt**, *n.* nourishment; food; nutriment.
- Al'i-mēt'al**, *a.* nutritious; nourishing.
- Al'i-mēt'al-ly**, *ad.* nutritiously.
- Al'i-mēt'a-ri-ty**, *n.* state of being alimentary.
- Al'i-mēt'a-ry**, *a.* belonging to, or affording, aliment; conveying aliment.
- Al'i-mēt-tion**, *n.* act of nourishing.
- Al'i-mēt-tive-nēs**, *n.* (*Phren.*) the organ of appetite for food.
- Al'i-mō-ni-ōs**, *a.* nourishing; alimental.
- Al'i-mō-ny**, *n.* an allowance to which a wife is entitled, upon separation from her husband.
- Al'i-quāt**, (al'q-kwāt, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; al'q-kwāt, *W. E.*) *a.* aliquant parts of a number are such as, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10.
- Al'i-quāt**, *a.* aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it, without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
- Al-i-ve'**, *a.* not dead; active; cheerful; lively.
- Al'k-a-hēn**, *a.* a pretended universal solvent.
- Al'k-a-lē-cent**, *a.* partaking of alkali.
- Al'k-a-lē**, or **Al'k-a-lē**, (al'ka-lē, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; al'ka-lē, *Ja.*) *n.*; pl. al'ka-lēs; a substance that neutralizes acids. *Potash*, is vegetable, soda, mineral, and ammonia, volatile alkali.
- Al'k-a-līn**, or **Al'k-a-līn**, (al'ka-līn, *W. J. E. F. Sm.*; al'ka-līn, *S. P. Ja. K.*) *a.* having the qualities of alkali.
- Al'k-l'i-zāte**, *v. a.* to make bodies alkaline.
- Al'k-l'i-zā-tion**, *n.* act of rendering alkaline.
- Al'k-kōid**, *n.* a vegetable principle having alkaline properties.
- Al-kēr-mēs**, *n.* a confection made of kermes.
- Al**, *n.* the whole; every thing.
- Al**, *a.* the whole; every one; every part.
- Al**, *ad.* quite; completely; wholly; entirely. — (*All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; it adds force to the word; as, *all-honored*, *all-potent*, &c.)
- Al-a-lōng**, (21) *ad.* throughout; in the whole.
- Al-foōl-day**, *n.* the first of April.
- Al-foury**, (al'fōr) *n.* a low game at cards.
- Al-hail**, *interj.* a term of salutation.
- Al-hail'low**, (al'hail'low) *n.* All-saints-day.
- Al-hail'low-mēs**, *n.* the term near All-saints-day, or the 1st of November.
- Al'hēn**, (al'hēn) *n.* a species of iron-ore.
- Al-saints-day**, (al-saints-dā) *n.* the day for celebrating the saints; the 1st of November.
- Al-soul-day**, *n.* the 2d of November.
- Al-wisē**, *a.* possessed of infinite wisdom.
- Al-lāy**, (al-lā) *v. a.* to quiet; to pacify; to soothe: — to debase, as a metal. See *Alloy*.
- Al-lāy**, *n.* a base metal. See *Alloy*.
- Al-lāy'er**, *n.* the person or thing that allays.
- Al-lāy-ment**, *n.* act or power of allaying.
- Al-lēc-tā-tion**, *n.* allurements; enticement.
- Al-lē-gā-tion**, *n.* act of alleging; thing alleged; affirmation; declaration; a plea. [plead.
- Al-lēgē**, (al-lēj) *v. a.* to affirm; to declare; to allege.
- Al-lēgē-a-ble**, (al-lēj-a-bl) *a.* that may be alleged.
- Al-lēgē-ment**, (al-lēj'ment) *n.* allegation.
- Al-lēg'er**, (al-lēj'er) *n.* one who alleges.
- Al-lē-giance**, (al-lē'jans) *n.* the obedience of a subject due to a sovereign or government.
- Al-lē-gōr'ic**, *a.* relating to, or partaking of.
- Al-lē-gōr'ic-al**, *a.* allegory; figurative.
- Al-lē-gōr'ic-al-ly**, *ad.* in an allegorical manner.
- Al-lē-gōr'ic-al-nēs**, *n.* state of being allegorical.
- Al'lē-gō-riz**, *n.* one who teaches allegorically.
- Al'lē-gō-rize**, *v. a.* to turn into allegory.
- Al'lē-gō-rize**, *v. n.* to speak allegorically.
- Al'lē-gō-riz-er**, *n.* an allegorist.
- Al'lē-gō-ry**, *n.* a figurative discourse, implying something that is not literally expressed; a symbolical writing; a fable.
- Al-lē-grō**, (al-lē'grō, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; al-lē'grō, *Ja.*) *ad.* [L.] (*Mus.*) denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Miloon*.
- Al-lē-lō'gā**, (al-lē-lō'gā) *interj.* & *n.* a word of spiritual exultation, signifying praise God.
- Al-lē-māndē**, (al-lē-mānd') *n.* [Fr.] a brisk German dance. — (*Mus.*) a slow air.
- Al-lē-vi-āte**, *v. a.* to ease; to soften; to allay.
- Al-lē-vi-ā-tion**, *n.* act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation.
- Al-lē-vi-ā-tive**, *n.* a palliative. [passage.
- Al'ley**, (al'le) *n.*; pl. al'leys; a walk; a narrow
- Al-lē-cōus**, (al-lē-cō'shus) *a.* partaking of garlic or onions.
- Al-lē-giance**, *n.* a confederacy; a league; affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred.
- Al-lē-giēn-cy**, (al-lēsh'en-sy) *n.* attraction.
- Al-lē-giēnt**, (al-lēsh'ent) *n.* an attractor.
- Al-lē-gāte**, *v. a.* to join together; to unite.
- Al-lē-gā-tion**, (al-lē-gā'shun) *n.* the act of tying together: — a rule of arithmetic.
- Al-lē-gā-tor**, *n.* an American reptile or crocodile.
- Al-lē-gion**, (al-lēsh'yn) *n.* the act of striking one thing against another.
- Al-lē-rē-a-tion**, *n.* the repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words.
- Al-lē-rē-a-tive**, *a.* relating to alliteration.
- Al-lē-cā-tion**, *n.* the act of placing or adding to.
- Al-lē-cā-tor**, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) allowance of a writ.
- Al-lē-cā-tion**, *n.* the act of speaking to another.
- Al-lē-dē-ā**, *a.* not feudal; independent.
- Al-lē-dē-ā**, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) land held by an individual in his own right.
- Al-lē-gō**, (al-lē'gō) [al-lē'gō] *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; al-lē'gō, *P. K.*) *n.* a pass or thrust with a rapier or sword in fencing; a lunge: — a long rein.
- Al-lē**, *v. a.* to set on; to halloo. See *Halloo*.
- Al-lē**, *v. a.* to grant; to distribute; to lot
- Al-lē-ment**, *a.* a share; part appropriated.
- Al-lē-tor-y**, *n.* allotment. *Shak.*
- Al-lē**, *v. a.* to admit; to permit; to grant; to yield; to make statement or provision.
- Al-lē-gā-ble**, *a.* that may be allowed.

a, e, i, o, u, long; l, s, i, d, u, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure. — āre, ār, āst, āll; hāir, hār

they leave me of my all. — The proper
lessons for all which days are to be found in
the Table of proper lessons. — All the land

Aliens from the faith

To be alienated from

who became the supporter... the teacher alien of
his own time &c.

If labor be a curse, it is unjust that one
person, and that the industrious man, should suffer it
all.

the labor all belongs to others. — all there,
four, &c. = every one of the 4 &c. — all that
now exists of capital is the work of industry

Your allegiance to the — owe allegiance to
It is alleged against the latter.

An alliance among the virtuous — they
had more alliance with poetry

to which it is allied.

They are never allowed of here. — we must
allow that it is — it allows of no

They astonish alike the philosopher
and the peasant.



Allude to

Allusion to

Alluvium, Alluvial soil, ποταμόχωστος
ἢ ἑλκύδης γῆ, ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν ρεόντων
ποταμῶν κωσθεῖσα γῆ.

Allied ~~to~~ in thought and language
to the mysticism of

Almond, ἀμύγδαλον

They were altered from the shorter

Alteration in — alterations in his
works from the original text — susceptible
of an alteration for the better.

Al'p-ál, *n.* a subliming pot, used in chemistry.
Al'p'm, *n.* a mineral salt, of an acid taste.
Al'p'm-np, *n.* (*Chem.*) a kind of earth; the earthy oxide of aluminum.
Al'p-mine, *n.* a kind of earth; alumina.
Al'p-mi-nous, *a.* consisting of alumina.
Al'p-mi-nám, *n.* the metallic base of alumina.
Al'p-m'se, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *q-tim'at*; a pupil: — a graduate of a college or university.
Al'um-stone, *n.* a stone used in surgery.
Al'p-tá'tion, *n.* the tanning of leather. *Beilley.*
Al'v'e-q-ry, *n.* a bee-hive. *Barat.*
Al'v'e-q-lar, [*al'v'e-q-lar*, *K. Duangtson, Brands;* *al'v'e-q-lar*, *Sm. Wb.*] *a.* full of sockets or pits.
Al'v'e-q-lar-ry, *a.* same as *alveolar*.
Al'v'e-q-láte, *a.* formed like a honey-comb.
Al'v'e-q-lite, *n.* a fossil zoophyte.
Al'vin, [*al'vin*, *Sm.*; *al'vin*, *K.*] *a.* relating to, or proceeding from, the belly or intestines.
Al'wáys, (*al'wáys*) *ad.* perpetually; constantly.
A. M., an abbreviation for *artium magister*, master of arts; and *ante meridiem*, before noon.
Am, the first person singular, present tense, of the verb to be. See *Be*.
Am-q-bil'i-ty, *n.* loveliness. See *Amiability*.
Amáin', *ad.* with vehemence; with vigor.
Amálgam, *n.* a combination of mercury with other metals; any mixture.
Amálg-máte, *v. a.* to combine mercury with other metals; to mix.
Amálg-má'tion, *n.* the act of amalgamating.
Amá-n-én'sis, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *q-mán-y-én'sis*; a person who writes what another dictates.
Am'p-ránth, *n.* a genus of plants; a flower which long retains its color: — a purplish color.
Am-q-rán'thine, *a.* partaking of or like amaranth.
Am-q-ry'l'is, *n.* a genus of bulbous plants.
Amássa', (*12*) *v. a.* to collect together; to heap up.
Amássment, *n.* a heap; an accumulation.
Am-q-tár', (*am-q-tár'*) [*am-q-tár'*, *P. Ja. K.*; *am-q-tár'*, *W.*; *am-q-tár'*, *F.*; *am-q-tár'*, *E.*; *am-q-tár'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a lover of any art or science, not a professor; a virtuoso.
Am'p-tive-nés, *a.* (*Phren.*) the amatory principle, or a propensity to love.
Am-q-tó-rj-ol, *a.* amatory. *Watson.*
Am'p-to-ry, *a.* relating to love; causing love.
Am-tu-ró'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] a dizziness of sight.
Amáze', *v. a.* to astonish; to perplex; to confound.
Amáze', *n.* astonishment; confusion. [*fuse.*]
Amáx'ed-ly, *ad.* confusedly; with amazement.
Amáx'ed-nés, *n.* astonishment; confusion.
Amáx'ment, *n.* confusion; astonishment.
Amáx'ing, *p. a.* wonderful; astonishing.
Amáx'ing-ly, *ad.* wonderfully.
Am'p-zón, *n.* a warlike woman; a virago.
Am-q-zóni-an, *a.* relating to Amazons; warlike.
Am-bá-gis, *n. pl.* [*L.*] a circuit of words.
Am-bá-ga-dot, *n.* a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another.
Am-bá-ga-dress, *n.* the lady of an ambassador.
Am-ba-sy, *n.* See *Embassy*.
Am'ber, *n.* a carbonaceous mineral, highly electrical, of yellow color, and generally transparent.
Am'ber, *n.* consisting of amber. [*parent.*]
Am'ber-gris, (*17*) *n.* a fragrant substance of animal origin, used as a perfume and a cordial.
Am-bi-dé'ter, *n.* [*L.*] one that can use both hands alike: — a double dealer.
Am-bi-déx-tér-i-ty, *n.* a state of being ambidextrous: — double dealing.
Am-bi-déx'troga, *a.* using both hands alike.
Am-bi-déx'troga-nés, *n.* ambidexterity.

Am'bi-ent, *a.* surrounding; encompassing.
Am'bi-gu, *n.* [*Fr.*] a medley of dialects.
Am-bi-gu'i-ty, *n.* a state of being ambiguous; equivocality; uncertainty of signification.
Am-bi-gu-ous, *a.* doubtful; having two meanings; equivocal; uncertain.
Am-bi-gu-ous-ly, *ad.* doubtfully; uncertainly.
Am-bi-gu-ous-nés, *n.* uncertainty of meaning.
Am-bi-gu-oy, *n.* use of doubtful expressions.
Am'bit, *n.* the compass or circuit of any thing.
Am-bi'tion, (*am-bi'h'yon*) *n.* eager desire of superiority, power, honor, or fame; emulation.
Am-bi'tious, (*am-bi'h'ys*) *a.* possessed of ambition; desirous of superiority; aspiring.
Am-bi'tious-nés, *n.* state of being ambitious.
Am'ble, *v. n.* to move upon an amble; to move easily; to pace.
Am'ble, *n.* an easy motion of a horse.
Am'bler, *n.* a horse that ambles; a pacer.
Am'bling-ly, *ad.* with an ambling movement.
Am'bo, *n.* a reading-desk or pulpit.
Am-bró'ti-g, (*am-bró'zhe-g*) *n.* [*L.*] the imaginary food of the gods: — the name of a plant.
Am-bró'ti-al, (*am-bró'zhe-al*) *a.* of the nature
Am-bró'ti-an, (*am-bró'zhe-an*) *a.* of ambrosia; delicious.
Am'br'y, *n.* an almonry: — a pantry.
Ambré-accé', (*ámz-ás'*) [*ámz-ás'*, *W. J. F. Ja. K.*; *ámz-ás'*, *S.*; *ámz-ás'*, *P. Sm.*] *n.* a double ace.
Am'bu-láte, *v. n.* to move hither and thither.
Am-bu-lá'tion, *n.* a walking; a promenade.
Am-bu-lá-to-ry, *a.* walking about; movable.
Am-bu-lá-to-ry, *n.* a place for walking.
Am'bu-ry, *n.* a bloody wart on a horse.
Am-bus-cade', *n.* a private station in which men lie to surprise others; an ambush.
Am'búsh, *n.* a place where troops lie in wait; an ambushade.
Am'búshed, (*ám'búsh't*) *p. a.* placed in ambush.
Am-búsh'tion, (*ám'búsh'tyan*) *n.* (*Med.*) a burn or scald.
Am'el, *n.* enamel. See *Enamel*. [*scald.*]
Am'é-l'p-ráte, (*am'é-l'p-rát*) *v. a.* to improve; to make better; to mellorate. See *Mellorate*.
Am'é-l'p-rá'tion, (*am'é-l'p-rátshn*) *n.* act of making better; improvement; melloration.
Am'mén', (*ám-mén'*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; *ám-mén'*, *W. F. Sm.*) — In singing, it is commonly pronounced *ám'mén'*. [*ad.* a term of assent used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.]
Am'é-ná-ble, *a.* responsible; liable to account.
Am'ménd', *v. a.* to correct; to reform; to restore.
Am'ménd', *r. n.* to grow better; to reform.
Am'ménd'p-ble, *a.* reparable; corrigible.
Amende, (*ám-mánd'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a fine; amends. —
Amende honorable, an infamous punishment.
Am'ménd'ment, *n.* reformation; recovery; correction.
Am'ménds', *n.* recompense; compensation. [*tion*]
Am'mén'i-ty, (*ám-mén'ety*, *S. W. P. J. K. F. Ja.*) *n.* pleasantness; agreeableness.
Am'ent, *n.* [*amentum*, *L.*] (*Bot.*) catkin.
Am'ércé', *v. a.* to punish by fine or penalty.
Am'ércé-p-ble, *a.* liable to amercement or fine.
Am'ércé'ment, *n.* (*Law*) a pecuniary fine, or penalty, imposed on an offender at the discretion of the court.
Am'érc'or, *n.* one who amerces.
Am'érc'i-q-mént, *n.* same as *amercement*.
Am'érc'i-can-ism, *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to America.
Améq-accé', (*ámz-ás'*) *n.* See *Ambré-accé'*.
Am'q-thýst, *n.* a precious stone of a violet color.
Am-q-thýst'uo, *a.* resembling an amethyst.

no amalgamation with human opinions

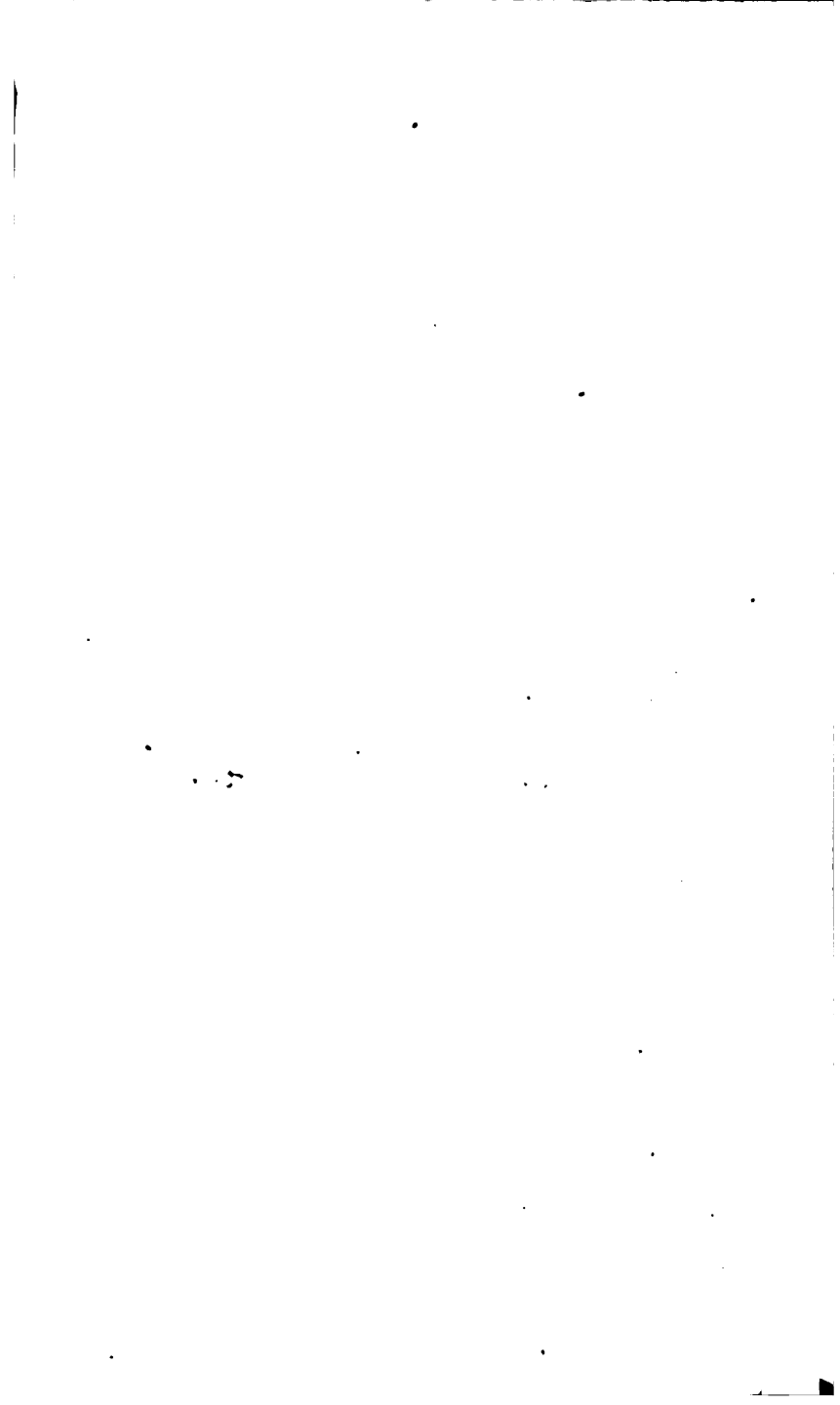
We are amazed to find so many — he seemed
amazed how any of his countrymen could be so
foolishly weak as to ... — to be amazed at

The ambiguity between

Abolitions of — to

Amenable to him





Among the number of philosophers.

It will amount even to moral certainty.

— to 3000.

To amuse myself in examining some ...

this work may be found an innocent a-
musement for those who have nothing else
to employ them.

Amusement; διατρίβη'

ā-nāl'-q-gōis, *a.* having analogy; analogical.
ā-nāl'-q-gō, *n.* proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; resemblance; similarity.

ā-nāl'-y-sis, *n.*; *pl.* **ā-nāl'-y-sēs**; the resolution of any thing into its first elements, or component parts;—opposed to *synthesis*.

ān'-ā-līst, *n.* one who analyzes; analyzer.

ān'-ā-lī'tic, *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into first elements.

ān'-ā-lī't-cal-ly, *ad.* in an analytical manner.

ān'-ā-lī'tics, *n. pl.* the art of analyzing.

ān'-ā-līze, *v. a.* to resolve into first principles or elements; to solve by analysis.

ān'-ā-līz-er, *n.* one who analyzes; an analyst.

ān'-ā-mōr-phō'sis, or **ān'-ā-mōr-phō'sis**, [**ān'-ā-mōr-phō'sis**, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*; **ān'-ā-mōr-phō'sis**, *P. J. Sm.*] *a.* [Gr.] a perspective projection of any thing, so that, to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, at another, an exact representation.

ā-nā'nas, *n.* the pine-apple.

ān'-ā-pōst, *n.* a metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one.

ān'-ā-pōst-ic, *a.* relating to the anapest.

ā-nūph'-q-rq, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a repetition of words at the beginning of sentences.

ān'-ārch, *n.* an author of confusion. *Milton.*

ā-nār'chic, *a.* relating to anarchy; disorder.

ā-nār'chī-cal, *ly*; confused.

ān'-ār-chism, (**ān'-ār-kīzm**) *n.* anarchy.

ān'-ār-chist, *n.* a promoter of anarchy.

ān'-ār-chy, *n.* want of government; disorder.

ān'-ā-sūr'-q, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) a species of dropsy.

ān'-ā-sūr'-qous, *a.* relating to an anasarca.

ā-nās-tō-māt'ic, *a.* removing obstructions.

ā-nās-tō-phē, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a figure whereby the order of the words is inverted.

ā-nāth'-q-mā, *n.* [Gr.] an ecclesiastical curse.

ā-nāth'-q-māt'-i-cal, *a.* containing anathema.

ā-nāth'-q-mā-tīze, [**ā-nāth'-q-mā-tīz**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; **ān'-ā-thēm'-q-tīz**, *P. Johnson.*] *v. a.* to pronounce accursed.

ā-nāth'-q-mā-tīz-er, *n.* one who anathematizes.

ān'-ā-tōm'-i-cal, *a.* belonging to anatomy.

ān'-ā-tōm'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* in an anatomical manner.

ā-nāt'-q-mīst, *n.* one skilled in anatomy.

ā-nāt'-q-mīze, *v. a.* to dissect an animal body.

ā-nāt'-q-my, *n.* the art of dissecting an animal body; the doctrine of the structure of the body.

ān'-ā-trūn, *n.* the scum or spume of melted glass.

ān'-āp-s-tōr, *n.* a progenitor; a forefather.

ān'-āp-s-tō'rī-al, *a.* relating to ancestors; ancestral.

ān'-āp-s-tral, [**ān'-āp-s-tral**, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; **ān'-āp-s-tral**, *Ja. Wb.*] *a.* relating to ancestors.

ān'-āp-s-try, *n.* lineage; a series of ancestors.

ān'-āp-s-try, *n.* See *Ancientry*.

ān'-āphor, (**āng'-kūr**) *n.* a heavy iron to hold a ship or other vessel;—cause of security.

ān'-āphor, (**āng'-kūr**) *v. n.* to cast anchor.

ān'-āphor, *v. a.* to place at anchor; to fix on.

ān'-āphor-āge, (**āng'-kūr-āj**) *n.* ground for anchoring in; a duty paid for anchoring.

ān'-āpho-rēsa, (**āng'-kō-rēs**) *n.* a female recluse.

ān'-āpho-rēt, (**āng'-kō-rēt**) *a.* a recluse; a monk;

ān'-āpho-rīte, (**āng'-kō-rīt**) *a.* a hermit.

ān'-āpho-sulth, *n.* a maker of anchors.

ān'-āphō-ry, *n.* a little sea-fish, used for sauce.

ān'-āp-ient, (**ān'-āp-ient**) [**ān'-āp-ient**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; **ān'-āp-ient**, *P. J.*] *a.* old; not modern; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-āp-ient, (**ān'-āp-ient**) *n.* the flag of a ship. *Shak.*

ān'-āp-ients, (**ān'-āp-ients**) *n. pl.* old men; men who lived in ancient times; opposed to *moderns*.

ān'-āp-ient-ly, (**ān'-āp-ient-ly**) *ad.* in old times.

ān'-āp-ient-ry, (**ān'-āp-ient-ry**) *n.* ancient lineage.

ān'-āp-lā-ry, *a.* belonging to a handmaid.

ān'-āp-ny, *n.* a bloom in iron works.

ān-, *conj.* a particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.

ān-dān'te, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) distinct; exact.

ān-d'r-ron, (**ān-d'r-ron**) *n.* an iron utensil to lay wood on in a fireplace.

ān-drōg'y-nal, *a.* having two sexes; her-

ān-drōg'y-nous, *a.* maphroditical.

ān-drōg'y-nūs, *n.* [L.] an hermaphrodite.

ān'drōid, *n.* an automaton; androïdes.

ān-drō'idēs, *n.* an automaton like a man.

ān'-ēc-dōte, *n.* a biographical incident or fact.

ān'-ēc-dōt'-i-cal, *a.* relative to anecdotes.

ān'-ē-mōg'-ra-phy, *n.* a description of the winds.

ān'-ē-mōm'-q-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ā-nēm'-q-ne, *n.* [Gr.] a plant; the wind-flower.

ā-nēm'-q-scope, [**ā-nēm'-q-skōp**, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **ān'-ē-mōs-kōp**, *S.*; **ān'-ē-mō'skōp**, *E.*] *n.*

a machine to show the course of the wind.

ā-nēm't, *prep.* concerning; over against.

ān'-ēy-rism, (**ān'-ēy-rizm**) *n.* (*Med.*) a tumor formed by morbid dilatation of an artery.

ā-nēw, (**ā-nēw**) *ad.* over again; again; newly.

ān'-ēl, [**ān'-ēl**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*] *n.* a messenger;—a celestial spirit;—a gold coin;—a very beautiful person.

ān'-ēl, *a.* resembling angels; angelical.

ān'-ēl-ēt, *n.* an English gold coin.

ān'-ēl'-ic, *a.* belonging to angels; of the nature of angels.

ān'-ēl'-i-cal, *a.* nature of angels.

ān'-ēl'-i-cā, *n.* a genus of plants.

ān'-ēl-lōt, *n.* a musical instrument; angelot.

ān'-ēr, (**āng'-gūr**) *n.* resentment; rage; pain.

ān'-ēr, (**āng'-gūr**) *v. a.* to make angry; to enrage.

ān'-ēn'-q, *n.* [L.] a disease in the throat.

ān'-ēn'-q pē'tō-ris, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) a dangerous disease, usually connected with the ossification, or other morbid affection, of the heart.

ān'-ēn'-q-ra-phy, (**ān'-ēn'-q-ra-φē**) *n.* (*Med.*) a description of vessels in the human body.

ān'-ēn'-q-ty, *n.* (*Med.*) a treatise on the vessels of the human body. [*scil.*]

ān'-ēn'-q-ty, *n.* act of cutting open the ves-

ān'-ēn', (**āng'-gl**) *n.* the space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet; a corner;—a fishing-rod.

ān'-ēn', (**āng'-gl**) *v. n.* to fish with a rod and hook.

ān'-ēn'-cān, *a.* belonging to England; English.

ān'-ēn'-cē, *ad.* [L.] in English.

ān'-ēn'-cizm, *n.* an English idiom or phrase.

ān'-ēn'-cīze, *v. a.* to make English.

ān'-ēn'-g, *n.* the art of fishing with a rod.

ān'-gōr, *n.* [L.] acute pain.

ān'-grī-ly, (**āng'-grē-ly**) *ad.* in an angry manner.

ān'-grī, (**āng'-grē**) *n.* excited by anger; provoked.

ān'-grīsh, (**āng'-grīsh**) *n.* great pain of body or mind.

ān'-grī-lar, *a.* having angles or corners.

ān'-grī-lar-īty, *n.* quality of being angular.

ān'-grī-lar-nēs, *n.* state of being angular.

ān'-grī-lāt-ed, *a.* formed with angles.

ān'-grī-lāt-ion, *n.* the act of panting.

ān'-grī-lōs, *a.* out of breath.

ān'-grī-lōs, *a.* like an old woman; doting.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

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ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

ān'-grī-lōs, *n.* the state of being an old woman; past; of old time; antique.

Analogies to it

The analogy between this & — to this
In analogy with this ~~one~~ might suppose
that he hypostatizes his other ideas.
It is analyzed into its elements.

Here too are to be seen, and that for
nothing (= naïveté) depths &c.

Many were angry not to find him as ignorant
as — angry with him — at it





Answered on, upon.

Answer, 'Answer.

Answer it to him

Answer it to me — to you that he is
Answerable, to that confession. — for it
Answer for — to him — a much better a.
Answerably to his purpose — (to the point
Answering the description
answer to the royal office

Antecedent to it

Antecedently to it

An-mal-vér-nip, *n.* reproof; censure.
 An-mal-vér't, *v. a.* to notice; to censure.
 An-mal-vér't'er, *n.* one who animadvert.
 An-mal, *n.* a creature having an organised body, life, sensation, and voluntary motion.
 An-mal, *a.* that belongs to animals.
 An-mal'cy-lar, *a.* same as *animalcule*.
 An-mal cále, *n.* a minute animal.
 An-mal'cy-line, *a.* relating to animalcules.
 An-mal'cy-lím, *n.* [L.] pl. An-mal'cy-lé; an
 An-mal-dú-ér, *n.* the sea-nettle. [animalcule.
 An-mal'ity, *n.* animal existence.
 An-mal-má-g'act-lym, *n.* mesmerism. [age.
 An-mák, *v. a.* to quicken, make alive, encour-
 age, *a.* possessing animal life; animated.
 An-má-éd, *p. a.* lively; having life; vigorous.
 An-má-ing, *p. a.* giving life; enlivening.
 An-má-tion, *n.* act of animating; life; spirit.
 An-má-tive, *a.* having the power of giving life.
 An-má-tyr, *n.* one who gives life.
 An-má-tyr, *a.* full of spirit; hot.
 An-má-ty, *n.* passionate hatred; malignity.
 An-ne, *n.* a species of apium or parsley.
 An-ér, *n.* a liquid measure of about 64 quarts.
 An-kle, *n.* the joint between the foot and leg.
 An-kel-et, *n.* a writer of annals.
 An-ny, *n.* pl. history digested into years.
 An-nál, *v. a.* to temper glass by heat.
 An-nál-ing, *n.* the art of tempering glass, &c.
 An-nér, *v. a.* to unite to at the end; to join.
 An-nér-a'tion, *n.* conjunction; addition; union.
 An-nér-ty, (an-nér'shun) *n.* annexation.
 An-nér'ment, *n.* an annexing; annexation.
 An-nér-ty-ble, *a.* capable of being annihilated.
 An-nér-ty-ly, *v. a.* to reduce to nothing; destroy.
 An-nér-ty-tion, *n.* act of reducing to nothing.
 An-nér-ty-ry, *n.* a day celebrated as it returns
 in the course of the year; annual celebration.
 An-nér-ty-ry, *a.* annual; yearly.
 An-nér Dén'al, [L.] in the year of our Lord.
 An-nér-ná-tion, *n.* alliteration.
 An-nér-ná-t, [L.] in the year of the world.
 An-nér-tie, *v. a.* to make annotations or notes.
 An-nér-tion, *n.* a note; a comment; a remark.
 An-nér-tér, *a.* a commentator; a scholiast.
 An-nér't, *n.* a dry, hard paste, used in dyeing; —
 written also *annette* and *ernette*.
 An-nú-á, *v. a.* to publish; to proclaim.
 An-nú-á'ment, *n.* declaration; advertisement.
 An-nú-á'er, *a.* a declarer; a proclaimer.
 An-nú, *v. a.* to incommode; to vex; to molest.
 An-nú-ánce, *n.* that which annoys; trouble.
 An-nú-á, *a.* yearly; coming yearly.
 An-nú-á, *n.* a literary publication issued annu-
 ally: — an annual plant.
 An-nú-á-ly, *ad.* yearly; every year.
 An-nú-á-ty, *n.* one who has an annuity.
 An-nú-á-ty, *a.* a yearly rent; a yearly allowance.
 An-nú, *v. a.* to abolish; to abrogate; to repeal.
 An-nú-á, *a.* having the form of a ring.
 An-nú-á-ry, *a.* formed like a ring; annular.
 An-nú-á, *n.* a little ring. — (Her.) a charge dis-
 tinguishing the fifth son. — (Arch.) a small
 square moulding; a fillet.
 An-nú'ment, *n.* the act of annulling.
 An-nú'mér-áte, *v. a.* to add to; to unite to.
 An-nú'mér-a'tion, *n.* addition to a number.
 An-nú-nér-áte, (an-nún'shép-át) *v. a.* to announce;
 to proclaim.
 An-nú-nér-á-tion, (an-nún-áhp-á'shun) *n.* act of
 announcing; — the name given to the day cele-
 brated in memory of the angel's salutation of
 the Virgin Mary, that is, the 25th of March.

An'p-dyne, *n.* medicine which assuages pain.
 An'p-dyne, *a.* mitigating pain; assuaging.
 An-nít, *v. a.* to rub over with oil; to anoint.
 An-nít'er, *n.* one who anoints. [anoint
 An-nít'ment, *n.* the act of anointing.
 An-nóm-a-líp, *n.* anomaly; irregularity.
 An-nóm-a-líp'tic, An-nóm-a-líp'ti-cal, *a.* irregular.
 An-nóm-a-líp, *a.* irregular; being out of rule.
 An-nóm-a-ly, *n.* irregularity; deviation from rule.
 An-nón, *ad.* quickly; soon; shortly. — *Ever* and
anon, now and then.
 An-nón'y-mód, *a.* wanting a name; nameless.
 An-nón'y-mód-ly, *ad.* without a name.
 An'p-réx-y, *n.* want of appetite; inappetency.
 An-óth'er, (an-óth'er) *n.* not the same one
 more; any; not one's self; different.
 An-sát-ed, *a.* having handles.
 An-sá-láht, (An-sá-láht) *n.* an attack; onslaught.
 An-swér, (An-sér, 12) *v. n.* to speak in return; to
 reply; to be accountable; to suit.
 An-swér, (An-sér) *v. a.* to speak in return; to
 reply to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.
 An-swér, (An-sér) *n.* that which is said in re-
 turn to a question; a reply; a confutation.
 An-swér-a-ble, (An-sér-a-bl) *a.* admitting a re-
 ply; liable to give an account; suitable.
 An-swér-a-ble-néss, *n.* state of being answerable.
 An-swér-a-bly, *ad.* in due proportion; suitably.
 An-swér-ér, (An-sér-ér) *n.* one who answers.
 Ant, (12) *n.* an insect; an emmet; a pismire.
 An-tá-g'o-ním, *n.* opposition; contest.
 An-tá-g'o-níst, *n.* a contender; an opponent.
 An-tá-g'o-nístic, *a.* contending as an antagonist.
 An-tá-g'o-nize, *v. n.* to contend; to oppose.
 An-tá-g'o-ny, *n.* contest; opposition.
 An-tá-g'e, *a.* that relieves pain.
 An-tá-g'e, *n.* a medicine to relieve pain.
 An-tá-nú-á-d'á, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a figure by
 which the same word is repeated in a dif-
 ferent sense.
 Ant-árc'tic, *a.* relating to the south pole.
 Ant-árc'tic, *a.* counteracting the gout.
 An'te, *a Latin* particle signifying *before*, frequent-
 ly used in composition; as, *antediluvian*.
 Ant-árc'tic, *n.* an insect that feeds on ants.
 An'te bál'lym, [L.] before the war.
 An-té-céd-e, *v. n.* to precede; to go before.
 An-té-céd-ence, { *n.* act of going before; precede.
 An-té-céd-én-cy, } *dence*.
 An-té-céd-ént, *a.* going before; preceding.
 An-té-céd-ént, *n.* that which goes before; the
 first of two terms: — the noun to which a
 relative refers.
 An-té-céd-ént-ly, *ad.* previously.
 An-té-céd-ér, *n.* [L.] one who goes before.
 An'té-chám-ber, *n.* the chamber or room that
 leads to the chief apartment.
 An'té-cháp-el, *n.* that part of the chapel through
 which the passage is to the choir.
 An'té-chér-ér, *n.* [L.] one who runs before.
 An'té-dáte, *n.* a previous date.
 An'té-dáte, *v. a.* to date before the true time.
 An-té di-lá'vi-an, *a.* existing before the deluge.
 An-té di-lá'vi-an, *n.* one who lived before the
 flood.
 An'té-lápe, *n.* an animal resembling the deer.
 An'té-lá-can, *a.* early; before daylight.
 An-té-mé-rí-d'i-an, *a.* being before noon.
 Ant-p-mó'tic, *n.* See *Antimetic*. [world.
 An-té-mún'dné, *a.* before the creation of the
 An-té-nú, [L.] pl. An-té-nú: a sort of horn
 of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.
 An-té-pás'chal, *a.* before the time of Easter

án-té-pást, *n.* a forecast; anticipation.
án-té-pe-nál', *n.* the last syllable but two.
án-té-pe-núl'ti-máto, *a.* relating to the last syllable but two.
án-té-pe-núl'ti-máto, *n.* same as *antepenult*.
ánt-ép-i-lép'tic, *a.* curing epilepsy.
án-té-pré-dic'to-mént, *n.* an introduction to categories; a preliminary question.
án-té-rí-or, *a.* going before; prior to; former.
án-té-rí-jí-ty, *n.* priority; precedence.
án'té-ródm, *n.* a room before another.
án'té, *n.* pl. [L.] pillars on the doors of temples.
án-té-tém'plé, *n.* now called the nave in a church.
án-thel-mín'tic, *a.* destroying worms. [church].
án'them, *n.* a sacred song or hymn.
án'ther, *n.* (*Bot.*) the case or part of a flower containing the pollen.
án't-hill, *n.* a little hillock formed by ants.
án-té-lóg'i-cal, *a.* relating to an anthology.
án-thól'o-gy, *n.* a collection of flowers or poems.
án'tho-ny'q-fíre', (*án'to-niz-*) *n.* the erysipelas.
án'thrú-cíté, *n.* a hard, mineral coal, that burns without flame or smoke.
án'thrú-pól'o-gy, *n.* human physiology.
án'thrú-pó-mór'phíson, *n.* the doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form.
án'thrú-pó-mór'phíté, *n.* one who believes that the Deity exists in the human form.
án'thrú-póph'q-gí, *n.* pl. [L.] cannibals.
án'thrú-póph'q-gy, *n.* cannibalism.
án'thrú-póph'q-phy, *n.* knowledge of man's nature.
ánt-hyp-nút'ic, *a.* preventing sleep.
án'thy-póph'q-rq, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered.
ánt-hys-tér'ic, *a.* good against hysterics.
ánt'ic, (*án'té*) [Gr.] a particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifying *contrary to*, *opposed to*.
án-ti-ár-thrít'ic, *n.* pl. medicines for the gout.
ánt'ic, *n.* one who plays antics; a buffoon; — buffoonery; a trick.
ánt'ic, *a.* odd; droll; fantastic; playful.
án-ti-cá-chéc'tics, *n.* pl. medicines for cachexy.
ánt'icrist, *n.* the great enemy of Christianity.
án-ti-christ'ian, (*án-té-krist'yan*) *a.* opposite to Christianity.
án-ti-christ'ian, *n.* an enemy of Christianity.
án-ti-christ'ian-ísm, *n.* opposition to Christianity.
án-ti-christ-i-án'i-ty, (*án-té-krist-ye-án-q-té*) *n.* contrariety or opposition to Christianity.
án-tic'i-páte, *v.* *a.* to take before; to foretaste.
án-tic'i-pá'tion, *n.* act of anticipating; that which is anticipated; foretaste.
án-tic'i-pá-tor, *n.* one who anticipates.
án-tic'i-pá-tó-ry, *a.* taking before its time.
án-ti-clí'máx, *n.* a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of *climax*.
ánti-cl'y, *ad.* in an antic manner; drolly.
ánti-clér, *n.* [Gr.] a swelling in a horse's throat.
án-ti-có-mét'ic, *a.* destructive of beauty.
án'ti-dó-tál, { *a.* having the quality of an anti-
án'ti-dó'tá-ry, { *dote*; counteracting poison.
ánti-dóte, *n.* a medicine that counteracts poison; a preservative against injury.
án-ti-é-mét'ic, *a.* a remedy for vomiting.
án-ti-é-plé-có-pál, *a.* adverse to episcopacy.
án-ti-fób'íle, (*án-té-fób'írl*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *án-té-fé'bril*, *S.*; *án-té-fé'bril*, *P. K.*) *a.* good against fevers.
án-ti-lóg'q-ríthm, *n.* complement of a logarithm.

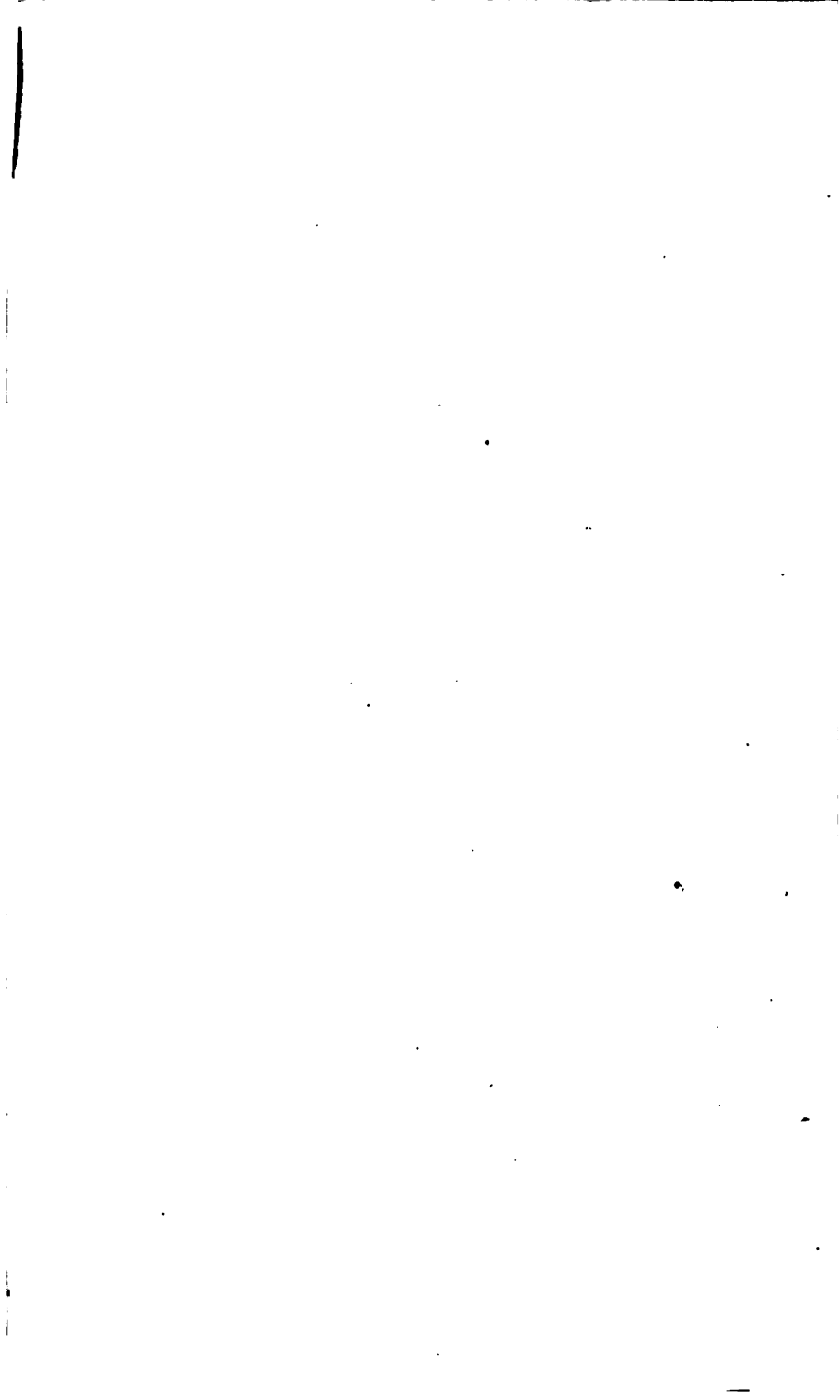
án-ti-má'ton, *n.* one hostile to masonry.
án-ti-má'son-ry, *n.* opposition to masonry.
án-ti-mín-té-té'í-ál, *a.* opposing the ministry.
án-ti-mó-nárch'i-cal, *a.* hostile to monarchy.
án-ti-mó-nárch'íst, *n.* an enemy to monarchy.
án-ti-mó'ní-ál, *a.* relating to antimony.
án'ti-mó-ny, *n.* a brittle, whitish metal; a mineral substance, used in medicine and the art.
án-ti-né-phrít'ic, *n.* medicine for the kidneys.
án-ti-né-mí-an, *n.* one of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.
án-ti-né'mí-an, *a.* relating to the Antinomians.
án-ti-né'mí-an-ísm, *n.* Antinomian tenets.
án-tín'q-my, or **án'ti-né-my**, (*án-tín'q-mé*, *J. F. Ja.*; *án'té-né-mé*, *S. P. Sm.*) *a.* contradiction between two laws, or two articles; the same law.
án-ti-pá-pál, *a.* opposing the pope or papacy.
án-ti-pá-plá'ti-cal, *a.* same as *antipapal*.
án-ti-pár-q-ly'tic, *a.* curing the palsy.
án-ti-pé-thét'ic, { *a.* having antipathy; aversive
án-ti-pé-thét'í-cal, { *opposite*.
án-ti-pé-thy, *n.* a natural hatred or opposition; aversion: — opposed to *sympathy*.
án-ti-pé-rí-té-ús, *n.* [Gr.] the opposition of contrary quality, by which the quality opposed gains strength.
án-ti-pé-té-lén'tial, (*án-té-pé-té-lén'shal*) *a.* edacious against the plague or pestilence.
án-ti-phló-gíst'ic, *a.* checking inflammation.
ánt'ip'hón, { *n.* alternate singing in the choir
án-típh'q-ny, { of cathedrals; a response: — a kind of anthem.
án-típh'q-nal, *a.* relating to the antiphon.
án-típh'q-nal, *n.* a book of antiphons.
án-típh'q-sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) the use of word in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
án-ti-phrís'ti-cal, *a.* containing antiphrasis.
án-ti-phrís'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* with antiphrasis.
án-tí-p'q-dal, *a.* relating to the antipodes.
án-ti-póde, *n.* one of the antipodes. [*K.*]
án-tí-p'q-déz, (*án-tí-p'q-déz*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *án-tí-p'q-déz*, *E.*; *án-té-pódz*, *Wb.*) [*L.*] those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours; those opposite to each other.
ánt'ip'pé, *n.* one who usurps the popedom.
án-ti-pré-lát'ic, *a.* adverse to prelacy.
án-ti-p'q-sis, (*án-tí-p'q-sis*, *S. W. J. K. Sm.*; *án-tí-p'q-sis*, *P. Wb.*) [*Gram.*] a figure by which one case is put for another.
án-ti-quá'rí-an, *a.* relating to antiquity.
án-ti-quá'rí-an, *n.* an antiquary. [*Milton*].
án-ti-quá'rí-an-ísm, *n.* the study of antiquities.
án-ti-quá-ry, *n.* a man studious of antiquities.
ánt'iquáte, *v.* *a.* to make old or obsolete.
ánt'iquá-téd-néss, *n.* state of being antiquated.
ánt'ique', (*án-ték'*, 17) *a.* relating to antiquity; ancient; very old; of old fashion.
ánt'ique', (*án-ték'*) *n.* a piece of ancient art.
ánt'ique'néss, (*án-ték'néss*) *n.* quality of being ancient; appearance of antiquity.
ánt'iquí-ty, (*án-tík'wé-ty*) *n.* old times; the people of old times; the remains of old times.
ánt'í-scí-t, (*án-tísh'q-t*) *n.* pl. [*L.*] the people who, inhabiting on different sides of the equator, have their shadows projected opposite ways at noon.
án-ti-scór-bú'tic, { *a.* efficacious against the
án-ti-scór-bú'ti-cal, { scurvy.
án-ti-sép'tic, *a.* counteracting putrefaction.
án-ti-sép'tic, *n.* medicine resisting putrefaction.
án-ti-sláv'ér-y, *n.* opposition to slavery.

It was brought down to an epoch anterior
to the Council of Nice. - from a period
long anterior to the birth of Christ.

To anticipate that men would be the case
it furnishes the most effectual antidote
against deception of this kind.

Antipathy to it - against it





Answered on, upon.

Anise, 'Arloor.

Answer it to him

Announce it to me — to you that he is
Answerable, to that confession. — for it
Answer for — to him — a much better a.
Answerably to his purpose — (to the point
Answering the description
appoint to the royal office

Antecedent to it

Antecedently to it

An-mad-vér'ti-sa, *n.* reproach; censure.
 An-mad-vér't, *v. a.* to notice; to censure.
 An-mad-vér't'er, *n.* one who animadverta.
 An-mal, *n.* a creature having an organized body, life, sensation, and voluntary action.
 An-mal, *a.* that belongs to animals.
 An-mal'cy-lar, *a.* same as *animalculina*.
 An-mal cūle, *a.* a minute animal.
 An-mal'cy-line, *a.* relating to animalcules.
 An-mal'cy-lon, *n.* [*L.*] pl. An-mal'cy-lu; an animalcule.
 An-mal'cy-ty, *n.* animal existence.
 An-mal-mag'net-ism, *n.* mesmerism. [*age*].
 An-mate, *v. a.* to quicken, make alive, encourage.
 An-mate, *a.* possessing animal life; animated.
 An-mat-ed, *p. a.* lively; having life; vigorous.
 An-mat-ing, *p. a.* giving life; enlivening.
 An-mat-ion, *n.* act of animating; life; spirit.
 An-mat-ive, *a.* having the power of giving life.
 An-mat-ur, *n.* one who gives life.
 An-mat-ur, *a.* full of spirit; hot.
 An-mat-ur-ty, *n.* passionate hatred; malignity.
 An-nice, *n.* a species of apium or parsley.
 An-ner, *n.* a liquid measure of about 64 quarts.
 An-nie, *n.* the joint between the foot and leg.
 An-nal-ist, *n.* a writer of annals.
 An-nals, *n. pl.* history digested into years.
 An-nal, *v. a.* to temper glass by heat.
 An-nal-ing, *n.* the art of tempering glass, &c.
 An-nér, *v. a.* to unite to at the end; to join.
 An-nér-á-tion, *n.* conjunction; addition; union.
 An-nér-ion, (an-nér-shun) *n.* annexation.
 An-nér'ment, *n.* an annexing; annexation.
 An-nér-ly-ble, *a.* capable of being annihilated.
 An-nér-ly-ble, *v. a.* to reduce to nothing; destroy.
 An-nér-ly-ble, *n.* act of reducing to nothing.
 An-nér-ly-ry, *n.* a day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; annual celebration.
 An-nér-ly-ry, *a.* annual; yearly.
 An-nér Dén-á-si, [*L.*] in the year of our Lord.
 An-nér-i-nat-ion, *n.* alliteration.
 An-nér-né, [*L.*] in the year of the world.
 An-nér-tie, *v. a.* to make annotations or notes.
 An-nér-tion, *n.* a note; a comment; a remark.
 An-nér-ti-ty, *n.* a commentator; a scholiast.
 An-nér-ta, *a.* a dry, hard paste, used in dyeing; — written also *annette* and *ernette*.
 An-núnce, *v. a.* to publish; to proclaim.
 An-núnce'ment, *n.* declaration; advertisement.
 An-núnc'er, *n.* a declarer; a proclaimer.
 An-nér, *v. a.* to incommode; to vex; to molest.
 An-nér-ance, *n.* that which annoys; trouble.
 An-nér-ál, *a.* yearly; coming yearly.
 An-nér-ál, *n.* a literary publication issued annually: — an annual plant.
 An-nér-ál-ly, *ad.* yearly; every year.
 An-nér-tant, *n.* one who has an annuity.
 An-nér-ty, *n.* a yearly rent; a yearly allowance.
 An-nér, *v. a.* to abolish; to abrogate; to repeal.
 An-nér-ty, *a.* having the form of a ring.
 An-nér-ty, *a.* formed like a ring; annular.
 An-nér-té, *n.* a little ring. — (*Arch.*) a small square moulding; a fillet.
 An-nér'ment, *n.* the act of annulling.
 An-nér-mer-ite, *v. a.* to add to; to unite to.
 An-nér-mer-á-tion, *n.* addition to a number.
 An-nér-á-té, (an-nér-shé-át) *v. a.* to announce; to proclaim.
 An-nér-á-tion, (an-nér-shé-á-shun) *n.* act of announcing: — the name given to the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary, that is, the 25th of March.

An-o-dýne, *n.* medicine which assuages pain.
 An-o-dýne, *a.* mitigating pain; assuaging.
 An-ólat', *v. a.* to rub over with oil; to anoint.
 An-ólat'er, *n.* one who anoints. [*crata*].
 An-ólat'ment, *n.* the act of anointing.
 An-óm'a-lý-ty, *n.* anomaly; irregularity.
 An-óm-a-lý-tic, (An-óm-a-lý-ti-cal), *a.* irregular.
 An-óm-a-lý-ty, *a.* irregular; being out of rule.
 An-óm-a-lý, *n.* irregularity; deviation from rule.
 An-ón', *ad.* quickly; soon; shortly. — *Ever* and *anon*, now and then.
 An-ón'y-móus, *a.* wanting a name; nameless.
 An-ón'y-móus-ly, *ad.* without a name.
 An-ó-réx-y, *n.* want of appetite; inappetency.
 An-óth'er, (an-óth'er) *a.* not the same one more; any; not one's self; different.
 An-óat-ed, *a.* having handles.
 An-ósláht, (An-óslát) *n.* an attack; onslaught.
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 An-óswér, (An-óswér) *v. a.* to speak in return; to reply; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.
 An-óswér, (An-óswér) *n.* that which is said in return to a question; a reply; a confutation.
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 An-óswér-a-ble, *ad.* in due proportion; suitably.
 An-óswér'er, (An-óswér'er) *n.* one who answers.
 Ant, (19) *n.* an insect; an emmet; a plasmid.
 Ant-ag-gó-ným, *n.* opposition; contest.
 Ant-ag-gó-níst, *n.* a contender; an opponent.
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 Ant-ag-gó-níst, *v. n.* to contend; to oppose.
 Ant-ag-gó-ný, *n.* contest; opposition.
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 Ant-ál'tic, *n.* a medicine to relieve pain.
 Ant-á-gó-dá-ti-a, [*Gr.*] (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.
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 Ant-ár-thrític, *a.* counteracting the gout.
 Ant-á, a Latin particle signifying *before*, frequently used in composition; as, *antidivine*.
 Ant-áat'er, *n.* an insect that feeds on ants.
 Ant-á-bé-lým, [*L.*] before the war.
 Ant-á-cé-de, *v. n.* to precede; to go before.
 Ant-á-cé-dence, *n.* act of going before; precedence.
 Ant-á-cé-dén-cy, *n.* precedence.
 Ant-á-cé-dent, *a.* going before; preceding.
 Ant-á-cé-dent, *n.* that which goes before; the first of two terms: — the noun to which a relative refers.
 Ant-á-cé-dent-ly, *ad.* previously.
 Ant-á-cé-s-ber, [*L.*] one who goes before.
 Ant-á-chám-ber, *n.* the chamber or room that leads to the chief apartment.
 Ant-á-cháp-el, *n.* that part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir.
 Ant-á-chér-er, [*L.*] one who runs before.
 Ant-á-dáte, *n.* a previous date.
 Ant-á-dáte, *v. a.* to date before the true time.
 Ant-á-dí-lá-vi-an, *a.* existing before the deluge.
 Ant-á-dí-lá-vi-an, *n.* one who lived before the flood.
 Ant-á-lópe, *n.* an animal resembling the deer.
 Ant-á-lá-can, *a.* early; before daylight.
 Ant-á-mé-ríd-i-an, *a.* being before noon.
 Ant-á-mét'ic, *n.* See *Antimetic*. [*world*].
 Ant-á-mún'dáne, *a.* before the creation of the world.
 Ant-á-né, [*L.*] pl. *ant-á-né*: a sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.
 Ant-á-pé-chal, *a.* before the time of Easter

Answered on, upon.

Answer, 'Answer.

Answer it to him

Answer it to me — to you that he is
Answerable, to that confession. — for it
Answer for — to him — a much better a.
Answerable to his purpose — (to the point)
Answering the description
answer to the royal office

Antecedent to it

Antecedently to it

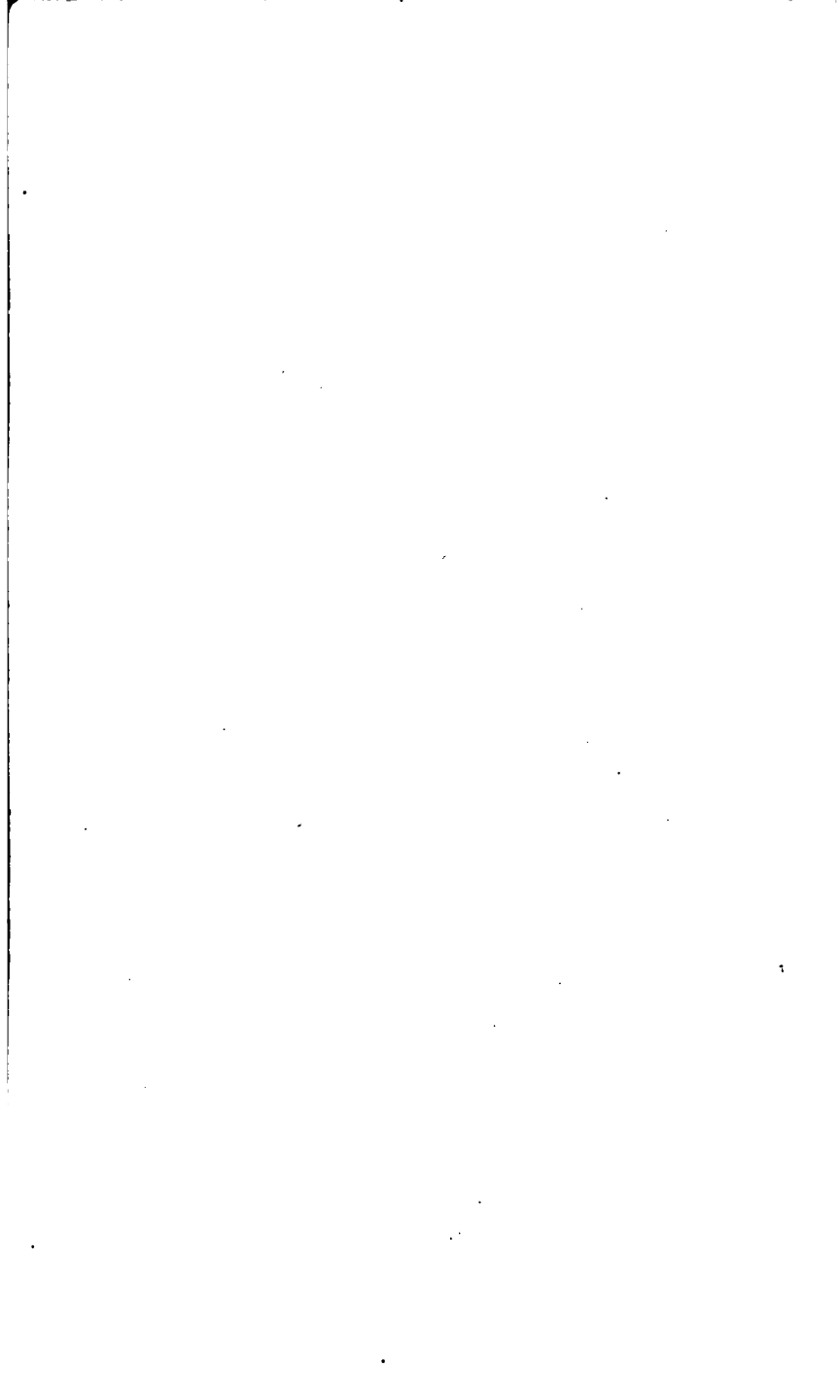
An-tē-pāt, *n.* a *foretaste*; anticipation.
 An-tē-pē-nūt', *n.* the last syllable but two.
 An-tē-pē-nūt'i-māte, *a.* relating to the last syllable but two.
 An-tē-pē-nūt'i-māte, *n.* same as *antepenult*.
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 An-tē-prē-dic'tō-mēt, *n.* an introduction to categories; a preliminary question.
 An-tē-r, *a.* going before; prior to; former.
 An-tē-r-j-ōr'i-ty, *n.* priority; precedence.
 An-tē-rōm, *n.* a room before another.
 An-tē, *n. pl.* [L.] pillars on the doors of temples.
 An-tē-tēm'plē, *n.* now called the nose in a
 An-thel-min'tic, *a.* destroying worms. [church.
 An'them, *n.* a sacred song or hymn.
 An'ther, *n.* (*Bot.*) the case or part of a flower containing the pollen.
 Ant-hill, *n.* a little hillock formed by ants.
 An-thō-lōg'i-cal, *a.* relating to an anthology.
 An-thō-lōg'y, *n.* a collection of flowers or poems.
 An'the-ny'q-fire, (*an'to-nx-*) *n.* the erysipelas.
 An'thrā-cite, *n.* a hard, mineral coal, that burns without flame or smoke.
 An-thry-pōl'ō-gy, *n.* human physiology.
 An-thrō-pō-mōr'phism, *n.* the doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form.
 An-thrō-pō-mōr'phite, *n.* one who believes that the Deity exists in the human form.
 An-thrō-pōph'q-ty, *n. pl.* [L.] cannibals.
 An-thrō-pōph'q-ty, *n.* cannibalism.
 An-thrō-pōs'q-phy, *n.* knowledge of man's nature.
 Ant-hyp-nōt'ic, *a.* preventing sleep.
 An-thy-pōph'q-ty, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the objections of an adversary are brought forward in order to be answered.
 Ant-hys-tēric, *a.* good against hysteria.
 An'tē, (*an'tē*) [Gr.] a particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifying *contrary to, opposed to*.
 An-tē-ar-thrīt'ics, *n. pl.* medicines for the gout.
 An'tic, *n.* one who plays antics; a buffoon: — buffoonery; a trick.
 An'tic, *a.* odd; droll; fantastic; playful.
 An'tic-ā-chē'tics, *n. pl.* medicines for cachexy.
 An'ti-christ, *n.* the great enemy of Christianity.
 An-ti-christ'ian, (*an-tē-krist'yan*) *a.* opposite to Christianity.
 An-ti-christ'ian, *n.* an enemy of Christianity.
 An-ti-christ'ian-ism, *n.* opposition to Christianity.
 An-ti-christ-i-an'i-ty, (*an-tē-krist-yē-an-q-tē*) *n.* contrariety or opposition to Christianity.
 An-tic'i-pāte, *v. a.* to take before; to foretaste.
 An-tic'i-pā'tion, *n.* act of anticipating; that which is anticipated; foretaste.
 An-tic'i-pā-tor, *n.* one who anticipates.
 An-tic'i-pā-tō-ry, *a.* taking before its time.
 An-ti-clī'māx, *n.* a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of *climax*.
 An'tic-ly, *ad.* in an antic manner; drolly.
 An'ti-clōr, *n.* [Gr.] a swelling in a horse's throat.
 An-ti-coq-mēt'ic, *a.* destructive of beauty.
 An'ti-dō-tā, } *a.* having the quality of an anti-
 An'ti-dō-tā-ry, } dote; counteracting poison.
 An'ti-dōte, *n.* a medicine that counteracts poison; a preservative against injury.
 An-ti-ē-mēt'ic, *n.* a remedy for vomiting.
 An-ti-ē-plā-cō-pal, *a.* adverse to episcopacy.
 An-ti-fēb'rite, (*an-tē-fēb'rīl*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*,
 An-tē-fēb'rīl. *S.*; *an-tē-fēb'rīl*, *P. K.*) *a.* good against fevers.
 An-ti-lōg'q-rithm, *n.* complement of a logarithm.

An-ti-mā'son, *n.* one hostile to masonry.
 An-ti-mā'son-ry, *n.* opposition to masonry.
 An-ti-mīn-ist'ic, *a.* opposing the ministry.
 An-ti-mō-nārch'i-cal, *a.* hostile to monarchy.
 An-ti-mōn'ar-chist, *n.* an enemy to monarchy.
 An-ti-mō'n-ā-l, *a.* relating to antimony.
 An'ti-mō-ny, *n.* a brittle, whitish metal; a mineral substance, used in medicine and the art.
 An-ti-mō-phrīt'ic, *n.* medicine for the kidneys.
 An-ti-nō-mj-an, *n.* one of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.
 An-ti-nō-mj-an, *a.* relating to the Antinomians.
 An-ti-nō-mj-an-ism, *n.* Antinomian tenets.
 An-tin'q-my, or An'ti-nō-my, (*an-tin'q-mē*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *an'tē-nō-mē*, *S. P. Sm.*) *n.* a contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.
 An-ti-pā-pal, *a.* opposing the pope or papacy.
 An-ti-pē-plā'tic, *a.* same as *antipetal*.
 An-ti-pā-r-ē-lit'ic, *a.* curing the palsy.
 An-ti-pē-thēt'ic, } *a.* having antipathy; adverse
 An-ti-pē-thēt'ic, } opposite.
 An-ti-pē-thy, *n.* natural hatred or opposition
 aversion: — opposed to *sympathy*.
 An-ti-pē-ris'tic-ity, *n.* [Gr.] the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed gains strength.
 An-ti-pē-tē-lōn'tial, (*an-tē-pē-tē-lōn'shal*) *a.* efficacious against the plague or pestilence.
 An-ti-phlō-gis'tic, *a.* checking inflammation.
 An'ti-phōn, } *a.* alternate singing in the choir
 An-ti-ph'ny, } of cathedrals; a response: — a kind of anthem.
 An-ti-ph'nal, *a.* relating to the antiphon.
 An-ti-ph'nal, *n.* a book of anthems.
 An-ti-ph'q-ia, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
 An-ti-phrās'i-cal, *a.* containing antiphrasis.
 An-ti-phrās'i-cal-ly, *ad.* with antiphrasis.
 An-ti-pō-dal, *a.* relating to the antipodes.
 An'ti-pōde, *n.* one of the antipodes. [*E.*]
 An-ti-pō-dē, (*an-ti-pō-dē*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *an-ti-pō-dē*, *E.*; *an'tē-pō-dē*, *Wb.*) *n.* [L.] those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours; those opposite to each other.
 An'ti-pōpe, *n.* one who usurps the popedom.
 An-ti-prē-lāt'ic, *a.* adverse to prelacy.
 An-ti-prē-lāt'ic, (*an-ti-prē-lāt'ic*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *an-ti-prē-lāt'ic*, *P. Wb.*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) a figure by which one case is put for another.
 An-ti-quā'r-an, *a.* relating to antiquity.
 An-ti-quā'r-an, *n.* an antiquary. *Milton*.
 An-ti-quā'r-an-ism, *n.* the study of antiquities.
 An'ti-quā-ry, *n.* a man studious of antiquities.
 An'ti-quāte, *v. a.* to make old or obsolete.
 An'ti-quāt-ed-nēss, *n.* state of being antiquated.
 An-tique', (*an-tēk'*, 17) *a.* relating to antiquity, ancient; very old; of old fashion.
 An-tique', (*an-tēk'*) *n.* a piece of ancient art.
 An-tique'ness, (*an-tēk'ness*) *n.* quality of being ancient; appearance of antiquity.
 An-ti-qu'i-ty, (*an-tik'we-tē*) *n.* old times; the people of old times; the remains of old times.
 An-ti-ō-ī, (*an-ti-ō-ī*) *n. pl.* [L.] the people who, inhabiting on different sides of the equator, have their shadows projected opposite ways at noon.
 An-ti-scor-bā'tic, } *a.* efficacious against the
 An-ti-scor-bā'tic, } scurvy.
 An-ti-sēp'tic, *a.* counteracting putrefaction.
 An-ti-sēp'tic, *n.* medicine resisting putrefaction.
 An-ti-slāv'er-y, *n.* opposition to slavery.

It was brought down to an epoch ante
to the Council of Nice. - from a period
long anterior to the birth of Christ.

To anticipate that such would be the case,
it furnishes the most effectual antidote
against deception of this kind.

Antipathy to it - against it





Anxious about

any the lowest presumption. — the
first writer by whom any one of the Gos-
pels is expressly mentioned, is papias

Apologize for

Apology for

Apostates from

Ap-pith'q-ca-ry, *n.* a keeper of a medicine shop; a compounder of medicines.
Ap'p-them, (*ap'p-them*) *n.* a sententious or remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism.
Ap'p-theg-mat'i-cal, *a.* containing apothegms.
Ap'p-theg-ma-tist, *n.* one who uses apothegms.
Ap'p-theg-ma-tize, *v. n.* to utter apothegms.
Ap'p-thi'q-sis, *n.* [Gr.] deification.
Ap'p-thi'q-sis, *n.* [Gr.] a place for books. — (*Med.*) the placing of a fractured limb in its right position.
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Ap-pä'r-el, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe; to adorn.
Ap-pä'r-ent, *a.* plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; certain.
Ap-pä'r-ent-ly, *ad.* evidently; seemingly.
Ap-pä'r-ent-ness, *n.* quality of being apparent.
Ap-pä-r-ä'tion, (*ap-pä-rä'tion*) *n.* appearance; visibility; a preternatural appearance; a specter.
Ap-pä-rä'tor, *n.* a messenger in a spiritual court.
Ap-pä-ch', *v. a.* to accuse; to censure. *Spenser*
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Ap-pä'al, *n.* application for justice to a superior tribunal; accusation; recourse.
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Ap-pä-ar', *v. n.* to be in sight; to be evident.
Ap-pä-ar'ance, *n.* the act of coming into sight; semblance, not reality; show; probability.
Ap-pä-ar'er, *n.* one who appears.
Ap-pä-as'a-ble, (*ap-pä-sä-pl*) *a.* reconcilable.
Ap-pä-as'a-ble-ness, *n.* reconcilableness.
Ap-pä-ase', *v. a.* to quiet; to pacify; to still.
Ap-pä-ase'ment, *n.* act of appeasing.
Ap-pä-as'er, *n.* one who appeases or pacifies.
Ap-pä-sä've, *a.* having a mitigating quality.
Ap-pä-lant, *n.* one who appeals.
Ap-pä-lant, *a.* appealing.
Ap-pä-late, *a.* relating to appeals.
Ap-pä-lä'tion, *n.* a name; title; style; term.
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Ap-pä-pä-dage, *n.* something added or annexed.
Ap-pä-pä-dance, *n.* appendage. *Bp. Hall.* [R.]
Ap-pä-pä-dant, *a.* hanging to; annexed to.
Ap-pä-pä-dant, *n.* an adventitious part.
Ap-pä-pä-den-cy, *n.* that which is annexed. [R.]
Ap-pä-pä-di-cä'tion, *n.* the act of appending.
Ap-pä-pä-dix, (*[L.] pl. ap-pä-pä-dix-es* or *ap-pä-pä-dix-es*; something appended; a supplement to a book.
Ap-pä-räp'tion, *n.* consciousness. *Reid.*
Ap-pä-rä-tin', *v. n.* to belong to; to depend upon.
Ap-pä-rä-tä-nance, *n.* See *Appurtenance*.
Ap-pä-rä-ence, *n.* desire; sensual desire; appetite.
Ap-pä-rä-ten-cy, *n.* *tit.*
Ap-pä-rä-tent, *a.* very desirous; desiring.
Ap-pä-rä-tä-ble, (*ap-pä-rä-tä-bl*) *a.* desirable.
Ap-pä-rä-tä, *n.* desire; desire of sensual pleasure; relish for food; hunger.

Ap-pläud', *v. a.* to praise highly; to extol.
Ap-pläud'er, *n.* one who applauds.
Ap-pläuge', *n.* approbation loudly expressed.
Ap-pläu-sive, *a.* applauding; laudatory.
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Ap-plä-cate, *n.* a right line drawn across a curve so as to bisect the diameter.
Ap-plä-cä'tion, *n.* act of applying; state of being applied; entreaty; assiduity; intense study.
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Ap-plä-cä-to-ry, *a.* including application.
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Ap-pä-r'tion-er, *n.* one who apportions.
Ap-pä-r'tion-mänt, *n.* a dividing into portions.
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Ap-pä-sä-e, *a.* proper; fit; adapted; well applied.
Ap-pä-sä-e-ly, *ad.* properly; suitably.
Ap-pä-sä-e-ness, *n.* fitness; adaptation.
Ap-pä-sä-tion, (*ap-pä-sä-tion*) *n.* addition: — the putting of two nouns in the same case.
Ap-pä-sä-tive, *a.* applicable. [R.]
Ap-pä-sä-e', *v. a.* to set a price upon; to appraise.
Ap-pä-sä-ment, *n.* the act of appraising.
Ap-pä-sä'er, *n.* one who appraises or sets a price.
Ap-pä-sä-to-ry, *a.* praying or wishing good.
Ap-pä-sä-a-ble, (*ap-pä-sä-a-bl*) *a.* that may be appreciated or estimated.
Ap-pä-sä-sä-e, (*ap-pä-sä-sä-e*) *v. a.* to estimate.
Ap-pä-sä-sä-tion, (*ap-pä-sä-sä-tion*) *n.* act of appreciating; estimation.
Ap-pä-sä-händ', *v. a.* to lay hold on; to seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.
Ap-pä-sä-hä-nä-ble, *a.* that may be apprehended.
Ap-pä-sä-hä-nä-sion, *n.* act of apprehending; faculty of conceiving ideas; fear; suspicion.
Ap-pä-sä-hä-nä-sive, *a.* perceiving: — fearful.
Ap-pä-sä-hä-nä-sive-ly, *ad.* with apprehension.
Ap-pä-sä-hä-nä-sive-ness, *n.* the state of being apprehensive.
Ap-pä-sä-nä, *n.* one who is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.
Ap-pä-sä-nä, *v. a.* to put out as an apprentice.
Ap-pä-sä-nä-ship, *n.* state or term of service.
Ap-pä-sä, *v. a.* to inform; to give notice to.
Ap-pä-sä-e', *v. a.* to set a price on; to appraise.
Ap-pä-sä-ch', (*ap-pä-sä-ch'*) *v. n.* to draw near.
Ap-pä-sä-ch', (*ap-pä-sä-ch'*) *v. a.* to draw near to.
Ap-pä-sä-ch', *n.* act of drawing near; access.
Ap-pä-sä-chä-ble, *a.* accessible.
Ap-pä-sä-chä-mänt, *n.* act of coming near.
Ap-pä-sä-hä, *v. a.* to approve; to license to preach. [Used in the U. S.]

to Appeal to
his appeal to party spirit

Such appears to have been their doctrine
He appeared as candidate for a place.
A civil war appeared unavoidable.
— It will appear to less disadvantage if
— here he appears to have resided
there is no appearance that they undertook.
Appertains to

the application of water to a person

Appl, apportion
their applicability to it

Applicable to the third

The term is applied to certain external things.

Having refused to provide for Swift

in England when applied to for that purpose.

— applied to the learned

They apply directly only to prove the soundness.

It is appointed to live — to which he is appointed

The appointment of an agent to conduct it

Apprehensive of — that it would be undone

To apprize the emperor of his irregularity.
They made an appointment to both.

To apprehend that there might be

It is apportioned among individuals

Make a correct application of it to all
cases

Anxious about

any the lowest presumption. — the
first writer by whom any one of the Gos-
pels is expressly mentioned, is papias

Apologize for

Apology for

Apostates from

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Ap-pääl'di-cä'tion, *n.* the act of appending.
Ap-pääl'dit, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *ap-pääl'di-cäs* or *ap-pääl'di-cäs-es*; something appended; a supplement to a book.
Ap-pär-cäp'tion, *n.* consciousness. *Roid.*
Ap-pär-täin', *v. n.* to belong to; to depend upon.
Ap-pär'te-nance, *n.* See *Appurtenance*.
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Ap-pääl'ä-ly, *ad.* properly; suitably.
Ap-pääl'ä-ness, *n.* fitness; adaptation.
Ap-pääl'ä'tion, (*ap-pääl'ä-tion*) *n.* addition: — the putting of two nouns in the same case.
Ap-pääl'ä-tive, *a.* applicable. [*R.*]
Ap-pääl'ä', *v. a.* to set a price upon; to appraise.
Ap-pääl'ment, *n.* the act of appraising.
Ap-pääl'er, *n.* one who appraises or sets a price.
Ap-pääl'ä-to-ry, *a.* praying or wishing good.
Ap-pääl'ä-ble, (*ap-pääl'ä-bl*) *a.* that may be appreciated or estimated.
Ap-pääl'ä-ä', (*ap-pääl'ä-ä'*) *v. a.* to estimate.
Ap-pääl'ä-ä'tion, (*ap-pääl'ä-ä'tion*) *n.* act of appraising; estimation.
Ap-pääl'hend', *v. a.* to lay hold on; to seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ble, *a.* that may be apprehended.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *n.* act of apprehending; faculty of conceiving ideas; fear; suspicion.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *a.* perceiving: — fearful.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä-ly, *ad.* with apprehension.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä-ness, *n.* the state of being apprehensive.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *n.* one who is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *v. a.* to put out as an apprentice.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *n.* state or term of service.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *v. a.* to inform; to give notice to.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *v. a.* to set a price on; to appraise.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', (*ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä'*) *v. n.* to draw near.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', (*ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä'*) *v. a.* to draw near to.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *n.* act of drawing near; access.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *a.* accessible.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *n.* act of coming near.
Ap-pääl'hend'ä-ä', *v. a.* to approve; to license to preach. [*Used in the U. S.*]

to Appeal to
his appeal to party spirit

Such appears to have been their doctrine
He appeared as candidate for a place.
A civil war appeared unavoidable.
— It will appear to less disadvantage if
here he appears to have regided
there is no appearance that they undertook.
Opportunity to

the application of water to a person

Appl. ^{proper}
then applicability to it
Applicable to the third

The term is applied to certain external things.

Having refused to provide for Swift
in England when applied to for that purpose.

— applied to the learned
they apply directly only to prove the soundness.

It is appointed to live — to which he is appointed

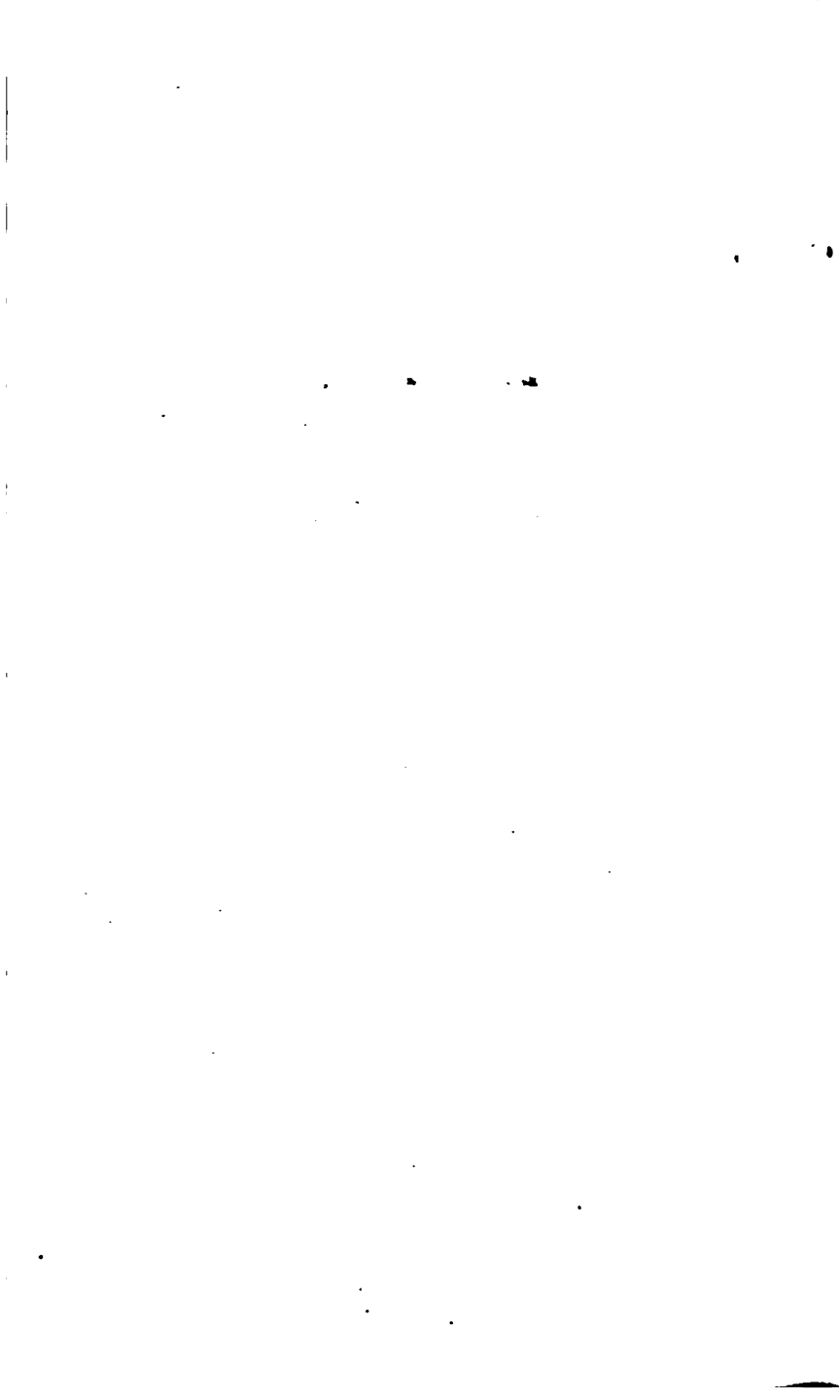
The appointment of an agent to conduct it
Apprehensive of — that it would be undone

To apprize the emperor of his irregularity
they made an appointment to edit.

To apprehend that there might be

It is apportioned among individuals

Make a correct application of it to all
cases



It is appropriate to him.

To appropriate to itself the property
with all the diffidence appropriate to it.

Approve of
to approximate nearer than any other
Apricot, μήλον Ἀπριτιάκον, Βερίκοκκον.

Apt to wonder - unpractised writers
are apt to fancy

Ar-chi-téc'tive, *a.* used in architecture.
Ar-chi-téc't'q-ral, *a.* relating to architecture.
Ar-chi-téc't-ure, (**Ar'ké-ték't-yr**) *n.* the art or science of building; the effect of the art.
Ar'chi-tráve, *n.* that part of the entablature which lies immediately upon the capital.
Ar'chive, (**Ar'kivz**, 69) [**Ar'kivz**, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; **Ar'kävz**, *J.*; **Ar'chévs** or **Ar'kävz**, *S.*] *n. pl.* the place where records or ancient writings are kept; ancient records.
Ar'chi-vist, *n.* a keeper of archives.
Arch'ly, *ad.* jocosely; shrewdly; slyly.
Arch'ness, *n.* shrewdness; sly humor.
Archón, (**Ar'kón**) *n.* [**Gr.**] the chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
Arch'way, *n.* a passage under an arch.
Ar-cá'tion, *n.* a constipation of the intestines.
Ar'ctic, *a.* northern; lying under the *Arctos* or Bear. — *Arctic circle*, the circle which forms the southern limit of the northern frigid zone.
Ar-cy-ate, *a.* bent like an arch or bow.
Ar-cy-á'tion, *n.* the act of bending; curvity.
Ar-cy-ba-list, *n.* a crossbow.
Ar-cy-ba-list'er, or **Ar-cy-bál'is-ter**, [**Ar-ky-bál'is-ter**, *S. W. P.*; **Ar'ky-bál-is-ter**, *Ja.*; **Ar-ky-bá-lis-ter**, *K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a crossbow-man.
Ar'den-cy, *n.* ardor; eagerness; heat.
Ar'dent, *a.* having ardor; hot; burning; fiery.
Ar'dor, *n.* [**L.**] heat; heat of affection; zeal.
Ar'dy-óds, (**Ar'dy-ús**, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* *a.* lofty; high; hard to climb; difficult.
Ar'dy-óds-nésa, *n.* height; difficulty.
Are, (**Ar**) [**Gr.**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] the indicative mode, present tense, plural number, of the verb *to be*.
Ar-ro-sa, *n.* superficial content; any open surface.
Ar-ré-fác'tion, *n.* act of growing dry; a drying.
Ar-ré-fy, *v. a.* to dry.
Ar-ré-sq, *n.* [**L.**] *pl.* **L. q-ré-sq**, *Eng. a-ré-nq*; the space for combatants in an amphitheatre.
Ar-ré-ná'coous, (**-ná'shus**) **Ar-ré-néce'**, *a.* sandy.
Ar-ré-ná'tion, *n.* a sort of dry sand-bath.
Ar-ré-q-é, *n.* [**L.**] the colored circle round the nipple.
Ar-ré-óm'q-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of fluids.
Ar-ré-óm'q-try, *n.* the art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
Ar-ré-óp'q-é-ite, *n.* a senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at Athens.
Ar-ré-óp'q-gús, *n.* [**L.**] the highest court at Athens.
Ar-ré-ó'sq, *n.* [**L.**] a plant and flower.
Ar-ré-nt, *a.* silvery; white; shining like silver.
Ar-ré-nt, *n.* (*Hor.*) white color in coats of arms.
Ar-ré-ná'tion, *n.* an overlaying with silver.
Ar-ré-n-tine, [**Ar-ré-n-tin**, *Ja. K. Wb.*; **Ar-ré-n-tin**, *Sm.*] *a.* pertaining to, or like, silver.
Ar-ré-il, *n.* potter's clay; argillaceous earth.
Ar-ré-il-lá'coous, (**Ar-ré-il-lá'shus**) *a.* clayey.
Ar-ré-il'ous, *a.* consisting of clay; argillaceous.
Ar-ré-il, *n.* tartar of wine.
Ar-ré-náut, *n.* one of the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo*, in the voyage to Colchis.
Ar-ré-sy, *n.* a large vessel for merchandise.
Ar-ré-ue, (**Ar-ré-ue**) *v. n.* to reason; to dispute.
Ar-ré-ue, *v. a.* to prove; to reason; to debate.
Ar-ré-ue-r, *n.* one who argues; a reasoner.
Ar-ré-ue-mént, *n.* a reason alleged; the subject of any discourse; a controversy; a plea; proof.
Ar-ré-ue-mént'al, *a.* belonging to an argument.
Ar-ré-ue-ná'tion, *n.* a process of reasoning.
Ar-ré-ue-ná't-ive, *a.* consisting of argument.
Ar-ré-ue-ná'tum ad hóm'i-ném, [**L.**] (*Logic*) argu-

ment to the man: — an argument that derives its force from its personal application.
Ar-gúte', *a.* subtle; witty; shrill. *Barrow.*
Ar'ri-q, *n.* [**It.**] (*Mus.*) an air, song, or tune.
Ar'ri-an, *n.* one of the followers of Arius.
Ar'ri-an-ism, *n.* the doctrine or heresy of Arius.
Ar'id, *a.* dry; parched with heat.
Ar'id'ity, *n.* a state of being arid; dryness.
Ar'ri-és, *n.* [**L.**] the Ram; a sign of the zodiac.
Ar'ri-q-tát, [**Ar'q-q-tát**, *S. P. K. Sm. Wb.*; **q-rí'-q-tát**, *W. Johnson.*] *v. n.* to butt like a ram.
Ar'ri-q-tá'tion, *n.* act of butting like a ram.
Ar'ri-é'té, *n.* [**It.**] (*Mus.*) a short air, song, tune.
Ar-right', (**q-rít'**) *ad.* rightly; correctly.
Ar'ri-ó's, [**It.**] (*Mus.*) lightsome; gay or gayly.
Ar-ríse', *v. n.* [*i. arose*; *pp. arising, arisen*] *to* mount upward; to get up; to ascend; to rise; to revive from death; to proceed from.
Ar'ri-úr-chy, *n.* a body of good men in power.
Ar-ré-téc't'q-cy, *n.* that form of government which places the supreme power in the principal persons of a state; the principal persons of a state or town; nobility; gentry.
Ar'is-to-crát, or **Ar'is-to-crát**, [**Ar-is-to-crát'**, *W. P.*; **Ar'is-to-crát**, *Ja. Sm. R.*; **q-ris-to-crát**, *Wb.*] *n.* one who favors aristocracy.
Ar'is-to-crát'ic, [*a.* relating to aristocracy;
Ar'is-to-crát'ic-ál, *a.* haughty; exclusive.
Ar'is-to-té-li-an, *a.* relating to Aristotle.
Ar'is-to-té-li-an, *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
Ar'ith-mán-cy, [**q-rith'mán-sq**, *S. W. Ja.*; **ar'ith-mán-sq**, *Wb.*] *n.* a foretelling by numbers.
Ar'ith-mé-tic, *n.* the science of numbers.
Ar'ith-mét'ic-ál, *a.* according to arithmetic.
Ar'ith-mé-tic'á'n, (**q-rith-mé-tish'an**) *n.* one who is versed in arithmetic.
Ark, *n.* a chest: — a vessel to swim upon the water: usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved: — a large, rude raft. [*vanta*.]
Ar'ke, (**Ar'is**) *n. pl.* earnest money given to secure,
Ar'ke, *n.* the limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder: — a bough of a tree: — an inlet of the sea: — a branch of military service.
Arm, *v. a.* to furnish with arms; to fortify.
Arm, *v. n.* to take arms.
Ar-mé'da, *n.* [**Sp.**] an armament for sea; a fleet.
Ar-mé-dú'ú, *n.* [**Sp.**] a bony-shelled animal.
Ar-mé-mént, *n.* a force equipped for war.
Ar'má-tóre, *n.* armor for defending the body.
Arm'chair, *n.* a chair with rests for the arms.
Ar'mén-tine, (**19**) *a.* relating to a herd of cattle.
Arm'ful, *n.* as much as the arms can hold.
Arm'héle, *n.* a cavity under the shoulder: — a hole in a garment for the arm.
Ar'mi-ér, *n.* [**L.**] a knight or esquire: a title.
Ar-mí'q-óds, *a.* beuving arms.
Ar'mí-lá-ry, *a.* resembling a bracelet.
Ar'mí-lát-éd, *a.* having bracelets.
Ar-mín'ian, (**ar-mín'yan**) *n.* a follower of Arminius, who differed from Calvin.
Ar-mín'ian, *a.* relating to the sect of Arminius.
Ar-mín'ian-ism, *n.* the doctrine of Arminius.
Ar-míp'q-ténc, *n.* power in war.
Ar-míp'q-tént, *a.* powerful in arms. *Shak.*
Ar'mis-tíce, *n.* a cessation from arms; a truce.
Arm'let, *n.* a little arm; a bracelet.
Ar'mor, *n.* defensive armor for the body.
Ar'mor-béar'er, (**Ar'mor-bár'er**) *n.* one who carries the armor of another.
Ar'mor-ér, *n.* one who makes or sells arms.
Ar-mó'r-ál, *a.* belonging to armor; heraldic.
Ar'mó-ry, *n.* a place in which arms are deposited for use; armor; ensigns armorial.

L, l, I, O, o, y, long; U, u, Y, y, short; v, q, i, o, y, y, obscure. — **fire, fur, flat, fall; hôte, hôte;**

Ident, Gopp's

Argue with - against - upon the supposition

the argument from - it is an eloquent
argument for the utility.

All gains arise from small and successive
accumulations, - it is seen to arise from
the water.

There can be no doubt that the doctrine was abused, as is stated by D. & C.

It came to be regarded as not a canonical book.

By which term, sometimes abused, — as what term of religion has not been — I mean &c.

People are naturally fond of going to Paradise at as small expense as possible.

I arrest thee of high treason

thou art the executioner of the throne of
Christian emperors.

About three arrows high
from the castle.

There can be no doubt that the doctrine was abused, as is stated by D. & C.

It came to be regarded as not a canonical book.

By which term, sometimes abused, — as what term of religion has not been — I mean &c.

People are naturally fond of going to Paradise at as small expense as possible.

I arrest thee of high treason

and for execution to the throne of
Christian emperor.

About three arrows high
from the castle.

Ascend into this tree

If we had a clue by which to arrange them
there has been an arraignment of myself
and shiftlessness.

to array with — in
approach rest in an arrow's
results flight of the river

~~the systems~~ to which the systems of philosophy
had arrived — I arrived in this city — in America
I was not yet arrived —

should never arrogate to himself any share
of success. Arrow-flight = $\pi\theta\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

Artichoke, Kirapa.

The reception of them looks as authentic

He had learning as five, genius as four. — Each
looks upon his fellow as a rival, not an assistant.

More clearly than even the present age,
enlightened as it is = $\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha\iota$!

So incomplete as scarcely to deserve mentioning
among the ancients, as well as the moderns, St. among
I was admitted as flattery to a great man.

And all so disposed as if each was...

Has the any occasion for a mind,
so formed as she is by nature?

He appears to them books as of un-
doubted authority. — their reception of
all four as if equal authority.

Ar-jut, *n.* the hollow place under the shoulder.
Arm, *n.* pl. weapons of offence or defence. —
(*Arm.*) the ensigns armorial of a family.
Army, *n.* a large body of armed men.
Ar-a-k'is, *n.* See *Arsenite*.
Ar-r'om, *n.* [Gr.] the odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.
Ar-q-mis'er, *a.* containing aroma; spicy;
Ar-q-mis'i-cal, *a.* fragrant.
Ar-ma-tics, *n.* pl. fragrant spices or drugs.
Ar-q-mis'i-mis'tics, *n.* the mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine.
Ar-q-ma-tize, or **Ar-r'om-ma-tize**, [*Ar-q-ma-tiz*, *S. W. E. K. R.*; *r-sm-ma-tiz*, *P.*; *r-r'ma-tiz*, *Ja. Sm.*] *v.* to scent with spices.
Ar-ris, *i.* from *Aries*. See *Aries*.
Ar-r'and, *ad.* in a circle; on every side.
Ar-r'and, *prop.* about; near to; encircling.
Ar-r'ise, *v.* to wake from sleep; to raise up.
Ar-r'ise, *adv.* become; away.
Ar-r'is-i-s, (*ar-r'is-i-s*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.
Arsent, (*ar-pang'*) *n.* [Fr.] a French acre.
Ar-ep-bus-ide, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) an aromatic, distilled lotion, applied to a bruise or wound.
Ar-ep-bus, *n.* a hand gun; a fusée.
Ar-ep-bus-id', (*Ar-kwé-bus-ér'*) *n.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse.
Ar, *n.* a mark made by a flesh-wound. [*Local.*]
Ar-rik', [*ar-rik'*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *ar'ak*, *S. E. Sm.*] *n.* a spirit procured by distillation from the cocoa-tree, or vice, or from mare's milk.
Ar-r'ign', (*ar-r'in'*) *v.* to indict; to accuse.
Ar-r'ign'ment, *n.* the act of arraiguing.
Ar-r'ign'ment, *n.* clothing; dress.
Ar-r'ange, *v.* to put in order; to range.
Ar-r'ange'ment, *n.* act of arranging; order.
Ar-r'ant, *a.* bad in a high degree; vile.
Ar-r'as, *n.* rich tapestry, first made at Arras.
Ar-r'is, *a.* order of battle; dress: — a ranking.
Ar-r'is', (*ar-rá'*) *v.* to put in order; to deck.
Ar-r'is', *n.* that which remains unpaid.
Ar-r'is'p, *a.* remainder of an account; arrear.
Ar-r'is', *v.* to raise or lift up; to erect.
Ar-r'is', *a.* erected; attentive; upright; erect.
Ar-r'ip-ti'ous, (*Ar-r'ip-tis'us*) *a.* snatched away; crept in privacy; mad.
Ar-r'is', *n.* (*Law*) a seizure under legal process.
Ar-r'is', *v.* to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-r'is', [*ar-r'is'*, *Ja. Sm.* *Wb.*; *ar-r'is'*, *P.*] *n.* [Fr.] a decree; a decision of a court.
Ar-r'ival, *n.* act of coming to any place.
Ar-r'ive, *v.* to come to any place; to happen.
Ar-r'is'pance, *n.* assumption of too much importance;
Ar-r'is'pance, *n.* portance; insolence of bearing.
Ar-r'is'p, *a.* possessed of arrogance; haughty.
Ar-r'is'p-ly, *ad.* in an arrogant manner.
Ar-r'is'p, *v.* to claim vainly; to assume.
Ar-r'is'p-tion, *n.* act of arrogating: — adoption.
Ar-r'is'p-tive, *a.* claiming in an unjust manner.
Ar-r'is', *a.* pointed weapon shot from a bow.
Ar-r'is-r'is, *n.* a farinaceous substance.
Ar-r'is-y, (*Ar-r'y*) *a.* consisting of arrows.
Ar-r'is', *n.* a magazine of military stores.
Ar-r'is-alc, or **Ar-r'is'nic**, [*ar-r'is'nic*, *S. W. J. F. K.*; *ar-r'is'nic*, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* a poisonous, mineral substance.
Ar-r'is-alc, (*ar-r'is-alc*) *n.* containing arsenic. [*stance.*]
Ar-r'is-alc, *a.* containing arsenic.
Ar-r'is, *n.* the crime of malicious house-burning.
Ar, second person singular, indicative mode, present tense, of the verb to be.
Ar, *n.* a science; one of the liberal arts: —

**trade ; artfulness ; artifice ; skill ; dexterity,
cunning.**

Ár-tí'-rí-ál, *a.* relating to an artery.
 Ár-tí'-rí-ó'-m-y, *n.* the opening of an artery.
 Ár-tó'-ry, *n.* a canal, or tube, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
 Ár-té'-gion, (ár-té'-shun) *a.* relating to Artois in France. — *Artisian* well, a well made by boring.
 Ár'tú'l, *a.* cunning; sly; dexterous; artificial.
 Ár'tú'l-ly, *ad.* with art; cunningly; skillfully.
 Ár'tú'l-nés, *n.* quality of being artful.
 Ár-thrít'ic, { *a.* relating to the arthritis or
 Ár-thrít'-ic-ál, { gout; gouty.
 Ár-thrít'ís, (ár-thrít'is, Já.; ár-thrít'is, P.; Arth'-
 rí-tis, [ár-tis] *n.* [Gr.] the gout.
 Ár'ti'-chóke, *n.* a plant and esculent root.
 Ár'ti'-cle, *n.* a part of speech: — a single clause of an account: — *pl.* terms; stipulation.
 Ár'ti'-cle, *v. n.* to engage.
 Ár'ti'-cle, *v. a.* to draw up or bind by articles.
 Ár-tic'-y-lar, *a.* relating to articles or joints.
 Ár-tic'-y-léte, *v. a.* to form words; to speak; to
 Ár-tic'-y-léte, *v. n.* to speak distinctly. [join.
 Ár-tic'-y-léte, *a.* distinct; plain: — jointed.
 Ár-tic'-y-léte-ly, *ad.* in an articulate manner
 Ár-tic'-y-lá'tion, *n.* act of articulating: — a conso-
 nant: — a joint; a juncture.
 Ár'ti'-fice, *n.* trick; fraud; deceit; art.
 Ár-tif'-ic-er, *n.* a mechanic; a manufacturer.
 Ár-ti'-f'ic'ial, (ár-tó'-fish'ál) *a.* made by art, not
 natural; fictitious; not genuine; artful.
 Ár-ti'-f'ic'ial-í-ty, (ár-tó'-fish'ál'-é-té) *n.* the
 quality of being artificial; appearance of art.
 Ár-ti'-f'ic'ial-ly, *ad.* by art; not naturally.
 Ár-tíl'-er-y, *n.* weapons of war; ordnance;
 troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c.
 Ár'ti'-sán, or Ár-ti'-sán', [ár'tó'-sán, P. J. K. Sa.
 R. Wb.; ár'tó'-sán', & W. F. Ja.] *n.* a me-
 chanic; a manufacturer.
 Ár'tíst, *n.* one who practices one of the fine arts.
 Ár'tis'tíc, { *a.* relating to the arts, or to an
 Ár-tis't'ic-ál, { artist.
 Ár'tless, *a.* unskilful; void of art; simple.
 Ár'tless-ly, *ad.* in an artless manner; naturally
 Ár'tless-nés, *n.* want of art; simplicity.
 Ár'n-dí-ní'-céous, (ár'n-dé-ná'shús) *a.* of or
 like reeds.
 Ár-un-dín'-q-ó-és, *a.* abounding with reeds.
 Ár's'-pice, *n.* [*arspex*, L.] a soothsayer.
 Ár's'-pí'-cy, *n.* divination by inspecting entrails
 &c. *conj.* & *ad.* in the same or like manner
 in the manner that; that; for example; like
 equally.
 Ár-s'-fét'-í-dé, (ás-é-fét'-é-dé) *n.* See *Ascaritida*.
 Ár-bé's'tine, *a.* pertaining to asbestos.
 Ár-bé's'te, or Ár-bé's'tus, *n.* [Gr.] a mineral sub-
 stance, fibrous and incombustible.
 Ár-cér'-í-dé, *n. pl.* [Gr.] intestinal worms.
 Ár-cénd', *v. n.* to rise; to move upwards.
 Ár-cénd', *v. a.* to climb up; to mount.
 Ár-cénd'-á-ble, *a.* capable of being ascended.
 Ár-cénd'-ánt, *n.* height; elevation; superiority.
 Ár-cénd'-ánt, *a.* superior; above the horizon.
 Ár-cán'dén'-cy, *n.* Influence; authority; power.
 Ár-cén'sion, (ár-sén'shun) *n.* act of ascending.
 Ár-cén'sion-day, *n.* the day on which the ascen-
 sion of our Savior is commemorated.
 Ár-cént', *n.* act of rising; rise; an eminence.
 Ár-cér-táin', *v. a.* to make certain; to establish.
 Ár-cér-táin'-á-ble, *a.* that may be ascertained.
 Ár-cér-táin'-mént, *n.* the act of ascertaining.
 Ár-cér'-ic, *a.* relating to ascetics; austere.
 Ár-cér'-ic, *n.* a devout recluse; a hermit.

ma, ai; mwa, mīr. ma; bāll, bār, rāle.—C, G, g, f. soft; C, G, g, f. hard; q as x; x as g;—thā

As-shi'-chun, *n.* state or practice of an ascetic.
As-shi'-i, (*ash'-i*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon.

As-shi'-tse, *n.* [*L.*] a dropsy of the abdomen.
As-shi'-ic, or **As-shi'-i-cal**, *a.* dropsical.
As-shi'-ba-bis, *a.* that may be ascribed.
As-shi'-e, *v. a.* to attribute to as a cause.

As-shi'-tion, *n.* act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
Ash, *n.* a tree; the wood of the ash.
As-shamed', (*ashamed'*) *a.* touched with shame.
Ash'-e-ry, *n.* a manufactory of potash. [*U. S.*]
Ash'-eg, *n. pl.* the dust or remains of any thing burnt; the remains of a dead body.

A-shore', *ad.* on shore; to the shore; stranded.
Ash-Wednes'-day, *n.* the first day of Lent.
Ash'y, *a.* ash-colored; turned into ashes.
As-shi'-ic, (*ash-shi'-ic*) *a.* pertaining to Asia.

As-shi'-ic, (*ash-shi'-ic*) *n.* a native of Asia.
As-shi', *ad.* to one side; apart from the rest.
As-shi'-ry, *a.* belonging to an ass; assine.
As-shi'-ne, *a.* relating to or resembling an ass.

Ask, (*12*) *v. a.* to beg, claim, demand, question.
Ask, *v. n.* to petition; to make inquiry.
As-kance', *ad.* sideways; obliquely; aside;
As-kant', *askew*.

Ask'er, *n.* one who asks; inquirer.
As-ke-w', (*asku'*) *ad.* aside; with contempt.
As-slant', *ad.* in a slanting manner; on one side.
As-sleep', *a. & ad.* sleeping; at rest; dead.
As-slope', *ad.* with declivity; obliquely.

As-sop-ma-tus, (*as-sop-ma-tus*, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *as-sop-ma-tus*, *P.*) *a.* incorporeal; without a body.
Asp, (*12*) *n.* a poisonous serpent.
As-pir'-e-gus, *n.* [*L.*] an esculent plant.

As-pect, *n.* look; countenance; air; view.
As-pen, *n.* a poplar having trembling leaves.
As-pen, *a.* belonging to the aspen-tree.
As-per, *n.* a small Turkish coin.

As-per-ate, *v. a.* to roughen. See *Aspirate*.
As-per-ity, *a.* roughness; harshness; sharpness.
As-per-mous, *a.* destitute of seeds.
As-ptrae', *v. a.* to vilify; to slander; to censure.

As-ptrae', *n.* a sprinkling; censure; calumny.
As-phalte', *n.* (*Asphalt*) a bituminous stone.
As-phal'tic, *a.* gummy; bituminous.
As-phal'tum, *n.* [*L.*] same as *asphaltum*.
As-pho-deli, *n.* the day-lily; the king's pear.

As-pic, *n.* a piece of ordnance:—a serpent; asp. See *Asp*.
As-pir'-ant, or **As-pi-rant**, (*as-pir'-ant*, *E. Sm. R. Wb.*; *as-pe-rant* or *as-pir'-ant*, *Ja.*) *n.* a candidate; an aspirer.

As-pi-rato, *v. a.* to pronounce with full breath.
As-pi-rate, *a.* pronounced with full breath.
As-pi-rate, *n.* a mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation; a rough breathing.

As-pi-r'-tion, *n.* a breathing after; an ardent wish; act of pronouncing with full breath.
As-pire', *v. n.* to aim at; to desire eagerly.
As-pir'er, *n.* one who aspires.

As-pir'-ing, *p. a.* endeavoring to rise; ambitious.
As-pir'-tion, *n.* (*Law*) act of carrying away.
As-quint', *ad.* obliquely; not in a right line.
Ass, (*12*) *n.* an animal of burden; a dull fellow.
As-sa-fet'i-da, (*as-sa-fet'i-da*, 47) *n.* a very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine.

As-sail', *v. a.* to attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to attack with argument.
As-sail'-a-ble, *a.* that may be assailed or attacked.
As-sail'-ant, *n.* one who attacks or invades.
As-sail'-ant, *a.* attacking; aggressive.

As-sail'er, *n.* one who attacks.
As-sail'ment, *n.* act of assailing; *Johnson*.
As-sis'-in, *n.* a secret murderer; assassinator.
As-sis'-a-nile, *v. a.* to murder by surprise.

As-sis'-a-ni-tion, *n.* the act of assassinating.
As-sis'-a-ni-ty, *n.* one who assassinates.
As-sult', *n.* attack; storm; hostile violence.
As-sult', *v. a.* to attack; to fall upon violently.

As-sult'-a-ble, *a.* capable of being assailed.
As-sult'er, *n.* one who assaults.
As-say', *n.* a trial; attempt; examination.
As-say', (*as-say'*) *v. n.* to try; to endeavor.

As-say', *v. a.* to try or prove, as metals.
As-say'er, *n.* one who assays metals.
As-sim'-blage, *n.* a collection; an assembly.
As-sim'-blance, *a.* similitude. *Shak*.

As-sim'-ble, *v. a.* to bring together; to collect.
As-sim'-ble, *v. n.* to meet together.
As-sim'-bly, *n.* a company; an assemblage.
As-sent', *n.* act of agreeing; consent.

As-sent', *v. n.* to concede; to agree to.
As-sen-ti-tion, *n.* compliance. *Sp. Hall*.
As-sert', *v. a.* to maintain; to affirm; to claim.
As-sertion, *n.* act of asserting; affirmation.

As-sert'-ive, *a.* positive; dogmatical.
As-sert'-or, *n.* one who asserts; maintainer.
As-sert-to-ry, (*as-sert-to-ry*, *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *as-sert-to-ry*, *Wb.*) *a.* asserting; supporting.

As-sess', *v. a.* to charge with any sum; to rate.
As-sess'-a-ble, *a.* that may be assessed.
As-sess'-ion-er-ry, *a.* pertaining to assessors.
As-sess'ment, *n.* act of assessing; sum assessed.

As-sess'er, *n.* one who assesses; an assessor.
As-sess', (*as-sess'*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *as-sess'*, *Wb.*) *n. pl.* (*Law*) goods and chattels for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

As-sess'er, *v. a.* to asseverate. *Boiley*.
As-sess'er-ate, *v. a.* to affirm solemnly; to aver.
As-sess'er-ation, *n.* a solemn affirmation.
As-sid'-e-ty, *n.* diligence; close application.

As-sid'-e-ous, *a.* very diligent; constant.
As-sid'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* diligently; constantly.
As-sid'-e-ous-ness, *n.* diligence; assiduity.
As-sign', (*as-sin'*) *v. a.* to mark out; to appropriate; to make over to another.

As-sign', *n.* one to whom an assignment is made; an assignee. See *Assignee*. [*signed*]
As-sign'-a-ble, (*as-sin'-a-ble*) *a.* that may be assigned.
As-sig-na-tion, *n.* an appointment to meet.

As-sign'-ee, (*as-sig-né*) *n.* one to whom any right, property, or assignment is made.
As-sign'er, (*as-sin'er*) *n.* one who assigns.
As-sig-n'ment, (*as-sin'ment*) *n.* act of assigning; a transfer of title or interest.

As-sig-n-er, (*as-sig-nér*) *n.* (*Law*) one who assigns.
As-sim'-i-ble, *a.* that may be assimilated.
As-sim'-i-ble, *v. n.* to grow like or similar.

As-sim'-i-ble, *v. a.* to make similar.
As-sim'-i-l'-tion, *n.* the act of assimilating.
As-sim'-i-l'-tive, *a.* having power to assimilate.
As-sim'-i-l'-te, *v. a.* to feign; to simulate.

As-sist', *v. a.* to help; to aid; to succor.
As-sist'-ance, *n.* help; aid; succor; support.
As-sist'-ant, *n.* one who assists; an auxiliary.
As-size', *n.* (*Eng. law*) a court of judicature.

As-size', *v. a.* to fix the rate, measure, &c.
As-siz'er, *n.* one who assizes; an officer who inspects weights and measures.
As-soc'-i-able, (*as-soc'-i-able*) *a.* capable of being associated; sociable; companionable.
As-soc'-i-ate, (*as-soc'-i-ate*) *v. a.* to unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

Have been ascribed to their true authors,

Ask, peria.

He seemed ashamed to discover — ashamed of.

Aside from this, let us examine the anotherth,

Ask advice of — ask for it — I have
one question to ask at thee

has arrived on
Hb, ascent to the evidences

Aspire to

the assaults of Satan upon his integrity.

An express assertion that he did it

I assigned to him — to whom it was assigned
I assure to them

Assiduous to instruct

very efficient causes must be assigned for their
repetition
to be assimilated to it. — to assimilate the
spoken to the written language.

No one will assist at the exhibition
— to assist in relieving.

To subdue one passion by the assistance of another
— to apply for assistance from the parish.

Associate with — associating them
with his — he was associated in an
arrangement to Q. L. L. L.





Second into this tree

If we had a clue by which to arrange them
there has been an arraignment of myself
arrange shiftlessness.

to array with — in
approached with in an arrow's
results flight of the pen

The systems to which the systems of philosophy
had arrived — arrived in this city — in America
I was not yet arrived —
should never arrogate to himself any share
of success. — flight = 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
Artichoke, Kirap'a.

The reception of them looks as authentic
He had learning as five, genius as four. — Each
looks upon his fellow as a rival, not an assistant.
More clearly than even the present age,
enlightened as it is = εἰ καί.
So incomplete as scarcely to deserve mentioning
among the ancients, as well as the moderns, St. Augustine
I was admitted as flatterer to a great man.
And all so disposed as if each was...
Has the any occasion for a mind,
so formed as she is by nature?
He appeals to them books as of un-
doubted authority. — their reception of
all four as of equal authority.

Ar-m, *n.* the hollow place under the shoulder.
Ar-m, *n.* pl. weapons of offence or defence. —
 (Ar-) the emblems armorial of a family.

Ar-my, *n.* a large body of armed men.

Ar-ni-tis, *n.* See *Ar-ni-tis*.

Ar-r-m, *n.* [Gr.] the odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.

Ar-r-m, *n.* { a. containing aroma; spicy;
Ar-r-m-i-cel, { fragrant.

Ar-r-m-ce, *n.* pl. fragrant spices or drugs.

Ar-r-m-i-sa-tion, *n.* the mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine.

Ar-r-m-tize, or *Ar-r-m*-tize, [Ar-r-m-tiz, S. W. E. K. R.; r-r-m-tiz, P.; r-r-m-tiz, Ja. Sm.] *v. a.* to scent with spices.

Ar-r, *i.* from *Ar-ris*. See *Ar-ris*.

Ar-r-and, *ad.* in a circle; on every side.

Ar-r-and, *prep.* about; near to; encircling.

Ar-r-age, *v. a.* to wake from sleep; to raise up.

Ar-r-age, *interj.* begone; away.

Ar-r-age, (Ar-r-age) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.

Ar-r-age, (Ar-r-age) *n.* [Fr.] a French acre.

Ar-r-age, (Ar-r-age) *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) an aromatic, distilled lotion, applied to a bruise or wound.

Ar-r-age, *n.* a hand gun; a fusce.

Ar-r-age, (Ar-r-age) *n.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Ar-r, *n.* a mark made by a flesh-wound. [*Local.*]

Ar-r-ick, [Ar-r-ick, W. P. J. F. Ja.; Ar-r-ick, S. K. Sm.] *n.* a spirit procured by distillation from the cocoa-tree, or vice, or from maro's milk.

Ar-r-ick, (Ar-r-ick) *v. a.* to indict; to accuse.

Ar-r-ick, (Ar-r-ick) *n.* the act of arraigning.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* clothing; dress.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to put in order; to range.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* act of arranging; order.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to put in order; to range.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to put in order; to range.

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Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to put in order; to range.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to put in order; to range.

trade; artfulness; artifice; skill; dexterity, cunning.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. relating to an artery.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* the opening of an artery.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a canal, or tube, conveying the blood

from the heart to all parts of the body.

Ar-r-ick, (Ar-r-ick) *n.* relating to Artois in

France. — *Ar-r*-ick, a well made by boring.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* cunning; sly; dexterous; artificial.

Ar-r-ick, *ad.* with art; cunningly; skillfully.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a quality of being artful.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. relating to the arthritis or

Ar-r-ick, *n.* gout; gouty.

Ar-r-ick, (Ar-r-ick) *n.* [Gr.] the gout.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a plant and esculent root.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a part of speech: — a single clause of

an account: — pl. terms; stipulation.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* to engage.

Ar-r-ick, *v. a.* to draw up or bind by articles.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. relating to articles or joints.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to form words; to speak; to

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. to speak distinctly. [Join.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

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Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

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Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

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Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

Ar-r-ick, *n.* a. distinct; plain: — jointed.

As-sé-ti-clism, *n.* state or practice of an ascetic.
As-sé-ti, (*ash'p-i*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon.

As-cl'i-taq, *n.* [*L.*] a dropsey of the abdomen.
As-cl'i'tic, or **As-cl'i'ti-cpl**, *a.* dropical.
As-cry'bé-ble, *a.* that may be ascribed.
As-críbe, *v. a.* to attribute to as a cause.
As-críp'tion, *n.* act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
Ash, *n.* a tree; the wood of the ash.
A-shámed', (*a-shúmd'*) *a.* touched with shame.
Ash'p-ry, *n.* a manufactory of potash. [*U. S.*]
Ash'eg, *n. pl.* the dust or remains of any thing burnt; the remains of a dead body.

A-shóre', *ad.* on shore; to the shore; stranded.
Ash-Wédnes'day, *n.* the first day of Lent.
Ash'y, *a.* ash-colored; turned into ashes.
Á-si-át'ic, (*á-shé-át'ik*) *a.* pertaining to Asia.
Á-si-át'ic, (*á-shé-át'ik*) *n.* a native of Asia.
A-síde', *ad.* to one side; apart from the rest.
Ás'i-né-ry, *a.* belonging to an ass; asinine.
Ás'i-nine, *a.* relating to or resembling an ass.
Ask, (*12*) *v. a.* to beg, claim, demand, question.
Ask, *v. n.* to petition; to make inquiry.
As-káncé', *ad.* sideways; obliquely; aside;
As-kánt', *a.* askew.

Ask'er, *n.* one who asks; inquirer.
A-skéw', (*a-skú'*) *ad.* aside; with contempt.
Á-slant', *ad.* in a slanting manner; on one side.
A-slép', *a. & ad.* sleeping; at rest; dead.
A-slópe, *ad.* with declivity; obliquely.
Á-sóp-má-tóús, (*a-sóp-má-tús*, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *a-sóm'-tús*, *Pl.*) *a.* incorporeal; without a body.

Ásp, (*13*) *n.* a poisonous serpent.
Ás-pír'a-gús, *n.* [*L.*] an esculent plant.
Ás-péct, *n.* look; countenance; air; view.
Ás'pen, *n.* a poplar having trembling leaves.
Ás'pen, *a.* belonging to the aspen-tree.
Ás'pér, *n.* a small Turkish coin.

Ás'pé-ráte, *v. a.* to roughen. See *Aspirate*.
Ás-pér'ity, *n.* roughness; harshness; sharpness.
Á-spér'móys, *a.* destitute of seeds.

Á-spér'sé', *v. a.* to vilify; to slander; to censure.
Ás-pér'si-on, *n.* a sprinkling; censure; calumny.
Ás-pháit'e, *n.* (*Ásia*) a bituminous stone.
Ás-pháit'ic, *a.* gummy; bituminous.

Ás-pháit'iqs, *n.* [*Gr.*] same as *asphaltum*.
Ás-pháit'um, *n.* [*L.*] a bituminous substance.
Ás-phó-dél, *n.* the day-lily; the king's pear.
Ás'píc, *n.* a piece of ordnance: — a serpent; asp.

See *Asp*.
Ás-pír'ant, or **Ás-pi-ránt**, (*as-pír'ant*, *K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *ás'pé-ránt* or *ás-pír'ant*, *Ja.*) *n.* a candidate; an aspirer.

Ás'pi-ráte, *v. a.* to pronounce with full breath.
Ás'pi-ráte, *a.* pronounced with full breath.
Ás'pi-ráte, *n.* a mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation; a rough breathing.

Ás-pi-rá'tion, *n.* a breathing after; an ardent wish; act of pronouncing with full breath.

Ás-píre', *v. n.* to aim at; to desire eagerly.

Ás-pír'er, *n.* one who aspires.

Ás-pír'ing, *p. a.* endeavoring to rise; ambitious.

Ás-pór-tá'tion, *n.* (*Law*) act of carrying away.

Á-equínt', *ad.* obliquely; not in a right line.

Áss, (*12*) *n.* an animal of burden; a dull fellow.

Ás-q-fet'i-dé, (*ás-a-fet'i-dé*, *47*) *n.* a very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine.

Ás-sáil', *v. a.* to attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to attack with argument.

Ás-sáil'g-ble, *a.* that may be assailed or attacked.

Ás-sáil'ant, *n.* one who attacks or invades.

Ás-sáil'ant, *a.* attacking; aggressive.

Ás-sáil'er, *n.* one who attacks.
Ás-sáil'mént, *n.* act of assailing. *Johnson*.
Ás-sáil'sin, *n.* a secret murderer; assassinator.
Ás-sáil'si-náile, *v. a.* to murder by surprise.

Ás-sáil'si-ná'tion, *n.* the act of assassinating.

Ás-sáil'si-ná'tor, *n.* one who assassinates.

Ás-sáult', *n.* attack; storm; hostile violence.

Ás-sáult', *v. a.* to attack; to fall upon violently.

Ás-sáult'g-ble, *a.* capable of being assailed.

Ás-sáult'er, *n.* one who assaults.

Ás-sáy', *n.* a trial; attempt; examination.

Ás-sáy', (*as-sá'*) *v. n.* to try; to endeavor.

Ás-sáy', *v. a.* to try or prove, as metals.

Ás-sáy'er, *n.* one who assays metals.

Ás-sém'blage, *n.* a collection; an assembly.

Ás-sém'blance, *n.* similitude. *Shak.*

Ás-sém'ble, *v. a.* to bring together; to collect.

Ás-sém'ble, *v. n.* to meet together.

Ás-sém'bly, *n.* a company; an assemblage.

Ás-sént', *n.* act of agreeing; consent.

Ás-sént', *v. n.* to concede; to agree to.

Ás-sén-sá'tion, *n.* compliance. *By. Hall*.

Ás-sért', *v. a.* to maintain; to affirm; to claim.

Ás-sért'ion, *n.* act of asserting; affirmation.

Ás-sért'ive, *a.* positive; dogmatical.

Ás-sért'or, *n.* one who asserts; maintainer.

Ás'sér-to-ry, [*Ás'sér-túr-q*, *Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *as-sér'-to-ry*, *Wb.*] *a.* asserting; supporting.

Ás-sés', *v. a.* to charge with any sum; to rate.

Ás-sés'p-ble, *a.* that may be assessed.

Ás-sés'si-on-é-ry, *a.* pertaining to assessors.

Ás-sés'mént, *n.* act of assessing; sum assessed.

Ás-sés'sor, *n.* one who assesses; an assessor.

Ás'séts, [*Ás'séts*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *as-séts*, *Wb.*] *n. pl.* (*Law*) goods and chattels for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

Ás-sév'er, *v. a.* to asservate. *Bailey*.

Ás-sév'er-á-ite, *v. a.* to affirm solemnly; to aver.

Ás-sév'er-á'tion, *n.* a solemn affirmation.

Ás-síd-dé'i-ty, *n.* diligence; close application.

Ás-síd'g-óús, *a.* very diligent; constant.

Ás-síd'g-óús-ly, *ad.* diligently; constantly.

Ás-síd'g-óús-ness, *n.* diligence; assiduity.

Ás-sígn', (*as-sín'*) *v. a.* to mark out; to appropriate; to make over to another.

Ás-sígn, *n.* one to whom an assignment is made; an assignee. See *Assignee*. [*signed*.

Ás-sígn'g-ble, (*as-sín'g-bl*) *a.* that may be assigned.

Ás-sígn-ná'tion, *n.* an appointment to meet.

Ás-sígn-ss', (*as-sé-né'*) *n.* one to whom any right, property, or assignment is made.

Ás-sígn'er, (*as-sín'er*) *n.* one who assigns.

Ás-sígn'mént, (*as-sín'mént*) *n.* act of assigning; a transfer of title or interest.

Ás-sígn-ór', (*as-sé-né'*) *n.* (*Law*) one who assigns.

Ás-sím'i'g-ble, *a.* that may be assimilated.

Ás-sím'i-láte, *v. n.* to grow like or similar.

Ás-sím'i-láte, *v. a.* to make similar.

Ás-sím'i-lá'tion, *n.* the act of assimilating.

Ás-sím'i-lá-tive, *a.* having power to assimilate.

Ás-sím'i-láte, *v. a.* to feign; to simulate.

Ás-sím'i-l', *v. a.* to help; to aid; to succor.

Ás-sím'ance, *n.* help; aid; succor; support.

Ás-sím'ant, *n.* one who assists; an auxiliary.

Ás-síze', *n.* (*Eng. law*) a court of judicature.

Ás-síze', *v. a.* to fix the rate, measure, &c.

Ás-síze'er, *n.* one who assizes; an officer who inspects weights and measures.

Ás-sé'c'g-ble, (*as-sé-shé'g-bl*) *a.* capable of being associated; sociable; companionable.

Ás-sé'c'á-ite, (*as-sé-shé-á-ite*) *v. a.* to unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

Have been ascribed to their true authors.

Ask, peria.

He seemed ashamed to discover — ashamed of.

Aside from this, let us examine the another

ask advice of — ask for it — I have
one question to ask at this

has arrived on
His assent to the evidence

Aspire to

the assaults of Satan upon his integrity.

An express assertion that he did it

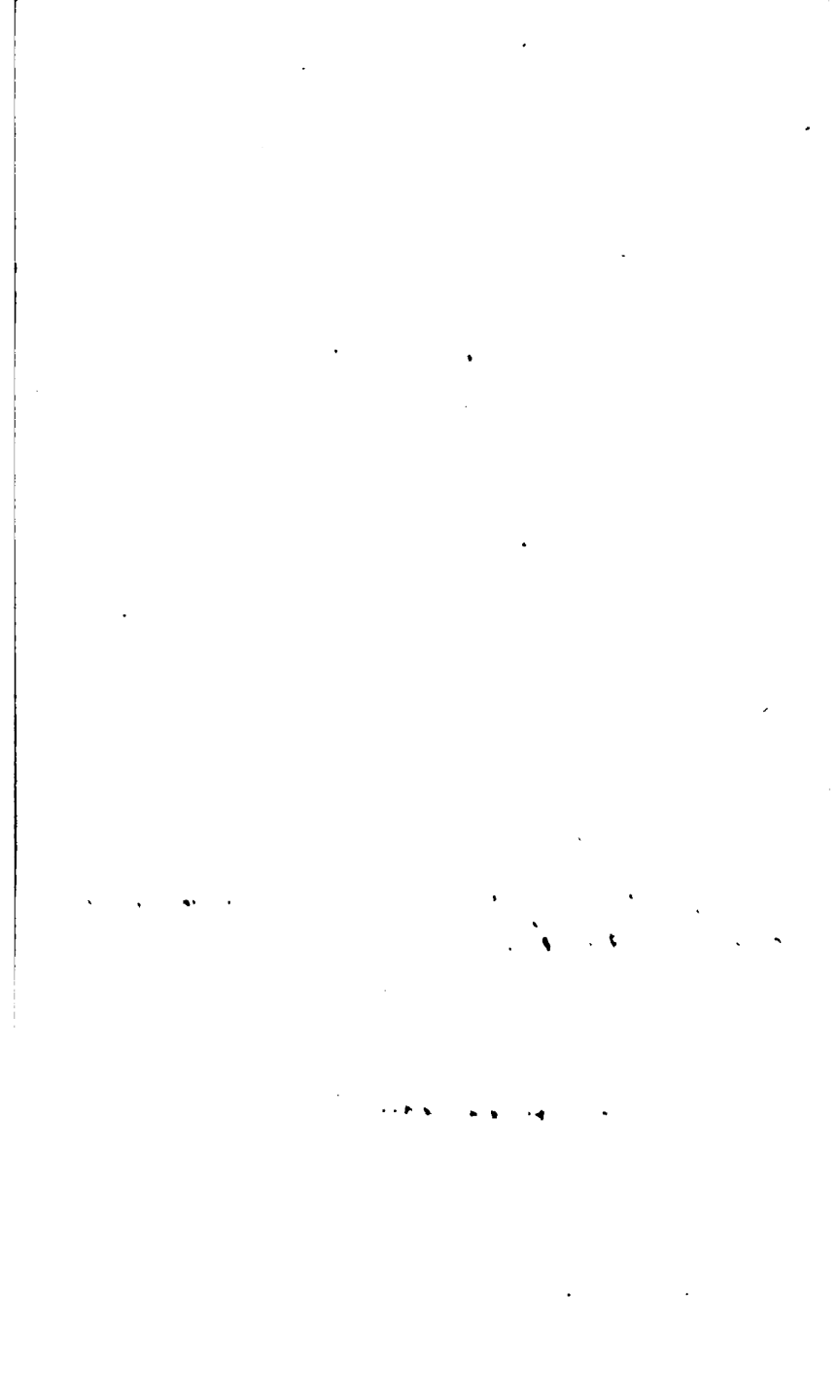
Assigned to him — to whom it was assigned
Assure to them

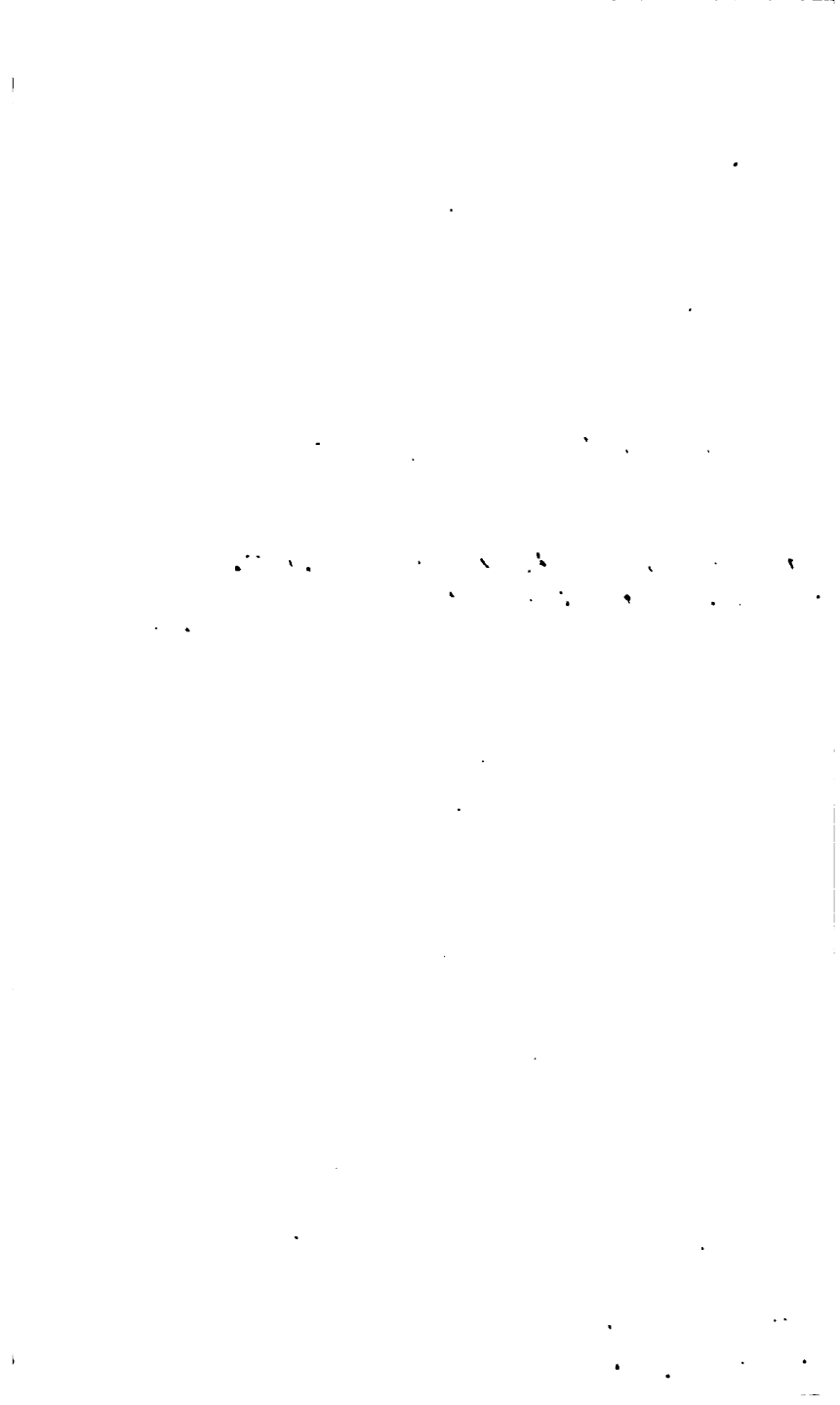
Assiduous to instruct
very efficient causes must be assigned for their
repetition
to be assimilated to it. — to assimilate the
spoken to the written language.

No one will assist at the exhibition
— to assist in relieving.

To subdue our passion by the assistance of art
— to apply for assistance from the painter.

Associate with — associating them
with his — he was associated in the
government to Q. L. L. L.





the association of them with

It assumes for its basis that all religion is false.

It gives a full assurance that it will. — have the assurance to do

They assure the public that they ought to laugh without restraint. — we assure them of our Design — we are assured that

They were astounded at his doctrine.

No vice abide of a need by way of work.

To atone for such an ill-founded pleasure.

A sufficient atonement for his being is grace to...

At-ro-bi-hi-ran, } a. affected with melancholy;
 At-ro-bi-lä-rä-ä, } or black bile.
 At-ro-mén-tal, } a. consisting of ink; tinky;
 At-ro-mén-toys, } black. [temple or house.
 At-tri-ä-m, n. [L.] pl. ä'tri-q; a court before a
 Ä-trö-cloqs, (Ä-trö-shus) a. wicked in a high de-
 gree; enormous; outrageous; flagitious.
 Ä-trö-cloqs-ly, ad. in an atrocious manner.
 Ä-trö-cloqs-näs, n. enormous criminality.
 Ä-trö-i-ty, n. great wickedness; enormity.
 Ä'tro-phy, n. (Med.) a consumption; a wasting.
 Ä-täch', v. a. to take; to seize; to fix; to win.
 Ä-täch'-ä-ble, a. that may be attached.
 Ättché, (Ät-ä-shä') n. [Fr.] a person dependent
 on, or attached to, another person, company,
 or legation; an adherent.
 Ät-tch'mént, n. adherence; fidelity; the union
 of affection. — (Law) the taking of a person or
 goods by legal process.
 Ät-täck', v. a. to assault; to fall upon; to assail.
 Ät-täck', n. an assault; invasion; onset.
 Ät-täin', v. a. to gain; to obtain; to come to.
 Ät-täin', v. n. to reach; to arrive at.
 Ät-täin'-ä-ble, a. that may be attained.
 Ät-täin'-ä-ble-näs, n. state of being attainable.
 Ät-täin'dér, n. (Law) the act of attaining; con-
 viction of a crime; taint; disgrace.
 Ät-täin'mént, n. acquisition; thing attained.
 Ät-täint', v. a. to disgrace; to taint; to corrupt.
 Ät-täint', n. a stain. — (Law) a kind of writ.
 Ät-täint'mént, n. the state of being attainted.
 Ät-täm'ér, v. a. to mingle; to soften; to fit to.
 Ät-tämp't, (Ät-tämt') v. a. to try; to endeavor;
 to essay; to make experiment; to attack.
 Ät-tämp't, n. an essay; a trial; an attack.
 Ät-tämp't'-ä-ble, a. that may be attempted.
 Ät-tämp't'ér, (Ät-tämt'ér) n. one who attempts.
 Ät-täw't, v. a. to wait on; to accompany; to
 await; to remain to; to expect.
 Ät-täw'd', v. n. to listen; to wait; to be near.
 Ät-täw'd'änce, n. the act of waiting on; service;
 the persons waiting; a train; attention.
 Ät-täw'd'änt, a. accompanying as subordinate.
 Ät-täw'd'änt, n. one who attends, or is present.
 Ät-täw'tion, n. act of attending; heed; civility.
 Ät-täw'tive, a. paying attention; heedful.
 Ät-täw'tive-ly, ad. heedfully; carefully.
 Ät-täw'tive-näs, n. state of being attentive.
 Ät-tän'y-änt, a. making thin; diluting.
 Ät-tän'y-änts, n. pl. attenuating medicines.
 Ät-tän'y-äte, v. a. to make thin or slender.
 Ät-tän'y-äte, a. made thin or slender; diluted.
 Ät-tän'y-ä'tion, n. the making thin or slender.
 Ät-täst', v. a. to bear witness of; to certify.
 Ät-täst', n. witness; testimony. *Stak. [R.]*
 Ät-täs-tä'tion, n. testimony; witness; evi-
 dence.
 Ät'tic, } a. relating to Attica or Athens, ele-
 Ät'ti-cäl, } gant; pure; classical; — elevated.
 Ät'tic, n. a native of Attica; — the garrot.
 Ät'ti-clä-m, n. the Attic style or idiom.
 Ät'ti-clä-zé, v. n. to use an Atticism.
 Ät'tir', v. a. to dress; to array; to clothe.
 Ät'tir', n. clothes; dress; the head-dress.
 Ät'ti-tüde, n. posture; position; gesture.
 Ät'ti-tü'di-näl, a. relating to attitude or posture.
 Ät'ti-tü'di-näze, v. n. to assume postures.
 Ät-tü'lent, a. lifting up; raising.
 Ät-törn', (Ät-türn') v. a. to transfer service.
 Ät-tör'ney, (Ät-tür'né) n. pl. Ät-tör'neys; one
 who acts for another; a solicitor; a lawyer.
 Ät-tör'ney-shíp, (Ät-tür'-) n. office of an attorney.
 Ät-törn'mént, (Ät-türn'mént) n. (Law) a yield-
 ing of a tenant to a new lord.

Ät-träct', v. a. to draw to; to unite; to allure.
 Ät-träct'-ä-bil'i-ty, n. state of being attractable.
 Ät-träct'-ä-ble, a. that may be attracted.
 Ät-träct'ion, (Ät-träkt'shun) n. act of attracting
 power of attracting; allurements.
 Ät-träct'ive, a. drawing; alluring; inviting.
 Ät-träct'ive, n. that which draws or incites.
 Ät-träct'ive-ly, ad. in an attracting manner.
 Ät-träct'ive-näs, n. state of being attractive.
 Ät-träct'ör, n. he or that which attracts; a draw-
 er.
 Ät-trä-hént, n. that which draws or attracts.
 Ät-träc-tä'tion, n. a frequent handling.
 Ät-träb'y-ä-ble, a. ascribable; imputable.
 Ät-träb'yte, v. a. to ascribe; to impute.
 Ät-tri-bäte, n. a quality; a property; a thing in-
 herent; as, "goodness is an attribute of God."
 Ät-tri-büt'ion, n. act of attributing; attribute.
 Ät-tri'b'y-tive, a. expressing an attribute.
 Ät-trit'e, a. ground; worn by rubbing.
 Ät-trit'e-näs, n. state of being much worn.
 Ät-tri't'ion, (Ät-trish'un) n. the act of wearing,
 or the state of being worn by rubbing; abra-
 sion; — grief for sin, arising only from fear.
 Ät-tünc', v. a. to make musical; to tune.
 Ät'tü'rn, a. reddish brown; of a dark color.
 Ät'tü'ron, (Ät'tü'shun) n. a public sale by bidding.
 Ät'tü'ron-ärr, a. belonging to an auction.
 Ät'tü'ron-ärr, n. one who sells by auction.
 Ät-tü-dä-cloqs, (Ät-tü-dä'shus) a. bold; impudent.
 Ät-tü-dä-cloqs-ly, ad. boldly; impudently.
 Ät-tü-dä-cloqs-näs, n. state of being audacious.
 Ät-tü-dä-i-ty, n. effrontery; spirit; boldness.
 Ät-tü-dä-ble, a. capable of being heard.
 Ät-tü-dä-ble-näs, n. capability of being heard.
 Ät-tü-dä-ly, ad. in an audible manner.
 Ät-tü-dä-änce, n. the act of hearing; a hearing; an
 auditory; an assembly of hearers.
 Ät-tü'dit, n. the taking and settling of accounts.
 Ät-tü'dit, v. a. to take and adjust, as an account.
 Ät-tü'di-tör, n. a hearer; — one who audits; one
 employed and authorized to take an account.
 Ät-tü'di-tör-shíp, n. the office of an auditor.
 Ät-tü'di-tör-y, a. having the power of hearing.
 Ät-tü'di-tör-y, n. an audience; an assembly of
 hearers; a place where lectures are heard.
 Ät-tü-gä'an, a. belonging to Augeas; full of dirt.
 Ät-tü'gér, n. an iron tool to bore holes with.
 Ät-tü'ght, (Ät't) n. any thing; any part.
 Ät-tü-gment', v. a. to make larger; to increase.
 Ät-tü-gment', v. n. to grow larger; to increase.
 Ät-tü-gment', n. increase; state of increase.
 Ät-tü-gment-tä'tion, n. act of increasing; increase.
 Ät-tü-gment-tä'tive, a. that augments.
 Ät-tü'gre, (Ät'tü'gür) n. See *Augur*.
 Ät-tü'gür, n. one who augurs; a soothsayer.
 Ät-tü'gür, v. n. to guess; to conjecture by signs.
 Ät-tü'gür, v. a. to foretell; to predict by signs.
 Ät-tü'gür-räte, v. n. to judge by augury. [R.]
 Ät-tü-gä'r'i-äl, a. relating to augury.
 Ät-tü'gür-ty, n. prognostication by signs; omen.
 Ät-tü'gust, n. the eighth month in the year, so
 named in honor of Augustus Caesar.
 Ät-tü-güst', a. great; grand; awful; majestic.
 Ät-tü-güst'näs, n. state of being august.
 Ät-tü-lä'ic, a. belonging to pipes.
 Ät-tü'lic, a. belonging to an imperial court.
 Ät-tü'nt, (Ät't, 23) n. a father's or mother's sister.
 Ät-tü'rg, n. [L.] pl. Ät-tü'rgs; n. breath of air; — a
 vapor.
 Ät-tü-rä'ä-q, n. the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.
 Ät-tü-rä'ä-lä, n. a circle of rays; crown of glory.
 Ät-tü'rä-cle, (Ät-tü-rä-kl) n. (Anat.) the external ear.

no separate value attaches to their testimony.
attach the mind to virtue — to attach one's self to
Attachment to this
the attack ~~against~~

To attain to all that degree of maturity — to
attain a high degree — to attain to an ad-
vanced age

Attainable by the philosopher.

An attempt is made to give

The attempt at ^{presenting} explanation is vain.

An attempt to solve — the failure of a
first attempt to make the learner see it.

To attempt compiling works of this kind. — To
attempt to obstruct.

To attend upon his preaching.

Attended with a numerous train — to be
attended to — To attend upon ^{Exhortation} ~~Exhortation~~ —
to attend to it. — the difficulties which attend
upon the change of material or facts.

He begs the most earnest attention of the
public to what he is going to propose. — atten-
tion to their discourse.
Attention to them.

His solemn attestation to the fact — wrought
in attestation

An audience given by the em-
peror to the Dutch. — The hall of
audience.

To attend at court
to at. in the country

"sold them by auction."

To be avenged on one or other was
deemed of greater consequence.

Avenge thyself upon thy
enemy

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attended to — To attend upon ^{Exposition} ~~Exposition~~
— to attend to it. — the difficulties which attend
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He begs the most earnest attention of the
public to what he is going to propose. — atten-
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in attestation

An audience given by the em-
peror to the Dutch. — The hall of
audience.

To attend at court
to at. in the country

to sold here by auction.

To be avenged on one or other was
deemed of greater consequence.

Avenger thy self upon thy
enemy

assembled as we are under your eng-
nices.

They exercise authority ^{upon} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~earliest~~ ^{earliest} authority ^{for} its use
with average correctness.
avaricious of gain.

He received it upon the authority of —
he relates it on his own authority

They are of no authority to determine.

He had no authority to repeal — in the very
I am authorized to pay } numerous authorities
Auxiliary to } for determining
to avail himself of
averse to the horrors. — from

Aversion to — from

I could not avoid being particularly curious
— the one had avoided to mention the other.
We should avail ourselves of every — His
arguments are available to the service of man. — the only distinction
available in China —

av-tye, *n.* a species of primrose.
av-ti-tye, *a.* conveyed by hearing; told in
av-ti-tye-tye, *a.* producing gold. [secret.
av-tye, *n.* one skilled in disorders of the ear.
av-tye, *n.* [L.] pl. *av-tye*; Eng. *av-tye*;
 the dawn of day; morning; a flower.
av-tye *av-tye-tye*, *n.* [L.] the northern day-
 break, so called because it is a meteor usually
 appearing in the north, and resembles the
 dawn of day.
av-tye, *a.* relating to the aurora, or aurora
av-tye-tye, *n.* act of listening to. [borealis.
av-tye, *n.* an omen drawn from birds; favor-
 able appearance; protection; influence.
av-tye-tye, *a.* relating to prognostics.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye*) *a.* having omens of
 success; prosperous; propitious; lucky.
av-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* in an auspicious manner.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* a prosperous appearance.
av-tye, *a.* severe; harsh; rigid; stern.
av-tye-tye, *n.* severity; rigor; austerity.
av-tye-tye, *n.* severity; rigor; mortified life.
av-tye, *a.* southern; towards the south.
av-tye, *a.* resting on authority; not do-
av-tye-tye, *a.* tious; genuine; true.
av-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* in an authentic manner.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* authenticity.
av-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to prove by authority.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* state of being authentic.
av-tye, *n.* the first beginner or mover; the effi-
 cient; the writer or composer of a book.
av-tye-tye, *n.* a female author.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* having authority; positive.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* by use of authority.
av-tye-tye, *n.* legal power; influence; power;
 rule; support; testimony; credibility.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* act of giving authority.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to give authority; to justify.
av-tye-tye, *n.* state or quality of an author.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* one who writes his own
 life.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *a.* relating to autobiography.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *n.* the life or biography of a
 person written by himself.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* absolute, self-derived power.
av-tye-tye, *n.* an absolute sovereign; a despot.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* relating to autocracy.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* [Sp.; properly *av-tye*
av-tye, act of faith.] a sentence of the Inquisition
 for burning a heretic.
av-tye-tye, *n.* a person's own hand-writing.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* relating to an autograph.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* a person's own writing.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* belonging to an automaton.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* [Gr.] pl. *av-tye-tye-tye*; Eng.
av-tye-tye-tye; a machine so constructed as to
 imitate the action of men or animals.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* automaton. [R.]
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* power of self-government.
av-tye-tye, *n.* ocular demonstration.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* seen by one's own eyes.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye*, 83) *n.* the season of the year
 between summer and winter.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* belonging to autumn.
av-tye-tye, *n.* [L.] (*av-tye-tye*) amplification.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye*) *a.* assisting; auxiliary.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* a helper. — pl.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye in the service of nations at war.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *a.* assisting. —
 (Gram.) a term applied to a verb that helps to
 conjugate other verbs.
av-tye, *v.* to profit; to promote; to benefit.
av-tye, *v.* to be of use or advantage.

av-tye, *n.* profit; advantage; benefit.
av-tye-tye, *a.* profitable; powerful; useful.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* power; legal force.
av-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* powerfully; validly; legally.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* [Fr.] a vast body of snow, ice,
 &c., sliding down a mountain.
Avant-courier, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* [Fr.] one who is
 despatched before the rest to notify approach.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye* or *av-tye-tye-tye*)
[av-tye-tye-tye, W. P. J. F.; av-tye-tye-tye, S.,
av-tye-tye-tye, Ja.; av-tye-tye-tye, K. Sm.] n. the
 van; the first body of an army.
av-tye-tye, *n.* inordinate desire of gain.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *a.* possessed of ave-
 rice; covetous; greedy of gain.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* in an avaricious manner.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *n.* covetousness.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye*) *hold*; stop; stay.
av-tye-tye, *n.* (*av-tye-tye-tye*) the incarnation
 or a metamorphosis of the Deity.
av-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye*) *hence*; begone.
av-tye, (*av-tye*) *n.* [L.] an address to the Virgin
 Mary, so called from the first words, *ave Maria*.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to take vengeance on; to punish.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* vengeance; punishment.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* (*av-tye-tye-tye*) a mischance.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* a passage; a way of en-
 trance; an alley of trees before a house.
av-tye, *v.* to declare positively; to assert.
av-tye-tye, *n.* a medium; a mean proportion; —
 a contribution to a general loss.
av-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to reduce to a medium.
av-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to be in a medial state.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* medial; having a medium.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* affirmation; justification.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to prune; to root up. [R.]
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *n.* hatred; abhorrence. [R.]
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* disinclined to; unwilling; reluc-
av-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* unwillingly; backwardly. [tant.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* unwillingness; dislike.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* hatred; dislike; ab-
 horrence; repugnance; cause of aversion.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to turn aside; to put away.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to turn away.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* a place enclosed to keep birds in.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* eagerness; greediness.
av-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to call off or away.
av-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* act of calling
 aside; business that calls aside; employment.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to shun; to escape from; to annul.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* that may be avoided.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* act of avoiding; deprivation.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, (*av-tye-tye-tye-tye*) *n.* & *a.* a weight,
 of which a pound contains 16 ounces.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* a flight; escape. [R.]
av-tye-tye-tye, *v.* to affirm; to declare; to vouch.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *a.* that may be avouched.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *n.* a declaration. *Stak.* [R.]
av-tye-tye, *v.* to declare openly; to own.
av-tye-tye-tye, *a.* that may be avowed.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* open declaration; justification.
av-tye-tye-tye-tye, *ad.* in an open manner.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* advocate. See *Advocate*.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* one who avows or justifies.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* (*av-tye-tye-tye*) a justification by one who
 has taken a distress in his own right.
av-tye-tye-tye, *n.* the act of tearing away.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to expect; to attend; to wait for.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to [i. awoke or awakened; pp. awak-
 ing, awoke or awakened;] to rouse from sleep
 to wake.
av-tye-tye, *v.* to break from sleep; to wake.
av-tye-tye, *a.* not sleeping; not being asleep.

Awá'kon, (p-wá'kon) v. a. & n. to awake.
Awárd', v. a. to adjudge; to sentence.
Awárd', v. n. to decree; to judge.
Awárd', n. judgment; sentence; decree.
Awáre', a. vigilant; cautious; attentive.
Awá'y', (p-wá'y') ad. at a distance off. — *interj.*
Awé, (áw) n. reverential fear; dread. [begone].
Awé, (áw) v. a. to strike with reverence.
Awé-strúck, p. a. impressed with awe.
Aw'fál, a. that strikes with awe; dreadful.
Aw'fál-ly, ad. in an awful manner.
Aw'fúl-néss, n. quality of being awful.
Aw'híle', ad. for some time; for a short time.
Awk'ward, a. unpolite; unhandy; clumsy.
Awk'ward-ly, ad. in an awkward manner.
Awk'ward-néss, n. state of being awkward.
Awl, (áll) n. an instrument to bore holes with.
Aw'n, n. the beard of grasses or grain.
Awning, a. a cover of canvas spread over a boat, or any place without a roof, for shade.
Awóke', i. from *Awake*. See *Awake*.
Awry', (p-rí') ad. & a. obliquely; askew.
Axe, (áx) n. an instrument, with a sharp edge, for chopping and hewing.

Aw'w'le, n. [L.] pl. *aw-w'les*; (*Awst.*) the awnlet.
Aw'w'le-ry, a. belonging to the awnlet.
Aw'yum, (áks'yum) n. a self-evident truth.
Aw-y-mat'ic, { a. relating to, or containing,
Aw-y-mat'ic-ly, { axioms.
Aw'is, n. [L.] pl. *aw'is*; the line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which it may revolve.
Aw'le, (áks'al) { n. a piece of timber, or
Aw'le-tré, (áks'al-tré) { bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage turn.
Ay, or **Aye**, (áé) ad. yes; — expressing assent.
Aye, (áé) ad. always; for ever; to eternity.
Ay'ry, (áé'ry) n. the nest of a hawk. See *Egry*.
Az'imuth, n. (*Astron.*) the azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arc between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
Az'óté, (áz'óté, Sm. R. P. Cyc.; p-zóté, K. Wb.) n. a kind of gas, fatal to animal life; nitrogen.
Azóté'ic, a. relating to, or containing, azote.
Az'ur, (áz'zur or ázh'ur) (áz'zur, S. E. F. K. R.; ázh'ur, W. Ja.; ázh'ur, J. Wb.; áz'ur, P. S'zhór, Sm.) a. blue; faint blue; sky-colored.
Az'ur, n. the color of the sky; the sky.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a *mute* and a *labial*, being pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together.

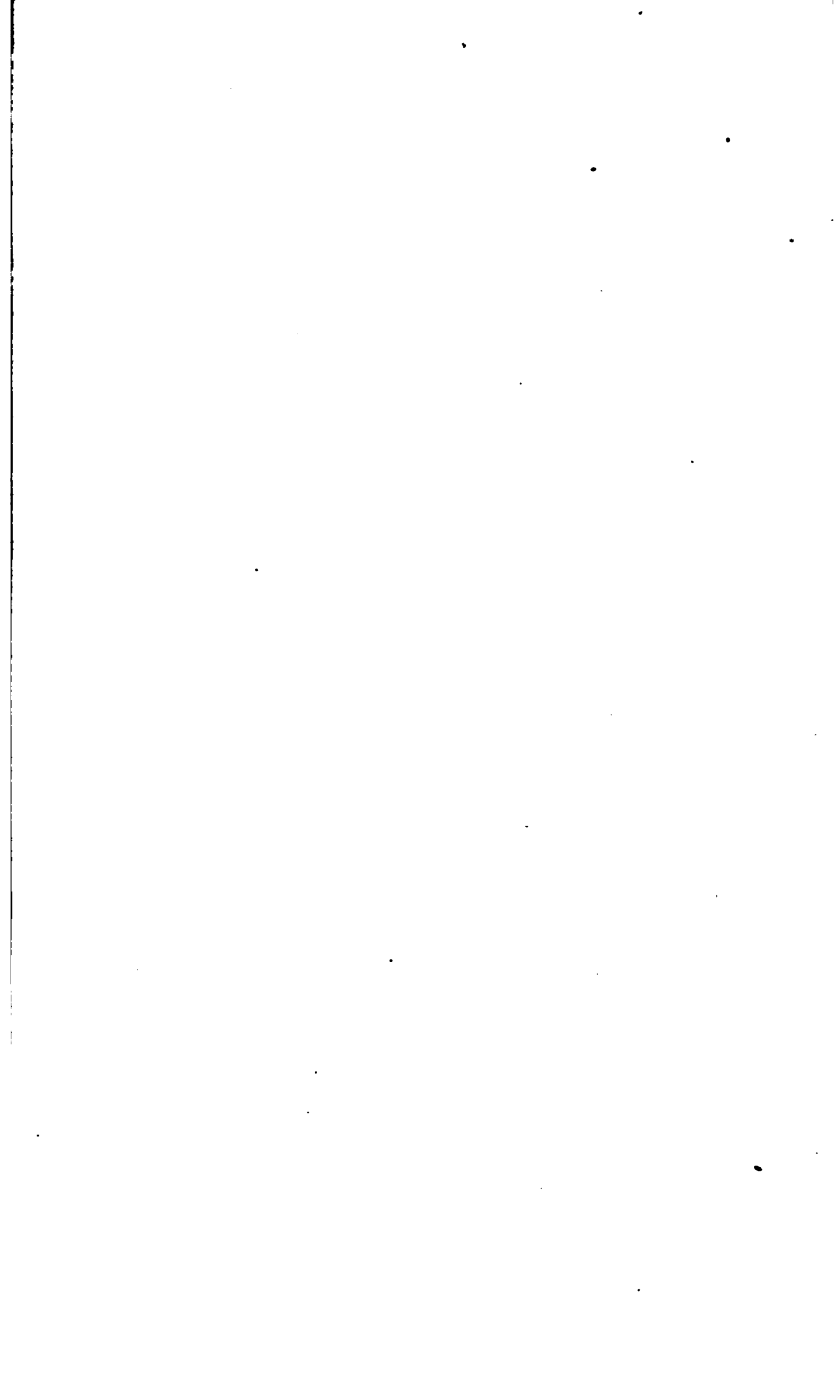
Baa, (bá) n. the cry of a sheep.
Baa, (bá) v. n. to cry like a sheep.
Bab'á', n. an ancient idol, representing the sun.
Bab'ble, v. n. to prattle like a child; to talk idly.
Bab'ble, n. idle talk; senseless prattle.
Bab'ble-méut, n. senseless prate; babble. *Milton*.
Bab'bler, n. an idle talker; a teller of secrets.
Bab'bling, n. foolish talk; babble.
Bábe, n. an infant; a young child; baby.
Bá'be-ry, n. finery to please a child.
Bá'bish, a. like a babe; babyish.
Bá-bón', n. a large kind of monkey.
Bá'by, n. a young child; an infant; babe.
Bá'by-hood, (bá'be-húd) n. infancy; childhood.
Bá'by-ish, a. like a babe; childish.
Bác-cá-láur-q-áte, n. the degree of a bachelor.
Bác-cát-éd, a. having pearls or berries.
Bác'chá-nál, a. drunken; noisy.
Bác'chá-nál, or **Bác'chá-nál'j-an**, n. a drunkard.
Bác'chá-nál'j-an, a. relating to revelry; bacchanal.
Bác'chá-nál'g, n. pl. drunken feasts or revels.
Bác'chá-nál'g, n. pl. [L.] the priests of Bacchus.
Bác'ch'ér-óds, a. bearing berries.
Bách'q-lór, n. an unmarried man: — one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts: — a knight.
Bách'q-lór-shíp, n. state of a bachelor.
Báck, n. the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the outer part of the hand; the hinder part of a thing; the rear.
Báck, ad. to the place left; behind; again.
Báck, v. a. to mount a horse; to place upon the back: — to maintain; to justify; to second.
Báck, a. being behind or passed by.
Báck'blíte, v. a. to censure or slander the absent.
Báck'blít-ér, n. a privy calumniator or slanderer.
Báck'blít-ing, n. secret detraction or slander.
Báck'bóne, n. the bone of the back; the spine.
Báck'dóor, (-dór) n. a door behind a building.

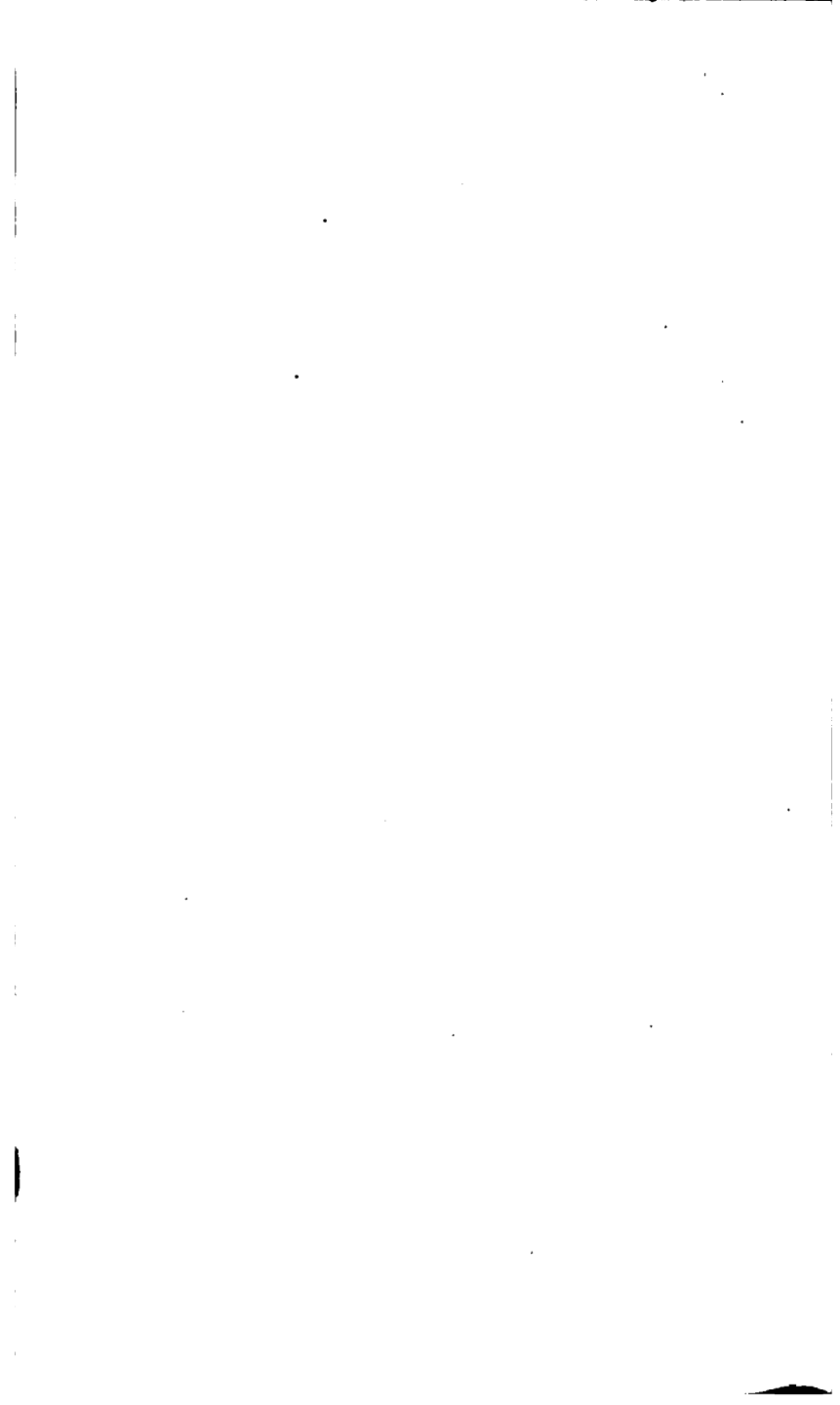
Báck-gám'mon, n. a game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.
Báck'gránd, n. the part behind.
Báck'píce, n. armor to cover the back.
Báck'side, n. the hinder part of a thing; rear.
Báck-slíd', (111) (bák-slíd', W. E. F. J. Sm. Wb.; bák'slíd', S. P.) v. n. to fall off; to apostatize.
Báck-slíd'ér, n. an apostate. [Latin].
Báck'stáff, n. a kind of quadrant.
Báck'stáys, n. pl. ropes to support a ship's mast.
Báck'swórd, (bák'swórd) n. a sword with one sharp edge: — a rustic sword-stick.
Báck'ward, a. unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
Báck'ward, { ad. with the back forwards; to-
Báck'wards, { wards the back or the past.
Báck'ward-néss, n. dullness; tardiness.
Báck-woód'mán, (bák-wóds'mán) n. an inhabitant of a newly-settled country. [U. S.]
Bá'con, (bá'kn) n. hog's flesh salted and dried.
Bád, a. ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.
Báde, (bád) (bád, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bád, E.) i. from *Bid*. See *Bid*.
Bádge, n. a mark or token of distinction.
Bád'ger, n. a quadruped: — a dealer: — a porter.
Bád'ger, v. a. to confound; to tease; to vex.
Bád'g-áde, (bád'q-náz'h') n. [Fr.] light or playful discourse; raillery; foolish talk.
Bád'lly, ad. in a bad manner; not well.
Bád'néss, n. want of good qualities.
Bád'fle, v. a. to elude; to confound; to frustrate.
Bág, n. a sack; a pouch; a purse; an udder.
Bág, v. a. to put into a bag; to swell.
Bág, v. n. to swell like a full bag. [a game].
Bá'g-géllé', (bág-g-éllé') n. [Fr.] a trifle; a toy;
Bág'gége, n. the luggage of an army, &c.; the goods that are to be carried away; luggage: — a worthless woman.
Bágn'ís, (bán'yó) n. [*bagno*, It.] pl. *bágn'ís*; a bathing-house; a brothel.
Bág'pípe, n. a musical wind instrument.
Bág'píp-ér, n. one who plays on a bagpipe.
Bá'guítte', (bá-gúit') n. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) a little round moulding, less than an astragal.

They are scarcely awakened into a sense of.
— are awakened to the emotions

I am aware that nothing

It was awarded the palm of superiority — we have awarded it the
praise





He banishes them the court. — they
are banished his court. —
we are balked of the expected
revelation.

BAL, a surety given for another's appearance.
BAL, v. a. to release by bail; to admit to bail.
BAL-y-bis, a. capable of being bailed.
BAL-y-bis, n. (*Law*) a bond given for appearance in court.
BAL-ty, n. (*Law*) a person to whom goods are bailed or delivered.
BAL-y, (*bāl-y*) n. a subordinate officer in England, appointed by a sheriff:—a steward.
BAL-y-wick, n. the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
BAL-yie, n. (*Scotland*) an alderman.
BAL-yment, n. (*Law*) a delivery of goods in trust.
BAL-yer, n. (*Law*) one who bails goods.
BALA, (*bala*) or **BARA**, n. a child. [*Scottish*.]
BAL, v. a. to put meat upon a hook; to give refreshment on a journey; to attack, or harass.
BAL, v. a. to take refreshment:—to flatter.
BAL, n. a lure: a temptation:—a refreshment.
BALM, n. a kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.
BALM, n. a kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.
BALM, a. a. to dry and harden by heat or fire; to cook or dress food in an oven.
BALM, v. a. to do the work of baking; to be heated or baked; to become hard.
BALM-house, n. a place for baking bread.
BALM-er, n. one who bakes bread, &c.
BALM-ery, n. a house for baking; a bakehouse.
BALANCE, n. one of the simple powers in mechanics; a pair of scales:—the difference of an account; equipoise:—a sign in the zodiac.
BALANCE, v. a. to weigh in a balance; to regulate; to counterpoise:—to make equal.
BALANCE, v. a. to hesitate; to fluctuate.
BALANCE-y, or **BALANCE-y**, [*bāl-kō-ne*, S. W. P. J. E. F.; *bāl-kō-ne* or *bāl-kō-ne*, J. A. R.; *bāl-kō-ne*, K. Am. Wb.] n. a frame of iron, wood, or stone, before a window, or on the outside of a house.
BALD, a. wanting hair; wanting covering; unadorned; inelegant; mean; naked.
BALD-ness, n. a rude mixture; jargon.
BALD-ness, n. the state of being bald.
BALD-ness, n. a head destitute of hair.
BALD-ness, n. a giraffe; a belt:—the zodiac.
BALM, n. a bundle or package of goods:—misery.
BALM, v. a. to hide out; to pack or bundle up.
BALM-fall, n. a fall of misery, sorrow, or mischief.
BALM-ter, n. a crossbow. See *Ballister*.
BALM, (*balk*) n. a great beam; drawn timber:—disappointment.
BALM, (*balk*) v. a. to disappoint:—to heap.
BALM-er, (*balk-er*) n. one who balks.
BALM, n. a round body; a globe; a bullet; an entertainment of dancing.
BALM, n. a song; a small, light poem.
BALM, n. a heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady.
BALM, v. a. to make or keep steady.
BALM, n. a kind of mimic dance.
BALM-ty, n. [*L.*] an ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones, &c.
BALM-ter, n. a warlike engine.
BALM-ty, n. a large round vessel used in chemistry; a ball placed on a pillar:—a large hollow ball of silk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it ascend, and sail or pass in the air.
BALM, n. a ball or ticket used in giving votes.
BALM, v. a. to vote or choose by ballot.
BALM, (*balm*) n. a fragrant ointment; a plant.
BALM-y, (*balm-y*) a. having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.
BALM-y, a. belonging to a bath.
BALM-y-ry, n. a bathing-room; a bath.
BALM-side, n. [*Fr.*] a peculiar leap of a horse.

BAL-ty, n. a redoubt substance; a shrew.
Bal-sim-jc, } a. pertaining, or having the quality
Bal-sim-jc, } flies, of balsam.
BAL-ty-ter, n. a small column or pillar:—corruptly written *banister*.
BAL-ty-trade, n. a row or range of balusters.
BALM-bō, n.; pl. *bāl-m-bō*; a large kind of reed; an Asiatic plant of the reed kind.
BALM-bō-zie, v. a. to deceive. [*A low word.*]
BAN, n. public notice; a curse; interdiction.
BAN-nā, or **BAN-nā**, [*bā-nā*, S. W. J. E. F. Sm.; *bā-nā*, P. J. A. K. Wb.] n. a species of West Indian plantain.
BAND, n. a bandage; a tie; a cord; a fillet; an ornament worn about the neck:—a company.
BAND, v. a. to unite together; to unite.
BAND, v. a. to associate; to unite.
BAND-age, n. a fillet; a roller for a wound.
BAN-dān, n. a. noting a kind of spotted silk handkerchief.
BAND-bō, n. a slight box used for bonnets, &c.
BAN-dō-lit, n. a flat moulding or fillet; a band.
BAN-dit, n.; pl. *bāl-dits*; an outlaw; a robber.
BAN-dit-ti, (*bāl-dit-ti*) n. pl. [*It.*] a company of outlaws or robbers. It is commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce *banditti*."
BAN-dōg, n. a kind of large dog.
BAN-dō-lit, n. a small case for powder.
BAN-dōre, n. a musical instrument; pandore.
BAND-rol, n. a little flag or streamer.
BAN-dy, n. a club for striking a ball; a play.
BAN-dy, v. a. to beat to and fro; to exchange to give and take reciprocally; to toss about.
BAN-dy-lēg, n. a crooked leg.
BAN-dy-lēgd, (*-lēgd*) a. having crooked legs.
BANE, n. poison; that which destroys or ruins.
BANE, v. a. to poison. *Shak*.
BANE-ful, a. poisonous; destructive. [*ly*]
BANG, v. a. to beat; to thump; to handle roughly.
BANG, n. a blow; a thump.
BAN-yān, (*bān-yān*) [*bān-yān*, S. W. J. E. F. Sm.; *bān-yān*, P. J.] n. a light morning-gown; a Hindoo religious sect:—an Indian *h-tro*.
BAN-yān, v. a. to condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile.
BAN-yān-mēt, n. the act of banishing; exile.
BAN-yān-ter, n. a pilaster. See *Banister*.
BANK, n. any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap piled up:—a place where money is laid up.
BANK, v. a. to enclose with banks; to lay up.
BANK-bill, or **BANK-note**, n. a promissory note issued by a banking company.
BANK-er, n. one who keeps a bank.
BANK-ing, n. the management of banks.
BANK-rūpt, a. unable to pay; insolvent.
BANK-rūpt, n. a trader unable to pay his debts.
BANK-rūpt-cy, n. the state of a bankrupt.
BANK-stōck, n. stock or capital in a bank. [*or* *BAN-ner*, n. a military standard or flag; a streamer.
BAN-nered, (*bān-nerd*) p. a. displaying banners.
BAN-ner-ēt, n. a knight made in the field of *BAN-ner-ēl*, n. a little flag; a handrol. [*battle*.
BAN-ner-ēl, n. a cake made of barley-meal.
BAN-ner, n. pl. the proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.
BAN-quet, n. a feast; a grand entertainment.
BAN-quet, v. a. to treat with a banquet or feast.
BAN-quet, v. a. to feast; to give a feast.
BAN-quet-ing, n. the act of feasting.
BAN-quēte, (*bān-kēt*) n. [*Fr.*] (*Fortification*) a small bank at the foot of the parapet.
BAN-shō, n. a kind of Irish fairy. See *Banshee*.

assembled as we are under your auspices.

They exercise authority ^{upon} ~~the~~ ~~earliest~~ authority ~~for~~ its use
with average correctness.
avaricious of gain.

He received it upon the authority of —
he relates it on his own authority.

They are of no authority to determine.
He had no authority to repeal — in the very
I am authorized to pay } numerous authorities
Auxiliary to } for determining
To avail himself of
Averse to the horrors. — from

Aversion to — from

I could not avoid being particularly curious
— the one had avoided to mention the other.

We should avail ourselves, of each other's
arguments ^{we} avail ourselves of each other's.
They are rendered available to the
service of men. — the only distinction
available in time —
available.

A-wá'ken, (a-wá'kn) *v. a. & n.* to awake.
 A-wárd', *v. a.* to adjudge; to sentence.
 A-wárd', *v. n.* to decree; to judge.
 A-wárd', *n.* judgment; sentence; decree.
 A-wáre', *a.* vigilant; cautious; attentive.
 A-way', (a-wá') *ad.* at a distance off. — *interj.*
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 Áwe, (áw) *v. a.* to strike with reverence.
 Áwe-strúck, *p. a.* impressed with awe.
 Áw'fúl, *a.* that strikes with awe; dreadful.
 Áw'fúl-ly, *ad.* in an awful manner.
 Áw'fúl-ness, *n.* quality of being awful.
 A-whíle', *ad.* for some time; for a short time.
 Áwk'ward, *a.* unpolite; unhandy; clumsy.
 Áwk'ward-ly, *ad.* in an awkward manner.
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 Áwl, (áll) *n.* an instrument to bore holes with.
 Áwn, *n.* the beard of grasses or grain.
 Áwn'ing, *n.* a cover of canvas spread over a boat, or any place without a roof, for shade.
 A-wóke', *i.* from *Awake*. See *Awake*.
 A-wrý', (a-rí') *ad. & a.* obliquely; askint.
 Áxe, (áx) *n.* an instrument, with a sharp edge, for chopping and hewing.

Áx'wíq, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *ax'wíq*; (*Asot.*) the armpit.
 Áx'wíq-ry, *a.* belonging to the armpit.
 Áx'íom, (áks'yum) *n.* a self-evident truth.
 Áx-i-q-má't'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing.
 Áx-i-q-má't'-cpl, *a.* axioms.
 Áx'is, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *áx'is*; the line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which it may revolve.
 Áx'le, (ák'al) *n.* a piece of timber, or
 Áx'le-tré, (ák'al-tré) *n.* bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage turn.
 Áy, or Áye, (Áq) *ad.* yes; — expressing assent.
 Áye, (Á) *ad.* always; for ever; to eternity.
 Áy'ry, (Ár'q) *n.* the nest of a hawk. See *Egry*.
 Áz'í-múth, *n.* (*Astron.*) the azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arc between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
 Áz'ót, (áz'ót, *Sm. R. P. Cyc.*; *q-zót', K. Wb.*) *n.* a kind of gas, fatal to animal life; nitrogen.
 Á-zót'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing, azote.
 Á'zúre, (Ázh'ur or Ázh'ur) (Ázh'ur, *S. E. F. K. R.*; Ázh'ur, *W. Ja.*; Ázh'ur, *J. Wb.*; Áz'ur, *P. S. Wb.*) *a.* blue; faint blue; sky-colored.
 Á'zúre, *n.* the color of the sky; the sky.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a *mute* and a *labial*, being pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together.

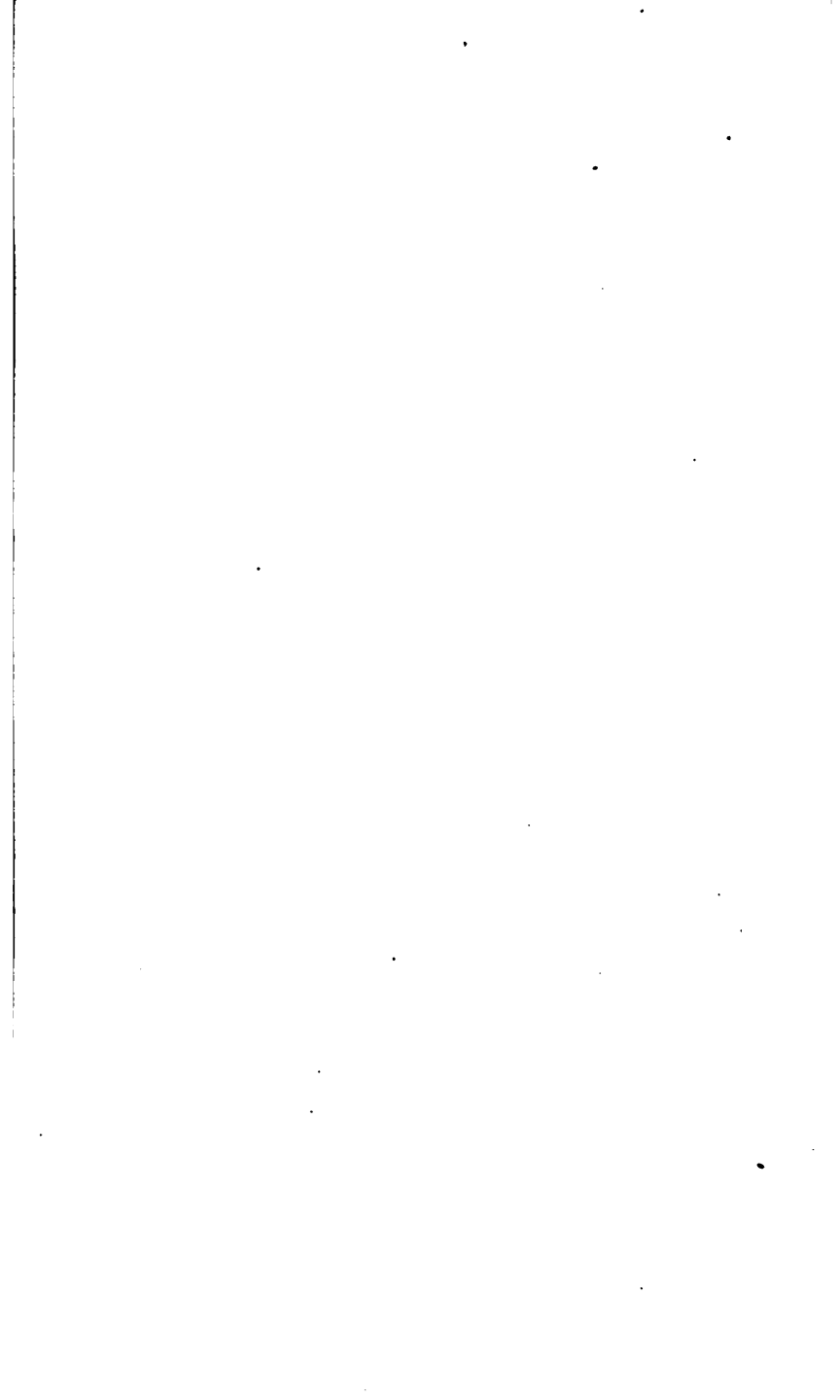
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 Bā'b'le, *n.* idle talk; senseless prattle.
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 Bā'b'ler, *n.* an idle talker; a teller of secrets.
 Bā'b'ling, *n.* foolish talk; babble.
 Bā'be, *n.* an infant; a young child; baby.
 Bā'be-ry, *n.* finery to please a child.
 †Bā'b'ish, *a.* like a babe; babyish.
 Bā'bōn', *n.* a large kind of monkey.
 Bā'by, *n.* a young child; an infant; babe.
 Bā'by-hood, (bā'be-húd) *n.* infancy; childhood.
 Bā'by-lah, *a.* like a babe; childish.
 Bāc-cə-láu-rə-té, *n.* the degree of a bachelor.
 Bāc'cát-pé, *a.* having pearls or berries.
 Bāc'chə-nál, *a.* drunken; moley.
 Bāc'chə-nál, or Bāc'chə-nál'i-an, *n.* a drunkard.
 Bāc'chə-nál'i-an, *a.* relating to revelry; bacchanal.
 Bāc'chə-nál'i, *n. pl.* drunken feasts or revels.
 Bāc'chūn'it'z, *n. pl.* [L.] the priests of Bacchus.
 Bāc'cī'ér-ōus, *a.* bearing berries.
 Bāch'q-lor, *n.* an unmarried man: — one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts: — a knight.
 Bāch'q-lor-shíp, *n.* state of a bachelor.
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 Bāck'blt-ér, *n.* a privy calumniator or slanderer.
 Bāck'blt-ing, *n.* secret detraction or slander.
 Bāck'bōne, *n.* the bone of the back; the spine.
 Bāck'dōor, (-dōr) *n.* a door behind a building.

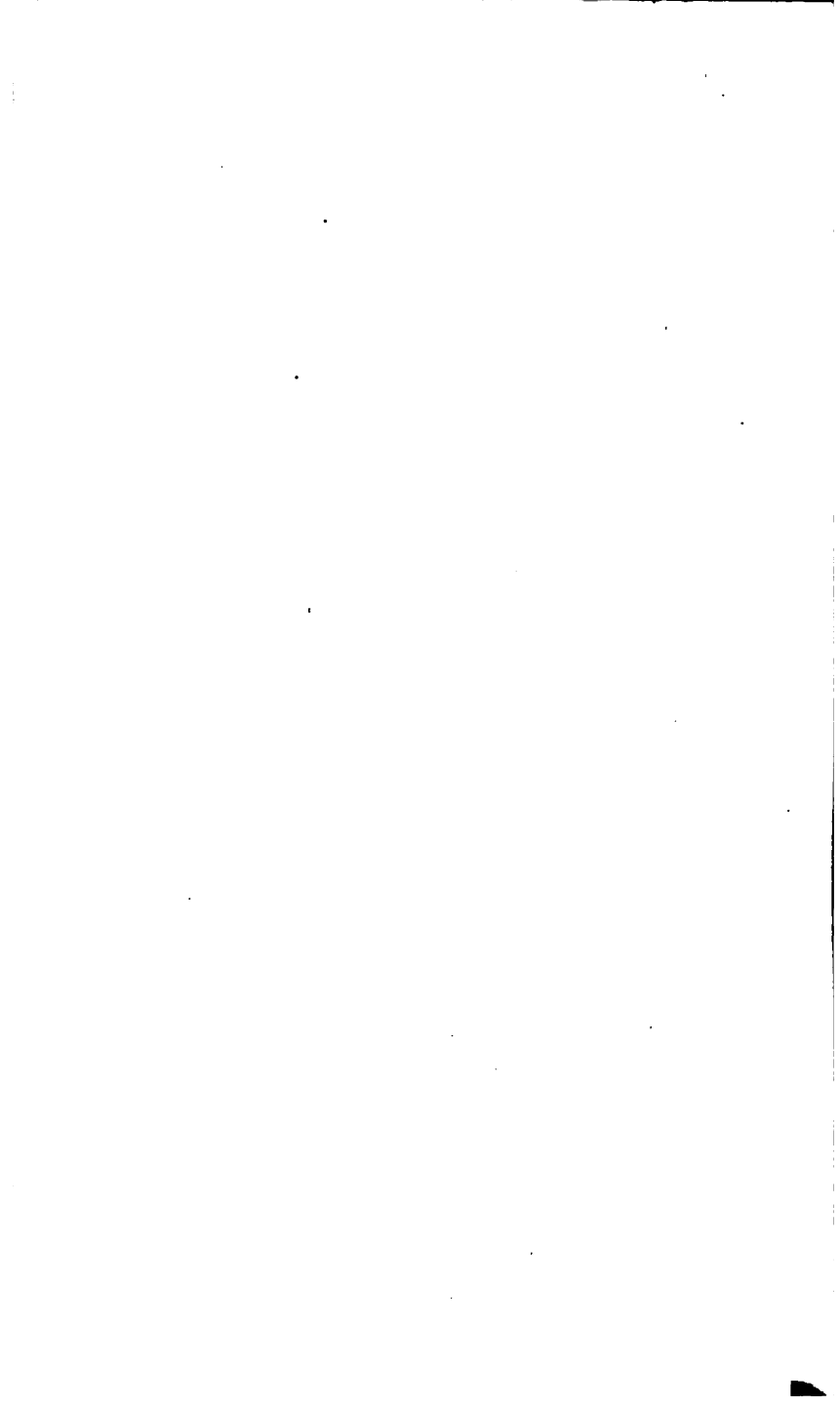
Bāck-gām'mon, *n.* a game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.
 Bāck'gründ, *n.* the part behind.
 Bāck'píce, *n.* armor to cover the back.
 Bāck'síde, *n.* the hinder part of a thing; rear.
 *Bāck-slíde', (111) (bák-slíd', *W. E. F. J. Sm. Wb.*; bák'slíd', *S. P.*) *v. n.* to fall off; to apostate.
 *Bāck-slíd'ér, *n.* an apostate. [Latinize]
 Bāck'stāff, *n.* a kind of quadrant.
 Bāck'stāys, *n. pl.* ropes to support a ship's masts.
 Bāck'swōrd, (bák'sōrd) *n.* a sword with one sharp edge: — a rustic sword-stick.
 Bāck'ward, *a.* unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
 Bāck'ward, *ad.* with the back forwards; to-
 Bāck'wards, *ad.* towards the back or the past.
 Bāck'ward-ness, *n.* dullness; tardiness.
 Bāck-woods'mān, (bák-wōds'mān) *n.* an inhabitant of a newly-settled country. [U. S.]
 Bā'con, (bā'kn) *n.* hog's flesh salted and dried.
 Bād, *a.* ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.
 Bāde, [bād] [bād, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; bād, *E.*] *i.* from *Bid*. See *Bid*.
 Bādge, *n.* a mark or token of distinction.
 Bād'q'er, *n.* a quadruped: — a dooler: — a porter.
 Bād'q'er, *v. a.* to confound; to tease; to vex.
 Bād'í-nāge', (bād'q-nāzh') *n.* [Fr.] light or playful discourse; raillery; foolish talk.
 Bād'ly, *ad.* in a bad manner; not well.
 Bād'nēss, *n.* want of good qualities.
 Bāf'fle, *v. a.* to elude; to confound; to frustrate.
 Bāg, *n.* a sack; a pouch; a purse; an udder.
 Bāg, *v. a.* to put into a bag; to swell.
 Bāg, *v. n.* to swell like a full bag. [a game.
 Bāg-q-tíllé', (bāg-q-tí'l') *n.* [Fr.] a trifle; a toy;
 Bāg'gage, *n.* the luggage of an army, &c.; the goods that are to be carried away; luggage: — a worthless woman.
 Bāg'u'io, (bān'yō) *n.* [*bagno*, It.] *pl.* bāg'u'io; a bathing-house; a brothel.
 Bāg'pípe, *n.* a musical wind instrument.
 Bāg'píp-ér, *n.* one who plays on a bagpipe.
 Bāg'guítto', (bā-gít') *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) a little round moulding, less than an astragal.

They are scarcely awakened into a sense of.
— are awakened to the emotions

I am aware that nothing

It was awarded the palm of superiority — we have awarded it the
praise





He banishes them the court. — they
are banished his court. —
we are balked of the expected
revelation.

BAL *n.* surety given for another's appearance.
BAL *v. a.* to release by bail; to admit to bail.
BAL-ble, *n.* a capable of being bailed.
BAL-bond, *n.* (*Law*) a bond given for appearance in court.
BAL-ty, *n.* (*Law*) a person to whom goods are bailed or delivered.
BAL-ty, (*hā'p*) *n.* a subordinate officer in England, appointed by a sheriff:—a steward.
BAL-ty, *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
BAL-ty, *n.* (*Scotland*) an alderman.
BAL-ty, *n.* (*Law*) a delivery of goods in trust.
BAL-ty, *n.* (*Law*) one who bails goods.
BARN, (*bārn*) or **BARN**, *n.* a child. [*Scottish*.]
BARN, *v. a.* to put meat upon a hook; to give refreshment on a journey; to attack, or harass.
BARN, *v. a.* to take refreshment:—to fatten.
BARN, *n.* a lure: a temptation:—a refreshment.
BARN, *n.* a kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.
BARN, *v. a.* to dry and harden by heat or fire; to cook or dress food in an oven.
BARN, *v. a.* to do the work of baking; to be heated or baked; to become hard.
BARN-bake, *n.* a place for baking bread.
BARN-er, *n.* one who bakes bread, &c.
BARN-ry, *n.* a house for baking; a bakehouse.
BARN-ry, *n.* one of the simple powers in mechanics; a pair of scales:—the difference of an account; equipoise:—a sign in the zodiac.
BARN-ry, *v. a.* to weigh in a balance; to regulate; to counterpoise:—to make equal.
BARN-ry, *v. a.* to hesitate; to fluctuate.
BARN-ry, or **BAL-ry**, (*bā'k-ry*, *S. W. P. J. K. F.*; *bā'k-ry* or *bā'k-ry*, *J. R.*; *bā'k-ry*, *K. S. W. A.*) *n.* a frame of iron, wood, or stone, before a window, or on the outside of a house.
BARN, *v.* wanting hair; wanting covering; undressed; inclegant; mean; naked.
BARN-dish, *n.* a rude mixture; jargon.
BARN-ry, *n.* the state of being bald.
BARN-pile, *n.* a head destitute of hair.
BARN-ry, *n.* a giraffe; a belt:—the zodiac.
BARN, *n.* a bundle or package of goods:—misery.
BARN, *v. a.* to load out; to pack or bundle up.
BARN-fall, *n.* a fall of misery, sorrow, or mischief.
BARN-ter, *n.* a crossbow. See *Balister*.
BARN, (*bārk*) *n.* a great beam; drawn timber:—disappointment.
BARN, (*bārk*) *v. a.* to disappoint:—to heap.
BARN-er, (*bārk-er*) *n.* one who balks.
BARN, *n.* a round body; a globe; a bullet; an entertainment of dancing.
BARN, *n.* a song; a small, light poem.
BARN, *n.* heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady.
BARN, *v. a.* to make or keep steady.
BARN, *n.* a kind of mimic dance.
BARN-ry, *n.* [*L.*] an ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones, &c.
BARN-ry, *n.* a warlike engine.
BARN-ry, *n.* a large round vessel used in chemistry; a ball placed on a pillar:—a large hollow ball of silk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it ascend, and sail or pass in the air.
BARN, *n.* a ball or ticket used in giving votes.
BARN, *v. a.* to vote or choose by ballot.
BARN, (*bārn*) *n.* a fragrant ointment; a plant.
BARN-ry, (*bārn-ry*) *n.* having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.
BARN-ry, *n.* belonging to a bath.
BARN-ry, *n.* a bathing-room; a bath.
BARN-ry, *n.* [*Fr.*] a peculiar leap of a horse.

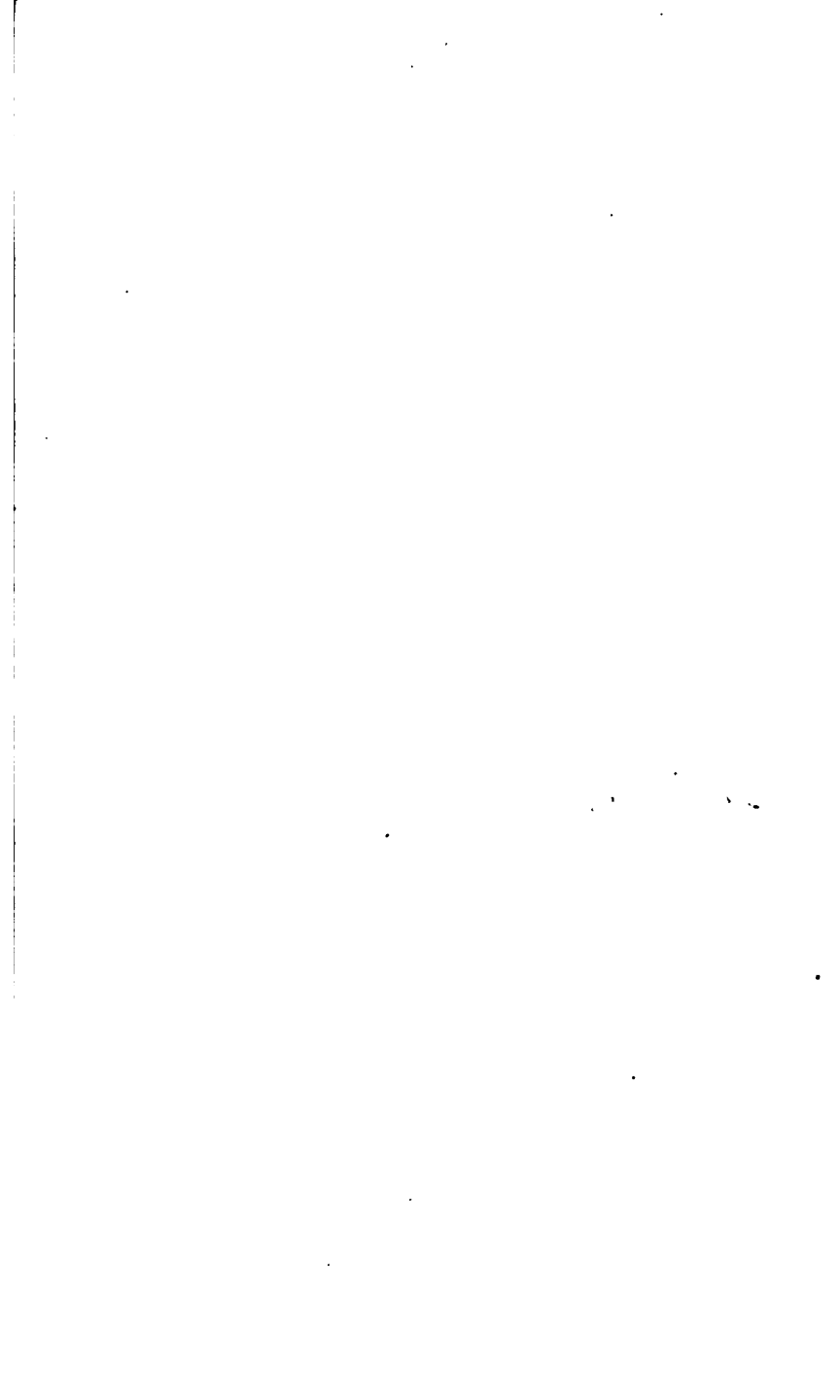
BARN-ry, *n.* a roughness, scabiness; a scab.
BARN-ry, *n.* a partaking, or having the quality of, of balsam.
BARN-ry, *n.* a small column or pilaster:—corruptly written *banister*.
BARN-ry, *n.* a row or range of balustrade.
BARN-bōt, *n.*; *pl.* **BARN-bōt**; a large kind of reed; an Asiatic plant of the reed kind.
BARN-bōt, *v. a.* to deceive. [*A low word.*]
BARN, *n.* public notice; a curse; interdiction.
BARN-ry, or **BARN-ry**, (*bā-nā'ry*, *S. W. J. E. F.*; *ba-nā'ry*, *P. J. K. F.*) *n.* a species of West Indian plantain.
BARN, *n.* a bandage; a tie; a cord; a fillet; an ornament worn about the neck:—a company.
BARN, *v. a.* to unite together; to unite.
BARN, *v. a.* to associate; to unite.
BARN-ry, *n.* a fillet; a roller for a wound.
BARN-dān, *n.* a noting a kind of spotted silk handkerchief.
BARN-bōx, *n.* a slight box used for bonnets, &c.
BARN-dē-lē, *n.* a flat moulding or fillet; a band.
BARN-dit, *n.*; *pl.* **BARN-dits**; an outlaw; a robber.
BARN-dit, (*bān-dit*) *n.* *pl.* [*It.*] a company of outlaws or robbers. It is commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce *banditti*."
BARN-dōg, *n.* a kind of large dog.
BARN-dō-lē, *n.* a small case for powder.
BARN-dōr, *n.* a musical instrument; pandore.
BARN-rōi, *n.* a little flag or streamer.
BARN-dy, *n.* a club for striking a ball; a play.
BARN-dy, *v. a.* to beat to and fro; to exchange to give and take reciprocally; to toss about.
BARN-dy-lēg, *n.* a crooked leg.
BARN-dy-lēgged, (*-lēgged*) *a.* having crooked legs.
BARN, *n.* poison; that which destroys or ruins.
BARN, *v. a.* to poison. *Shak.*
BARN-fūl, *a.* poisonous; destructive. [*It.*]
BARN, *v. a.* to beat; to thump; to handle roughly.
BARN, *n.* a blow; a thump.
BARN-bān, (*bān-yān*) [*bān-yān*, *S. W. J. E. F.*; *ba-nā'ry*, *P. J. K. F.*] *n.* a light morning-gown; a Hindoo religious sect:—an Indian tree.
BARN-ry, *v. a.* to condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile.
BARN-ry-mēnt, *n.* the act of banishing; exile.
BARN-ry-ter, *n.* a pilaster. See *Balister*.
BARN, *n.* any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap piled up:—a place where money is laid up.
BARN, *v. a.* to enclose with banks; to lay up.
BARN-bill, or **BARN-nōte**, *n.* a promissory note issued by a banking company.
BARN-er, *n.* one who keeps a bank.
BARN-ry, *n.* the management of banks.
BARN-rūpt, *a.* unable to pay; insolvent.
BARN-rūpt, *n.* a trader unable to pay his debts.
BARN-rūpt-ry, *n.* the state of a bankrupt.
BARN-rūpt-ry, *n.* stock or capital in a bank. [*or* *BARN-ry*, *n.* a military standard or flag; a streamer.
BARN-ry, (*bān-ry*) *n.* displaying banners.
BARN-ry-ē, *n.* a knight made in the field of *BARN-ry-ē*, *n.* a little ring; a bandrol. [*Battle*.]
BARN-ry, *n.* a cake made of barley-meal.
BARN-ry, *n.* *pl.* the proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.
BARN-ry, *n.* a feast; a grand entertainment.
BARN-ry, *v. a.* to treat with a banquet or feast.
BARN-ry, *v. a.* to feast; to give a feast.
BARN-ry-ry, *n.* the act of feasting.
BARN-ry-ry, (*bān-kē*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fortification*) a small bank at the foot of the parapet.
BARN-shē, *n.* a kind of Irish fairy. See *Banshee*.

Ba'n'tam, *a.* noting a species of small dunghill fowls with feathered shanks.
Ba'n'ter, *v. a.* to play upon; to rally; to jeer.
Ba'n'ter, *n.* light ridicule; raillery.
Ba'n'ling, *n.* a little child; an infant.
Ba'n'tism, *n.* a rite of the Christian church.
Bap'tis'mal, *a.* pertaining to baptism.
Bap'tist, *n.* one who baptizes; one of a religious denomination.
Bap'tis-tér-y, *n.* a font or place for baptism.
Bap-tis-ti-cál, *a.* relating to baptism.
Bap-tize, *v. a.* to immerse in water; to administer baptism; to christen.
Bar, *n.* a long piece of wood or metal; what is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock, or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor: — a tribunal; the place in courts of law where lawyers plead, or where criminals stand; the body of lawyers: — an enclosed place in a tavern.
Bar, *v. a.* to fasten with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to exclude; to prohibit.
Barb, *n.* any thing resembling a beard: — a point that stands backward in an arrow or fish-hook: — armor for horses: — a Barbary horse.
Barb, *v. a.* to furnish horses with armor; to jag.
Bar'ba-cán, *n.* a fortification before the walls of a town; a fortress at the end of a bridge; an opening in a wall for guns: — written also *barbican*.
Bar-bá-rí-an, *n.* a rude or uncivilized person.
Bar-bá-rí-an, *a.* uncivilized; savage.
Bar-bá-ric, *a.* foreign; uncivilized; barbarous.
Bar-bá-rism, *n.* inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty: — an impropriety of speech.
Bar-bá-rí-ty, *n.* savageness; cruelty; barbarism.
Bar'bar-ize, *v. a.* to render barbarous.
Bar'bar-ize, *v. n.* to commit a barbarism.
Bar'bar-ous, *a.* rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman: — contrary to good use in language.
Bar'bar-ous-nés, *n.* state of being barbarous.
Bar'bát-éd, *p. a.* jagged with points; bearded.
Bar'bá-cúe, *n.* a hog or ox dressed whole.
Bar'bá-cúe, *v. a.* to dress a hog or ox whole.
Bar'bed, (*bár'bed* or *bárb'd*) *a.* having barbs.
Bar'bel, (*bárb'l*) *n.* a river fish: — superfluous fleshy knots in the mouth of a horse.
Bar'ber, *n.* one whose trade it is to shave.
Bar'ber-ry, *n.* a shrub and its acid fruit.
Bar'bét, *n.* a species of dog: — a small worm.
Bar'bí-cán, *n.* a watchtower. See *Barbacen*.
Bárd, *n.* a poet; a minstrel; a Celtic minstrel.
Bárd'ic, *a.* relating to bards or poets.
Bárd'ling, *n.* an inferior bard.
Báre, *a.* naked; wanting clothes; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere.
Báre, *v. a.* to strip; to uncover.
Báre'faced, (*bár'fáit*) *a.* shameless; impudent.
Báre'faced-ly, (*bár'fáit-lé*) *ad.* impudently.
Báre'faced-nés, (*bár'fáit-nés*) *n.* effrontery.
Báre'foot, (*bár'fút*) *a.* having no shoes.
Báre'foot, (*bár'fút*) *ad.* without shoes.
Báre'head-éd, (*bár'héd-éd*) *a.* with the head bare; uncovered out of respect. [*ly*.]
Báre'ly, *ad.* nakedly; without decoration; mere.
Báre'nés, *n.* state of being bare; nakedness.
Bar'gain, (*bár'gín*) *n.* a contract; a verbal agreement; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.
Bar'gain, (*bár'gín*) *v. n.* to make a contract.
Bar-gain-és', *n.* one who accepts a bargain.
Bar-gain-ér, *n.* one who makes a bargain.
Bar-gain-ér, *n.* (*Law*) a bargainer.
Bárgé, *n.* a boat for pleasure or for burden.

Bárgé-man, *n.* the manager of a barge.
Bárgé-máster, *n.* the owner of a barge.
Be-rú'le, *n.* a plant from the ashes of which all hail is obtained.
Bá'rj-ám, *n.* (*Chem.*) the metallic base of barytes.
Bárk, *n.* the rind of a tree; — a small ship.
Bárk, *v. a.* to strip trees of their bark.
Bárk, *v. n.* to make the noise of a dog.
Bá'r'ley, (*bár'le*) *n.* grain used in making beer.
Bá'r'ley-bráke, *n.* a rural play or game.
Bá'r'ley-cörn, (*bár'le-körn*) *n.* a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.
Bá'r'ley-wá'ter, *n.* a decoction of barley.
Bárm, *n.* yeast used to make drink ferment.
Bar'my, *a.* containing barm.
Bárm, *n.* a storehouse for hay, corn, &c.
Bá'r'na-cle, *n.* a shell-fish that grows upon timber lying in water: — a kind of goose: — *pl.* an instrument for holding a horse by the nose.
Be-rú'm'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure the weight of, and variations in, the atmosphere.
Bá'r-o-mé'tér-ál, *a.* relating to a barometer.
Bá'r'on, *n.* a rank of nobility in England next below a viscount. — (*Law*) a husband.
Bá'r'on-áge, *n.* the dignity or estate of a baron.
Bá'r'on-és, *n.* a baron's wife or lady.
Bá'r'o-nét, *n.* the next title below a baron, and the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary in England.
Bá'r'o-nét-áge, *n.* the state or body of baronets.
Be-rú'mí-ál, *a.* relating to a baron or barony.
Bá'r'o-my, *n.* the lordship or fee of a baron.
Bá'r'o-scope, *n.* a sort of barometer. [*carriage*.]
Be-róu'che', (*bé-rósh'*) *n.* a four-wheeled, open carriage.
Bá'r'ra-cán, *n.* a strong, thick kind of casemate.
Bá'r'rack, *n.* a building to lodge soldiers; a hut.
Bá'r'ra-ter, *n.* (*Law*) an encourager of lawsuits.
Bá'r'ra-try, *n.* (*Law*) foul practice in law.
Bá'r'rel, *n.* a round wooden vessel or cask; a measure; any thing hollow; a cylinder.
Bá'r'rel, *v. a.* to put any thing into a barrel.
Bá'r'ren, *a.* not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; not copious; unmeaning; uninventive; dull.
Bá'r'ren, *n.* an unfertile tract of land. [*U. S.*]
Bá'r'ren-nés, *n.* state of being barren; sterility.
Bá'r-ri-cáde', *n.* a fortification made of trees, earth, &c., to keep off an attack.
Bá'r-ri-cáde', *v. a.* to fortify; to stop up.
Bá'r-ri-cá'dó, *n. & v.* same as *barricade*.
Bá'r-ri-ér, (*bá'r're-ér*) (*bá'r're-ér*, *W. F. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *bá'r'yér*, *S. E.*) *n.* a boundary; a defence; a fortress; a stop; a bar.
Bá'r'ris-ter, *n.* a counsellor at law; an advocate.
Bá'r'row, *n.* a small hand-carriage; a hillock or mound of earth: — a castrated hog.
Bar'-shót, *n.* two half bullets joined by a bar.
Bá'r'ter, *v. a.* to traffic by exchanging goods.
Bá'r'ter, *v. a.* to give in exchange.
Bá'r'ter, *n.* traffic by exchanging commodities: — a rule of arithmetic.
Bá'r'ter-ér, *n.* one who bartera.
Bá'r'ter-y, *n.* exchange of commodities; barter.
Bá'r'ton, (*bá'r'tn*) *n.* lands of a manor; a manor.
Bá'r'tram, *n.* the pellicory, a plant.
Be-rý'ts, (*bé-rí'ts*, *K. Sm. R.*; *bá'r'e-ts*, *Wb.*) *n.* ponderous earth; an oxide of barium.
Be-rý'téq, *n.* a ponderous earth; baryta.
Bá'r'y-tóne, *a.* noting a grave accent.
Bá'r'y-tóne, *n.* a male voice higher than bass: — a Greek verb not accented on the last syllable.
Bá'sál, *a.* relating to the base or bottom.
Be-cál't, *n.* a grayish-black stone or mineral.
Be-cál'táq, *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*] basak.

He was baptized Urian = He
was christened Urian.

Barley, xp. 187



it is much better that the
no ones at all.

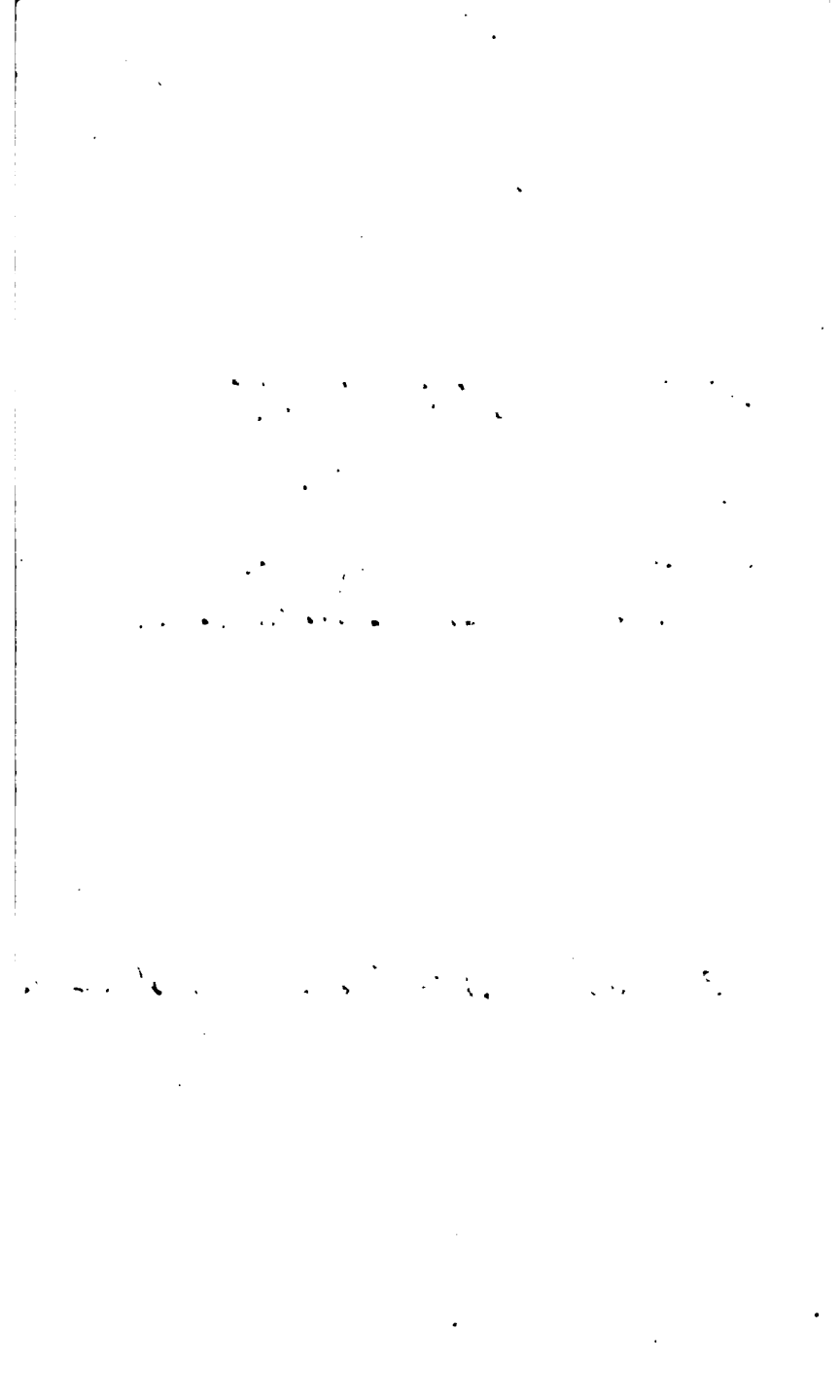
It has been used as a basis for their

He batters on all the religions
of life.
they were crushed & on fruit which
they might have borne.
Be this as it will, I proceed &c.

He has been from sight of land.
one would think that the English were for
placing all wisdom there.

There is nothing to show it.
They are of the most hideous nature.
They were far distending.

It was quite otherwise with him.
How happy were it for mankind
if a minister would be equally
solicitous to transplant — how
we were it now if men were
in





Beech, βῆχ.

Beet, τέτταρ, σέτταρ.

He begged to have them introduced — he beg-
ged ^{of} me not to impute.

To begin to examine — upon business.
— begin is most fatal when it begins from the
bottom. — To begin at the wrong end. — the
sentence, with which it begins and ends —
he begin by laying it down as a rule.

To behold mankind in this light.

Hence arises the belief that a
child will. — before the belief pre-
-ailed that it was not — the belief in
their genuineness. — of their genuineness.

A believer in

He believes himself wiser than he —
to be crossed

Bell'weth-er, *n.* a sheep which carries a bell.
Bell'y, *n.* that part of the body which contains the entrails; abdomen; a protuberance.
Bell'y, *v.* *n.* to swell into a larger capacity.
Bell'y-ache, *n.* pain in the bowels; colic.
Bell'y-band, *n.* a girth for a horse.
Bell'y-ful, *n.* as much as fills the belly.
Bell'q-man-cy, *n.* divination by arrows.
Be-lóng, *v.* *n.* to be the property of; to appertain to; to adhere to; to have relation to.
Beloved, (**be-lúv'd**) *n.* loved; as, "He was much beloved."—*a.* (**be-lúv'ed**) dear; as, "a beloved son."
Be-lów', (**be-ló'**) *prep.* under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of.
Be-lów', *ad.* in a lower place; on earth; in hell.
Belt, *n.* a girdle; a cincture; a sash.
Belt, *v.* *a.* to gird with a belt; to encircle.
Be-mán'gle, *v.* *a.* to tear asunder.
Be-másk, *v.* *a.* to hide; to conceal; to mask.
Be-másk, *v.* *a.* to bewilder; to perplex.
Be-míre', *v.* *a.* to drag in the mire.
Be-míst', *v.* *a.* to cover as with a mist.
Be-mén', (**be-mén'**) *v.* *a.* to lament; to bewail.
Be-mén'er, *n.* one who laments.
Be-mén'ing, *n.* lamentation.
Be-móck', *v.* *a.* to treat with mockery; to mock.
Be'mól, *n.* (*Mus.*) another name for B flat.
Be-món'ster, *v.* *a.* to make monstrous. *Shak.*
Be-mórn', (**be-mórn'**) *v.* *a.* to weep over.
Be-másp'd, (**be-mázd'**) *a.* overcome with musing.
Bénch, (**bénch**, *S. P. J. K. Sm. Wb.*; **bénah**, *W. F. E. Ja. R.*) *n.* a long seat:—a tribunal of justice; the court; the body of judges.
Bénch'er, *n.* a senior in the Inns of court.
Bénd, *v.* *a.* [*i.* bent or bended; *pp.* bending, bent or bended;] to make crooked; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to bow; to subdue.
Bénd, *v.* *n.* to be incurved; to yield.
Bénd, *n.* a curve; a crook; a flexure; a bent.
Bénd'e-ble, *a.* that may be bent or incurved.
Bénd'er, *n.* a person or thing that bends.
Bénd'tet, *n.* (*Her.*) a little bend.
Be-néap'd, (**be-népt'**) *a.* (*Naut.*) on the ground.
Be-néath, *prep.* under; lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
Be-néath, *ad.* in a lower place; below; on earth.
Bén'e-díc'tí-ón, *a.* belonging to St. Benedict.
Bén'e-díc'tí-ón, *n.* a blessing; thanks; invocation of happiness:—institution of an abbot.
Bén'e-fac'tí-ón, *n.* act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred; donation; gratuity; gift.
Bén'e-fac'tór, *n.* one who confers a benefit.
Bén'e-fac'tress, *n.* a female benefactor.
Bén'e-fíce, *n.* an ecclesiastical living.
Bén'e-fíced, (**bén'e-físt**) *a.* having a benefice.
Be-néf'i-cé-ncé, *n.* active goodness; kindness.
Be-néf'i-cént, *a.* kind; doing good; charitable.
Bén'e-fí'cí-ál, (**bén'e-físh'ál**) *a.* advantageous;
Bén'e-fí'cí-ál-ly, *ad.* advantageously. [*useful.*]
Bén'e-fí'cí-ál-néss, *n.* usefulness.
Bén'e-fí'cí-á-ry, (**bén'e-físh'á-ry**) *a.* holding something in subordination to another.
Bén'e-fí'cí-á-ry, (**bén'e-físh'á-ry**) *n.* one who is possessed of a benefice; a person benefited.
Bén'e-fí't, *n.* a kindness; advantage; use.
Bén'e-fí't, *v.* *a.* to do good to; to assist; to help.
Bén'e-fí't, *v.* *n.* to gain advantage.
Bén'e-fí't, *v.* *a.* to ensnare.
Bé-lénce, *n.* disposition to do good; good charity; kindness; benignity.
Bé-lénce, *a.* kind; having good will.
Bé-lénce, *v.* *a.* to involve in darkness.

Be-nígn', (**be-nín'**) *a.* kind; generous; gentle.
Be-nígn'ant, *a.* kind; gracious; benevolent.
Be-nígn'í-ty, *n.* graciousness; actual kindness.
Be-nígn'ly, (**be-nín'le**) *ad.* favorably; kindly.
Bén'i-son, (**bén'e-son**) *n.* a blessing; benediction.
Bén'shíe, *n.* an Irish fairy; a fairy's wife.
Bént, *i.* & *p.* from *Bend*.
Bént, *n.* state of being bent; flexure; declivity; inclination; tendency; fixed purpose.
Be-núm', (**be-núm'**) *v.* *a.* to make torpid.
Ben-zóin', *n.* a medicinal resin imported from the East Indies; called also *gum-benzoin*.
Be-páint', *v.* *a.* to paint; to cover with paint.
Be-pínch', *v.* *a.* to mark with pinches.
Be-pú'p'ér, *v.* *a.* to dress out; to powder.
Be-práise', *v.* *a.* to praise greatly.
Be-quáit'he, *v.* *a.* to leave by will to another.
Be-quést', (**be-kwést'**) *n.* a legacy.
Be-rá'y', (**be-rá'**) *v.* *a.* to foul; to soil.
Bér'ber-ry, *n.* a berry. See *Barberry*.
Bére, *n.* a species of barley in Scotland.
Be-réave', *v.* *a.* [*i.* bereaved or bereft; *pp.* bereaving, bereaved or bereft;] to strip; to deprive.
Be-réav'ement, *n.* deprivation; loss. [*of*]
Be-réft', *i.* & *p.* from *Bereave*.
Bér'g'e-mót, *n.* a sort of pear:—a perfume.
Bér'g'máster, *n.* the chief officer among the Derbyshire miners; called *bermaster*.
Bér-ín', or **Bér'lín**, (**ber-lín'**, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; **ber'lín**, *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*) *n.* a kind of coach.
Bér'nar-díne, *n.* one of an order of monks.
Bér'ry, *n.* any small fruit, containing seeds.
Bérth, *n.* a station of a ship; a room; a box to Bér'y, (**bér'il**) *n.* a precious stone. [*sleep in.*]
Be-scát'ter, *v.* *a.* to throw loosely over.
Be-scrá'tch', *v.* *a.* to tear with the nails.
Be-séech', *v.* *a.* [*i.* besought; *pp.* beseeching, besought;] to entreat; to beg; to implore.
Be-séem', *v.* *a.* to become; to be fit for.
Be-séem'ing, *a.* comeliness.
Be-séem'ly, *a.* fit; becoming; suitable.
Be-sét', *v.* *a.* [*i.* beset; *pp.* besetting, beset;] to besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to fall upon.
Be-shrew', (**be-shrá'**) *v.* *a.* to wish a curse to.
Be-side', *prep.* at the side of; over and above;
Be-side', *ad.* distinct from; out of.
Be-side', *ad.* more than that; moreover; not
Be-side', *in* this number; except.
Be-síege, (**be-séj'**) *v.* *a.* to beleague; to lay siege to; to hem in; to beset.
Be-síeg'er, *n.* one who besieges.
Be-síme', *v.* *a.* to soil; to daub.
Be-símb'ber, *v.* *a.* to daub; to slubber.
Be-smár', *v.* *a.* to bedaub; to soil; to smear.
Be-smírch, *v.* *a.* to soil; to discolor. *Shak.*
Be-smóke', *v.* *a.* to foul or dry with smoke.
Be-smút', *v.* *a.* to soil with smoke or soot.
Be-smúft', (**be-enúft'**) *a.* smeared with snuff.
Bé'sóm, (**bé'zúm**) *n.* a broom made of twigs.
Be-sórt', *v.* *a.* to suit; to fit; to become. *Shak.*
Be-sót', *v.* *a.* to infatuate; to stupefy.
Be-sót'ted-ly, *ad.* in a besotted manner.
Be-sót'ted-néss, *n.* stupidity; infatuation.
Be-sóught', (**be-sávt'**, *54*) *i.* & *p.* from *Beseech*.
Be-spán'gle, *v.* *a.* to adorn with spangles.
Be-spát'ter, *v.* *a.* to soil by spattering.
Be-spéak', *v.* *a.* [*i.* bespeak; *pp.* bespeaking, bespoken;] to speak for beforehand; to address; to betoken; to forebode; to show.
Be-spéck'le, *v.* *a.* to mark with speckles.
Be-spéw', (**be-spú'**) *v.* *a.* to daub with vomit.
Be-spíce', *v.* *a.* to season with spices.

B, Y, D, U, Y, short; g, c, i, o, y, y. obscure.—fare, fár, fást, fáll; háir, hár;

Be-né-will; c. e-néw-lán, e-night, (be-né-

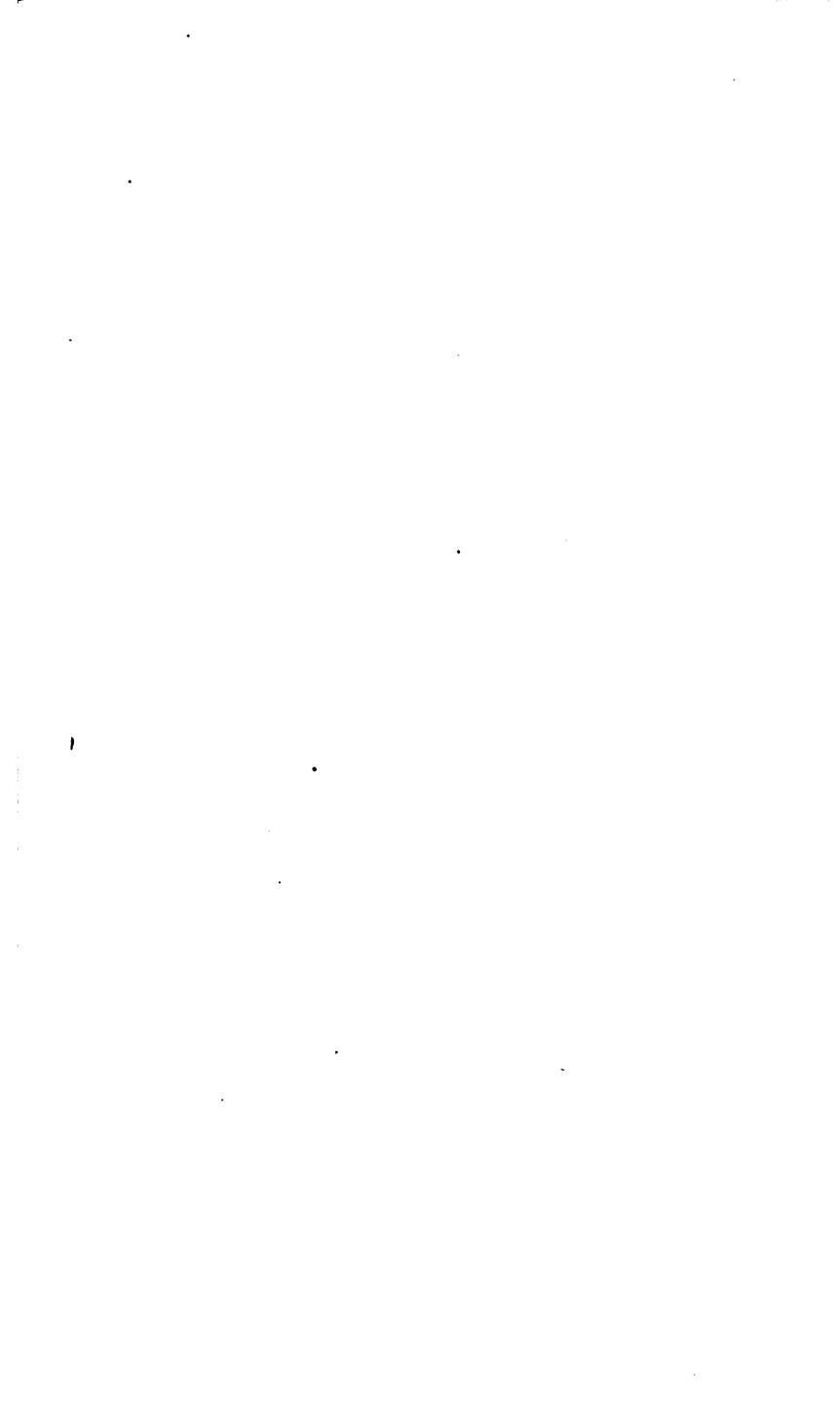
g, long; b,

To bend their language to such a
meaning - He was bent upon the
same design against some other (person)
a benefit to one is a benefit to all.

To be perceived of

It must not be made to bend to the former.
The youth seems obstinately bent on
finding you out.

They besought him that he would depart
the door was beset with bailiffs





Much attention has been bestowed upon
the subject

They ~~be took~~ themselves to their heels. (Pillz. Pr.)
They ~~be took~~ themselves
to perform their business
to betray, ἀποδίδωμι.

It betrays itself to be spurious by
its internal character.

His natural bias for tenderness.

To bid the public not to laugh —
She bid them preach comfort to the winds.

Be-spl', *v. a.* to daub with spittle.
Be-spot', *v. a.* to mark with spots.
Be-spread', (**be-spréd'**) *v. a.* to spread over.
Be-sprinkle, (**be-sprink'**) *v. a.* to sprinkle.
Be-splurt', or **Be-splurt'**, *v. a.* to throw out. [over.
Be-splutter, *v. a.* to sputter over.
Best, *a.*; *superl. of Good*; most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.
Best, *ad.*; *superl. of Well*; in the highest degree of goodness: — used in composition; as, **best-be-stain'**, *v. a.* to mark with stains. [*be-stain'*, *v. a.* to profit; to accommodate.
Be-stial, (**bést'yál**) (**bés'chp'al**, *W. J.*; **bés'tyál**, *E. F. K. Sm. R.*; **bés'te'al**, *P. Ja.*; **bés'chp'al**, *S.*) belonging to a beast; heastly; brutal.
Be-stial-ty, (**bést-yál'e-ty**) *n.* quality of beasts.
Be-stial-ize, (**bést'yál-íz**) *v. a.* to make like a **Be-stial-ly**, *ad.* brutally. [*beast*.
Be-stick', *v. a.* to stick over with.
Be-str', *v. a.* to put into vigorous action. [*grant*.
Be-stow', (**be-stó'**) *v. a.* to give; to confer; to **Be-stow'al**, (**be-stó'al**) *n.* act of bestowing. *Todd*.
Be-stow'ment, *n.* act of bestowing. *Perry*.
Be-stride, *v. a.* to bestride.
Be-strew', (**be-stríd'** or **be-strú'**) [**be-strú'**, *S. J. K. Sm.*; **be-strú'**, *W. E. F.*] *v. a.* [*i.* be-strewed; *pp.* bestrewn, bestrewed or be-strews;] to sprinkle over.
Be-stride, *v. a.* [*i.* bestrode or bestrid; *pp.* be-striding, bestridden or bestrid;] to stride over; to step over; to ride on.
Be-stud', *v. a.* to adorn with studs.
Bet, *n.* a wager. — *v. a.* to lay a wager.
Be-take', *v. a.* [*i.* betook; *pp.* betaking, betaken;] to have recourse to; to apply; to move.
Be-tal, (**be'tl**) *n.* water-pepper, an Indian plant.
Be-think', *v. a.* [*i.* bethought; *pp.* bothinking, bethought;] to recall to reflection; to remind.
Be-think', *v. a.* to call to recollection.
Be-th'e-hem, (**béth'le-em**) *n.* an insane hospital: — corrupted to *bedlam*.
Be-thrall', *v. a.* to enslave; to enthrall.
Be-thump', *v. a.* to beat; to thump.
Be-tide', *v. a.* to happen to; to befall.
Be-tide', *v. n.* to happen; to become.
Be-time', *ad.* same as *betwixt*.
Be-time', *ad.* seasonably; soon; early.
Be-tis'ken, (**be-tis'kn**) *v. a.* to signify; to fore-betoken; *n.* a plant; a vulnerary herb. [*show*.
Be-tok', (**be-ták'**) *i.* from *Betaka*.
Be-torn, *p. a.* much torn; tattered.
Be-toss, *v. a.* to disturb; to toss up.
Be-tray, *v. a.* to give up or disclose treacherously; to divulge a secret; to discover; to entrap.
Be-tray'al, *n.* the act of betraying.
Be-tray'er, *n.* one who betrays.
Be-trim, *v. a.* to deck; to dress; to trim.
Be-truth, *v. a.* to contract to any *order* to marriage; to affiancé; to pledge.
Be-truth'ment, *n.* the act of betrothing.
Be'ter, *a. comp.* of *Good*; superior.
Be'ter, *ad.* more; rather; in a higher degree.
Be'ter, *v. a.* to improve; to advance.
Be'ter'ment, *n.* an improvement to an estate.
Be'ter, *n.* one who bets or lays wagers.
Be'ty, *n.* an instrument to break open doors.
Be-tum'bled, (**be-túm'bid**) *p. a.* disordered.
Be-tw'een, *prep.* in the intermediate space; from one to another; in the middle of; betwixt.
Be-twixt, *prep.* in the middle of; between.
Be've', *n.* any angle not a right angle or half a right angle: — a kind of square movable on a centre: — used also as an adjective.

Bé've', *v. a.* to cut to a bevel angle.
Bé've'r-age, *n.* drink; liquor to be drunk.
Bév'y, *n.* a flock of birds; a company.
Be-wail', *v. a.* to bemoan; to lament.
Be-wail', *v. n.* to express grief; to lament.
Be-wail'g-ble, *a.* that may be lamented.
Be-wail'ing, *n.* lamentation.
Be-wáre, *v. n.* to regard with caution: — [*verb* defective, and not conjugated.]
Be-wit'der, *v. a.* to perplex; to entangle.
Be-witch', *v. a.* to charm; to fascinate.
Be-witch'ing, *a.* fascinating; enchanting.
Be-witch'ing-ly, *ad.* in an alluring manner.
Be-witch'ment, *n.* fascination; enchantment.
Be-wráy', (**be-rá'**) *v. a.* to betray; to show.
Be-wráy'er, (**be-rá'er**) *n.* one who betrays.
Bey, (**bé**) *n.* a governor of a Turkish province.
Be-yönd', *prep.* on the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; past.
Be-yönd', *ad.* at a distance; yonder.
Be-zant', *n.* a gold coin of ancient Byzantium.
Béz'el, (**béz'el**, *P. K. Wb.*; **béz'el**, *Sm.*; **bé'zel**, *Ja.*) *n.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.
Bé-zör, (**bé-zör**) *n.* a calculus concretion.
Bi-án'gu-lát-ed, *a.* having two angles.
Bi'as, *n.* weight on one side; partiality; bent; prepossession; inclination.
Bi'as, *v. a.* to incline to some side; to influence.
Bi'b., *n.* a piece of linen put on a child's breast.
Bi'b., *v. n.* to tipple; to sip; to drink.
Bi-bá'cious, (**bi-bá'shús**) *a.* addicted to drinking.
Bi-bá'c'ity, (**bi-bá'shús**) *n.* the quality of drinking much.
Bi'b'ber, *n.* a tippler; a toper; a sot.
Bi'ble, (**bi'bl**) *n.* the Book, by way of eminence: the volume of the sacred Scriptures.
Bi'b'li-cal, *a.* relating to the Bible.
Bi'b'li-óg'ra-pher, *n.* one versed in bibliography.
Bi'b'li-ó-graph'ic, *a.* relating to the knowl-
Bi'b'li-ó-graph'ic-al, *a.* edge of books.
Bi'b'li-óg'ra-phy, *n.* the science or knowledge of books. [*books*; bibliography
Bi'b'li-ó'gy, *n.* biblical literature; a treatise on
Bi'b'li-ó-mán-cy, *n.* divination by a book.
Bi'b'li-ó-má'n'cy, *n.* [L.] the rage for possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.
Bi'b'li-ó-má'n'ic, *n.* one who has a rage for books.
Bi'b'li-ó-má-n'ic-al, *a.* relating to bibliomania.
Bi'b'li-ó-póle, *n.* a bookseller; bibliopole.
Bi'b'li-ó-pó-list, *n.* a bookseller.
Bi'b'li-ó-thé'cal, *a.* belonging to a library.
Bi'b'li-ó-thé'que, *n.* [*bi'bliothéque*, L.] a library.
Bi'b'y-lous, *a.* absorbing; spongy.
Bi-cáp'su-lar, *a.* having two capsules.
Bice, *n.* a green or light blue color.
Bi-cíp'i-tal, *a.* having two heads or two ori-
Bi-cíp'i-toys, *n.* gins.
Bick'er, *v. n.* to skirmish; to quiver.
Bick'er-ing, *n.* a quarrel; skirmish.
Bick'ern, *n.* an iron ending in a point.
Bi-cór'nyous, *a.* having two horns or antlers.
Bi-cór'pó-ral, *a.* having two bodies.
Bid, *v. a.* [*i.* bade or bid; *pp.* bidding, bidden or bid;] to desire; to command; to offer; to invite.
Bid, *n.* an offer to give a certain price.
Bid'den, (**bid'dn**) *p.* from *Bid*; commanded.
Bid'der, *n.* one who bids or offers a price.
Bid'ding, *n.* command; order; offer of price.
Bide, *v. a.* to endure; to suffer; to wait for.
Bide, *v. n.* to dwell; to remain; to abide.
Bi-dén'tal, *a.* having two teeth.

bea, air; móve, nör, sön; bäl, bär, rüo.—C, G, q, k, soft; E, G, S, B, hard; q as x; x as g;—this

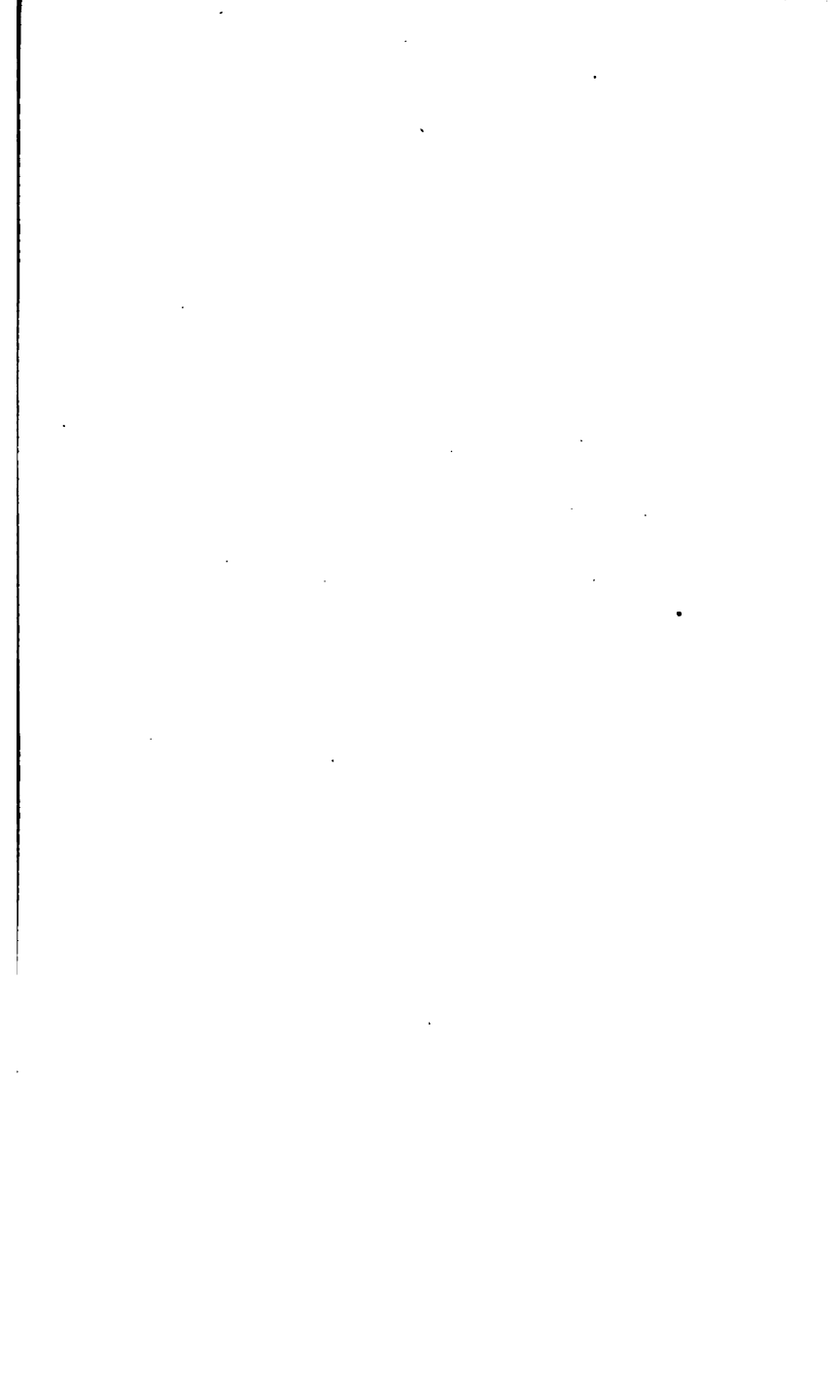
Bi-dét', *n.* a little horse: — a chamber bathing.
Bi-én'aj-el, *a.* continuing two years. [vessel].
Bi-én'aj-el-ly, *ad.* at the return of two years.
Bier, *n.* a carriage for conveying the dead.
Biest'ing, *n. pl.* the first milk of a cow after calv.
Bi-fér-ôds, *a.* twofold; double. [Ing.]
Bi-fér-ôds, *a.* bearing fruit twice a year.
Bi-fid, *a.* cleft in two; having two parts.
Bi-fid-dét-ed, *a.* divided into two; bifid.
Bi-fôr-ôds, *a.* (Bot.) having two flowers.
Bi-fôld, *a.* twofold; double.
Bi-fôl'j-gte, *a.* (Bot.) having two leaflets.
Bi-fôrm, *a.* having a double form.
Bi-fôrmed, (bi-fôrmd) *a.* having two forms.
Bi-fôr'm'f-ty, *n.* a double form.
Bi-frônt'ed, (bi-frûnt'ed) *a.* having two fronts.
Bi-fûr-cât-ed, *a.* having two forks.
Big, *a.* great; large; huge; pregnant; swollen.
Big, or **Bigg,** *n.* a kind of winter barley.
Big'g-mist, *n.* one that has committed bigamy.
Big'g-my, *n.* the crime of having two wives, or two husbands, at once.
Big'gin, *n.* a child's cap: — a can, or small vessel.
Bight, (bit) *n.* a small bay or inlet of the sea: — a bend or coil of a rope when folded.
Big'ness, *n.* bulk; size; dimensions.
Big'ot, *n.* one unreasonably devoted to some party, opinion, or practice; a blind zealot.
Big'ot-ed, *a.* full of bigotry; irrationally zealous.
Big'ot-ed-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a bigot.
Big'ot-ry, *n.* blind zeal; great prejudice.
Bijoux, (bê'zô') *n.* [Fr.] a jewel; a trinket.
Bi'j-un-der, *n.* a small Dutch merchant vessel.
Bi'ber-ry, *n.* a small shrub and its fruit.
Bi'bd, *n. pl.* bi'bôes; a rapier; a sword.
Bi'bôes, (bi'bôz) *n. pl.* a sort of stocks for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.
Bibouet, (bi'bô-kâ') *n.* [Fr.] the toy called a cup and ball.
Bile, *n.* a yellow or greenish fluid separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder.
Bilge, *n.* the broadest part of a ship's bottom; the protuberant part of a cask: — called also *bulga*.
Bilge, *v. n.* to spring a leak; to let in water.
Bilge'-wâ-ter, *n.* water lying in the bilge.
Bi'ls-ry, (bi'ls-ry) *a.* belonging to the bile.
Bi-lin'guous, (bi-lin'gwys) *a.* having two tongues; speaking two tongues.
Bi'ious, (bi'yôs) *a.* partaking of bile.
Bilk, *v. a.* to cheat; to deceive; to defraud.
Bill, *n.* beak of a fowl; a pickaxe; a battle-axe.
Bill, *n.* a written paper; an account of money; a statement of goods purchased. — (Law) A declaration in writing, expressing grievance or wrong: — a proposed law or act. — *Bill of exchange,* a note ordering the payment of a sum of money.
Bill, *v. n.* to coo, as doves, by joining bills.
Bi'lege, *n.* (Naut.) the breadth of the floor of a ship when she lies aground.
Bi'let, *n.* a note; a letter: — a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge: — a log of wood.
Bi'let, *v. a.* to place or quarter soldiers.
Bi'let-dôux, (bi'let-dô') *n.* [Fr.] *pl.* bi'lets-dôux', (bi'let-dôz') a love-letter.
Bi'llards, (bi'yârdz) *n. pl.* a game played with balls and maces or sticks, on a table.
Bi'lling-gâte, *a.* ribaldry; foul language.
Bi'll'ion, (bi'yun) *n.* a million of millions.
Bi'll'ow, (bi'lô) *n.* a wave swollen and hollow.
Bi'llow-y, (bi'lô-y) *a.* swelling; turgid.
Bi'll'mân, *n. pl.* bi'll'mên; one who uses a bill.

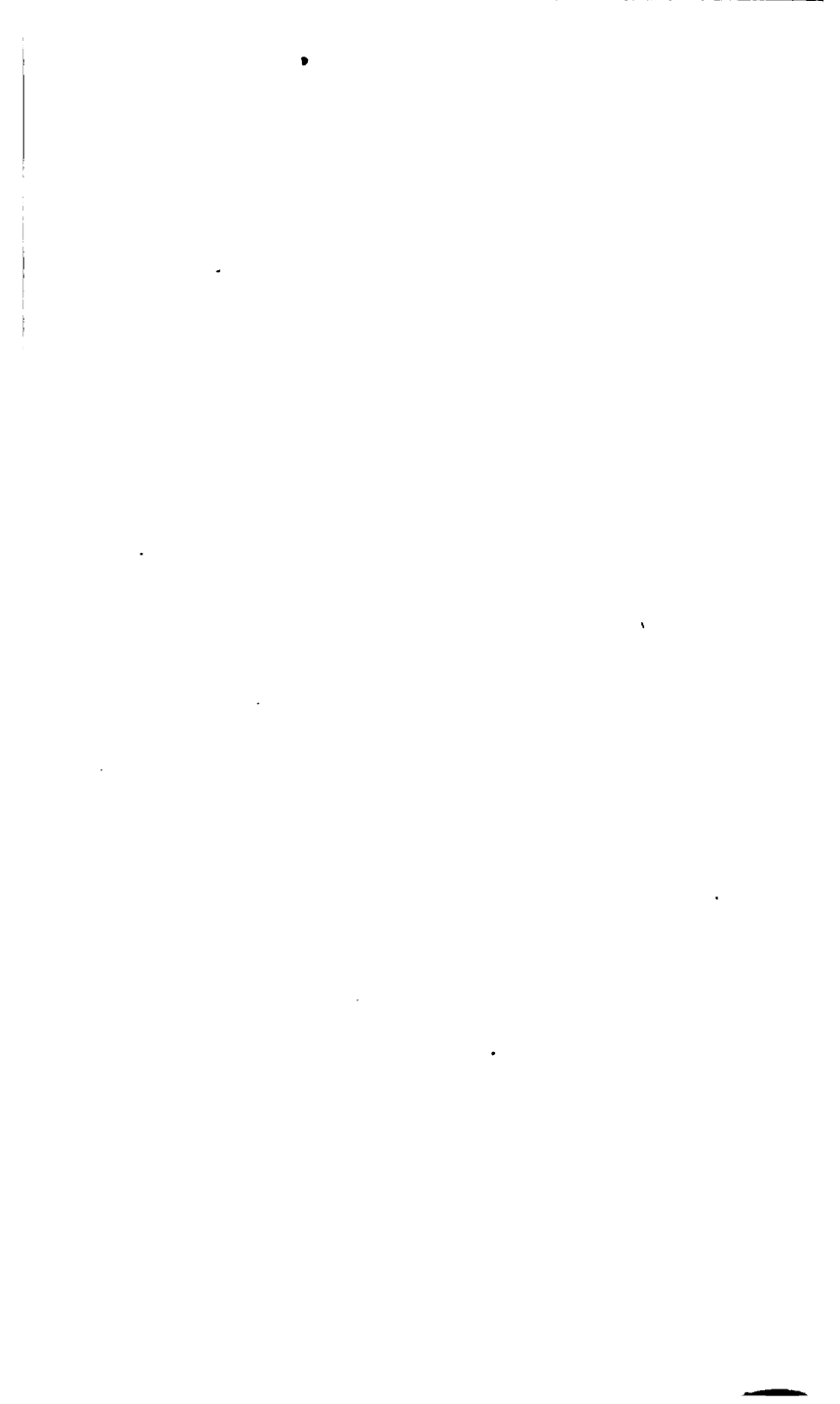
Bi'mâne, *a.* having two hands; bimane.
Bi'm'â-nôds, *a.* having two hands; bimane.
Bi-mén'sal, *a.* occurring ever two months.
Bin, *n.* a repository for corn, bread, or wine.
Bi'nâ-ry, *a.* two; dual; double.
Bi'nâ-ry, *n.* the constitution of two.
Bind, *v. a.* [i. bound; pp. binding, bound;] to confine with cords; to gird; to fasten to; to tie together: — to oblige by contract, oath, or kindness: — to make cohesive.
Bind, *v. n.* to contract its own parts together.
Bind'er, *n.* one who binds books, &c.; a fillet.
Bind'g-ry, *n.* a place where books are bound.
Bind'ing, *n.* a bandage; the cover of a book.
Bind'ing, *p. a.* compelling; obliging; obligatory.
Bin'ns-cle, *n.* the compass-box of a ship.
Bin'q-cle, *n.* a kind of telescope.
Bi-nôc'q-lar, *a.* having or using two eyes.
Bi-nô'm'aj-rôdt, *n.* (Algebra) a root composed of only two parts, connected by plus or minus.
Bi-nôm'in-ôds, *a.* having two names.
Bi-ôg'ra-pher, *n.* a writer of biography.
Bi-ô-graph'ic-al, *a.* relating to biography.
Bi-ôg'ra-phy, *n.* a history of a person's life.
Bi-p'ar-ôds, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth.
Bi-p'ar-ôds, *a.* having two correspondent parts.
Bi-pâr'ti'tion, *n.* the act of dividing into two.
Bi'péd, *n.* an animal with two feet.
Bi-p'ed, *a.* two feet in length; having two feet.
Bi-pén'nate, *a.* having two wings.
Bi-pât'â-jôis, *a.* having two flower-leaves.
Bi-quâd'râte, (bi-kwôd'râ) *n.* (Algebra) the square of a square, or the fourth power.
Bi-quâd-râ'tic, *a.* relating to the fourth power.
Birch, *n.* a well-known tree of several species.
Birch'en, (bir'chn) *a.* made of birch.
Bird, *n.* a general term for the feathered kind.
Bird'cage, *n.* an enclosure for birds.
Bird'call, *n.* a pipe for imitating the notes of birds.
Bird'catch-er, *n.* one who takes birds.
Bird'hme, *n.* a glutinous substance, by which the feet of small birds are entangled.
Birds'eye, (birds'ï) *n.* a plant; a primrose.
Birds'eye, *a.* noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird.
Birds'nest, *n.* the place where birds deposit their eggs, and hatch their young: — a plant.
Bir'gan-der, *n.* a sort of wild goose.
Birth, *n.* the act of coming into life; extraction; rank by descent; lineage. See *Birth*.
Bir'hdây, *n.* the day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.
Bir'hdôm, *n.* privilege of birth. *Stat.* [R.]
Bir'ht'night, *n.* the night on which one is born.
Bir'ht'place, *n.* the place where one is born.
Bir'ht'right, (bir'ht'rit) *n.* the right or privilege to which a person is born.
Bi'scuit, (bi'skit) *n.* a kind of hard, dry bread.
Bi'sect' *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts.
Bi'sect'ion, *n.* a division into two equal parts.
Bi'seg'ment, *n.* one of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.
Bish'op, *n.* one of the higher order of clergy, who has the charge of a diocese; a prelate.
Bish'op, *v. a.* to confirm; to admit into the church.
Bish'op'ric, *n.* the diocese of a bishop.
Bi'smyth, *n.* a reddish-white brittle metal.
Bi'son, (bi'son, K. R.; bi'z'on, Ja. Sm.) *n.* a kind of wild ox, in the U. S. called the *buffalo*.
Bi's-æx'tile, *n.* leap year; every fourth year.
Bi's-tour-y, (bi's-tor-y) *n.* a surgical instrument.
Bi's'tre, (bi's'ter) *n.* a brown pigment.

Big with the important subject.

It is binding upon — he is bound to do it
— to bind him to the work

Birch, οημδα.







Blat'ing, *n.* the cry of lambs or sheep.
Blēd, *v. n.* [*i.* bleed; *pp.* bleeding, bled;] to lose blood; to drop, as blood.
Blēd, *v. a.* to draw blood; to let blood.
Blēm'ish, *v. a.* to mark; to tarnish; to defame.
Blēm'ish, *n.* a mark of deformity; taint. [*mix.*]
Blēnd, *v. a.* to mingle together; to mingle; to blend, *n.* (*Mix.*) an ore of zinc and sulphur.
Blēs, *v. a.* [*i.* blessed or blest; *pp.* blessing, blessed or blest;] to make happy; to wish happiness to.
Blēs'ed, *p. a.* happy; enjoying felicity; holy.
Blēs'ed-nēs, *n.* happiness; felicity; divine fa-
Blēs'ing, *n.* benediction; divine favor. [*vor.*]
Blēt, *i. & p.* from *Bless*. See *Bless*.
Blēw, (*blā*) *i.* from *Blow*.
Blēyme, (*blēm*) *n.* inflammation in a horse's foot.
Blīght, (*blīt*) *n.* a disease incident to plants; a blast; a blasting, mildew.
Blīght, *v. a.* to corrupt with blast; to blast.
Blīnd, *a.* destitute of sight; dark; unseen.
Blīnd, *v. a.* to make blind; to darken.
Blīnd, *n.* something to hinder the sight.
Blīnd'fold, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing.
Blīnd'fold, *a.* having the eyes covered.
Blīnd'ly, *ad.* without sight; implicitly.
Blīnd'mān's-būff', *n.* a play in which one of the company is blindfolded.
Blīnd'ness, *n.* want of sight; ignorance.
Blīnd'side, *n.* a weakness; a weak side.
Blīnd'worm, (*blīnd*'wūrm) *n.* a small viper.
Blīnk, *v. n.* to wink; to see obscurely.
Blīnk, *v. a.* to start from with aversion.
Blīnk, *n.* a glimpse; a glance.
Blīnk'ard, *n.* one who blinks or has bad eyes.
Blīs, *n.* the highest happiness; felicity.
Blīs'ful, *a.* happy in the highest degree.
Blīs'ful-ly, *ad.* in a blissful manner.
Blīs'ful-nēs, *n.* exalted happiness.
Blīs'ter, *n.* a pustule; a vesicle; a plaster.
Blīs'ter, *v. a.* to rise in blisters or vesicles.
Blīs'ter, *v. a.* to raise a blister on.
Blīthe, *a.* gay; airy; joyous; mirthful.
Blīthe'ly, *ad.* in a blithe manner.
Blīthe'ness, or **Blīthe**'some-nēs, *n.* gayety.
Blīthe'some, *a.* gay; cheerful; merry.
Blīst, *v. a.* to swell; to make turgid.
Blīst, *v. n.* to grow turgid; to dilate.
Blīst'ed, *a.* grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.
Blīst'ed-nēs, *n.* the state of being bloated.
Blīb'ber-līpped, (*-līpt*) *a.* having thick lips.
Blīck, *n.* a heavy piece of wood, marble, or stone; an obstruction; — a pulley.
Blīck, *v. a.* to shut up; to obstruct. [*a port.*]
Blīck'ade', *n.* act of blockading or shutting up
Blīck'ade', *v. a.* to shut up by obstruction.
Blīck'head, (*blīck*'hēd) *n.* a stupid fellow.
Blīck'head-ed, (*blīck*'hēd-ed) *a.* stupid; dull.
Blīck'hōse, *n.* a fortress to defend a harbor.
Blīck'ish, *a.* like a block; stupid; dull.
Blīck'ish-nēs, *n.* stupidity; dullness.
Blīck'tīn', *n.* tin cast into blocks or ingots.
Blīd, (*blīd*) *n.* the red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals: — family; kindred; descent; blood royal: — bloodshed: — a rake.
Blīd'flōr-er, *n.* a bulbous plant; hemanthus.
Blīd'guilt-i-nēs, (*blīd*'gilt-ē-nēs) *n.* murder.
Blīd'heat, (*blīd*'hēt) *n.* heat of the same degree with that of the blood.
Blīd'hōund, *n.* a fierce species of hound.
Blīd'i-ly, (*blīd*'ē-le) *ad.* in a bloody manner.
Blīd'i-nēs, *n.* the state of being bloody.
Blīd'less, (*blīd*'lē) *a.* without blood; dead.

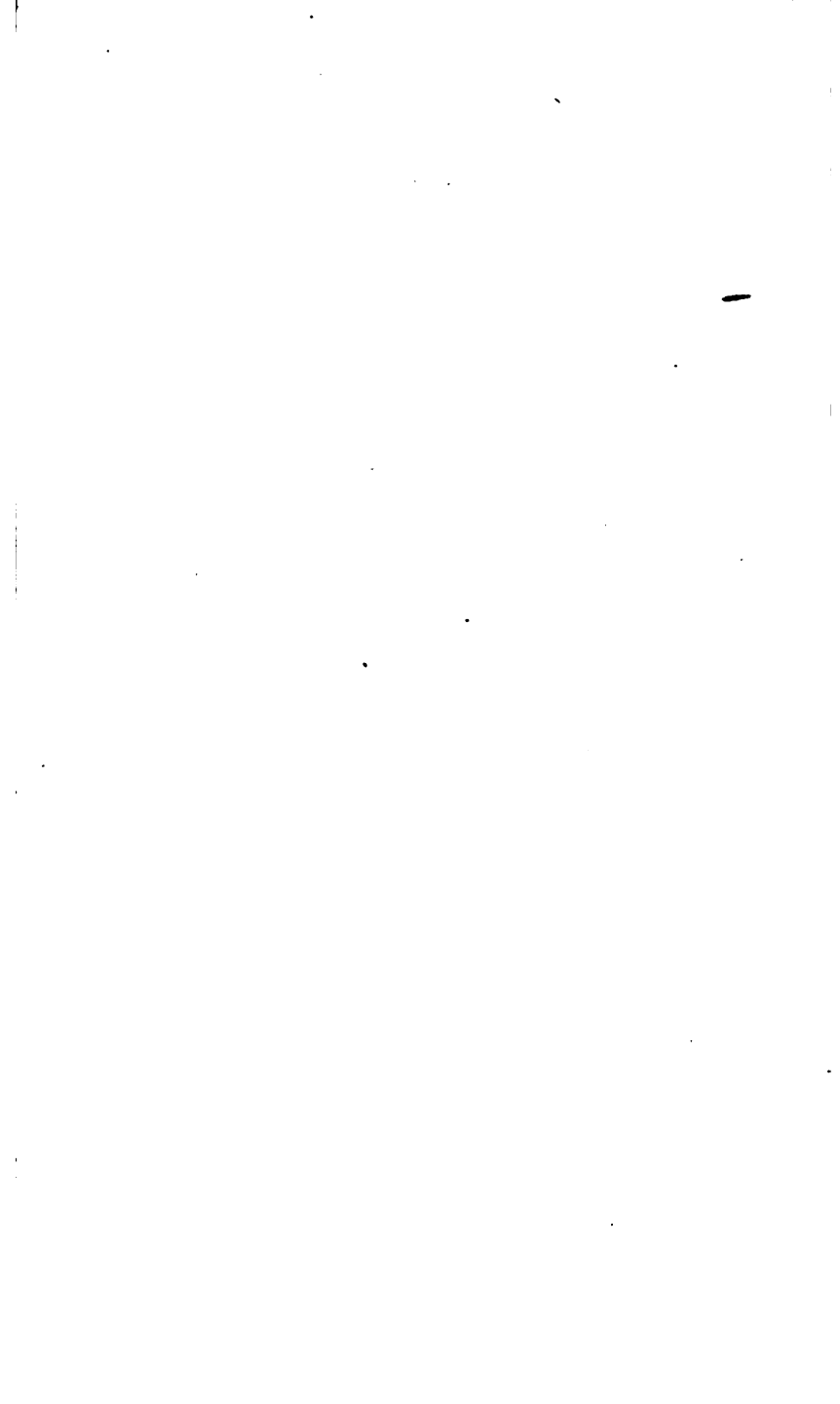
Blōd'shēd, (*blūd*'shēd) *n.* murder; slaughter.
Blōd'shēd-ēr, *n.* one who sheds blood.
Blōd'shōt, (*blūd*'shōt) } *a.* filled with
Blōd'shōt-ten, (*blūd*'shōt-tn) } blood; red.
Blōd'sūck-ēr, (*blūd*'sūck-ēr) *n.* a leech; any thing that sucks blood; a cruel man.
Blōd'thīrs-ty, *a.* desirous to shed blood.
Blōd'vā-sēl, *n.* a vein or artery.
Blōd'y, (*blūd*'ē) *a.* stained with blood; cruel.
Blōd'y-flūx, (*blūd*'ē-flūx) *n.* dysentery.
Blōd'y-mīnd'ed, *a.* cruel; sanguinary.
Blōm, *n.* a blossom; the opening of flowers; the prime of life; native flush on the cheek; the blue color upon plums, &c.: — mass of iron.
Blōm, *n.* to produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom; to be in a state of youth.
Blōm'ē-ry, *n.* the first forge in the iron mills.
Blōm'ing, *a.* flourishing with bloom.
Blōm'y, *a.* full of blossoms; flowery.
Blōs'om, *n.* the flower of a plant.
Blōs'om, *v. n.* to put forth blossoms; to flower.
Blōs'om-y, *a.* full of blossoms. [*stata.*]
Blōt, *v. a.* to efface; to spot; to disgrace; to blot, *n.* obliteration; a blur; a spot; a stain.
Blōtch, *n.* a spot upon the skin; a pustule.
Blōtch, *v. a.* to blacken; to mark with spots.
Blōw, (*blō*) *n.* a stroke; calamity: — egg of a fly.
Blōw, (*blō*) *v. n.* [*i.* blew; *pp.* blowing, blown;] to make a current of air; to pant; to breathe: — to flower; to bloom.
Blōw, (*blō*) *v. a.* to drive by the wind; to inflame with wind; to kindle; to swell; to sound wind music; to inflate; to flyblow.
Blōw'er, (*blō*'ēr) *n.* one who blows.
Blōwn, (*blōn*) *p.* from *Blow*.
Blōw'pīpe, (*blō*'pīp) *n.* a tube used by various artificers to produce an intense flame. [*mont.*]
Blōw'ze, *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced wench: — a gar-
Blōw'zy, *a.* sunburnt; high-colored; tawdry.
Blūb'ber, *n.* the fat of whales: — a bubble.
Blūb'ber, *v. n.* to weep so as to swell the cheeks.
Blūd'geon, (*blūd*'jun) *n.* a short stick; a weapon.
***Blūe**, or **Blūe**, [*blū*, *S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. E. W. b.*; *blū*, *Sm.*] *a.* of the color of blue; sky-colored.
***Blūe**, (*blū*) *n.* one of the original colors.
***Blūe**'bēt-tle, *n.* a flower; a fly with a blue belly.
***Blūe**'eyed, (*blū*'ēd) *a.* having blue eyes.
***Blūe**'ly, (*blū*'lē) *ad.* with a blue color.
***Blūe**'ness, *n.* the quality of being blue.
***Blūe**'pō-ter, *n.* the signal flag for sailing.
Blūff, *n.* a high, steep bank or shore. [*Mar. Dict.*]
Blūff, *a.* big; surly; obtuse.
Blūff'ness, *n.* the quality of being bluff.
***Blū**'ish, *a.* blue in some degree.
Blūn'der, *v. n.* to mistake grossly; to stumble.
Blūn'der, *n.* a gross mistake; a palpable error.
Blūn'der-būss, *n.* a short gun with a large bore.
Blūn'der-ēr, *n.* one who commits blunders.
Blūn'der-head, *n.* a stupid or careless fellow.
Blūn'der-ing-ly, *ad.* in a blundering manner.
Blūnt, *a.* dull; rough; rude; impolite; abrupt.
Blūnt, *v. a.* to dull the edge; to repress.
Blūnt'ly, *ad.* in a blunt manner; coarsely.
Blūnt'ness, *n.* want of edge; coarseness.
Blūnt'wit-td, *a.* dull; stupid. [*Shak.*]
Blūr, *n.* a blot; a stain; a dark spot.
Blūr, *v. a.* to blot; to stain; to spot; to obscure.
Blūr, *v. a.* to speak inadvertently; to blurt.
Blūsh, *v. n.* to betray shame or confusion by a red color on the cheeks; to redden; to color.
Blūsh, *n.* the color in the cheeks raised by shame, confusion, &c.; reddish color; a glance.

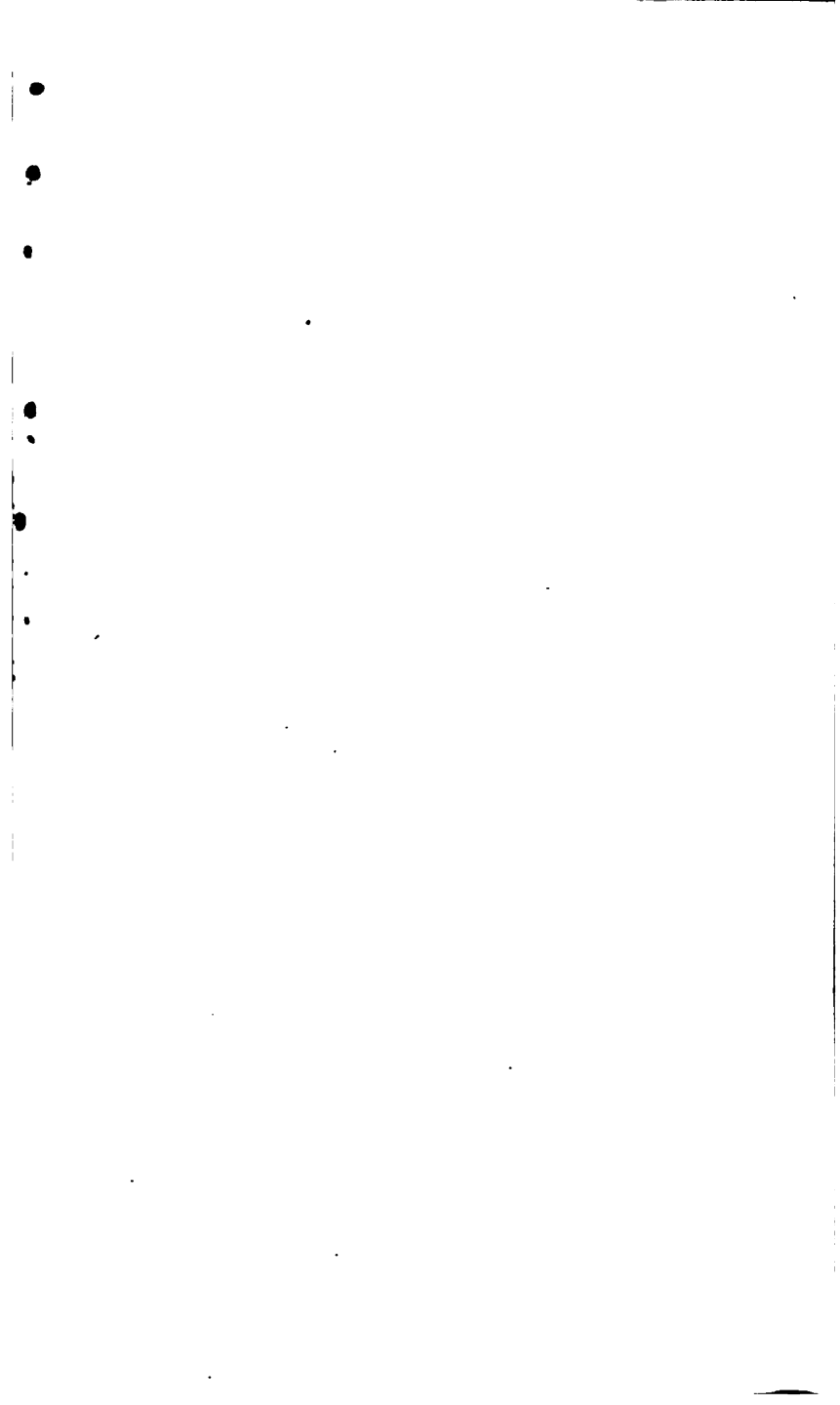
To be come blended with, — It blend itself
with — to blend together passages which are &c

Blind to their faults

Blot your figure from my memory

He blushes for his countrymen — we
blush to own it.





They boast of having — they boast
their skill in pulses

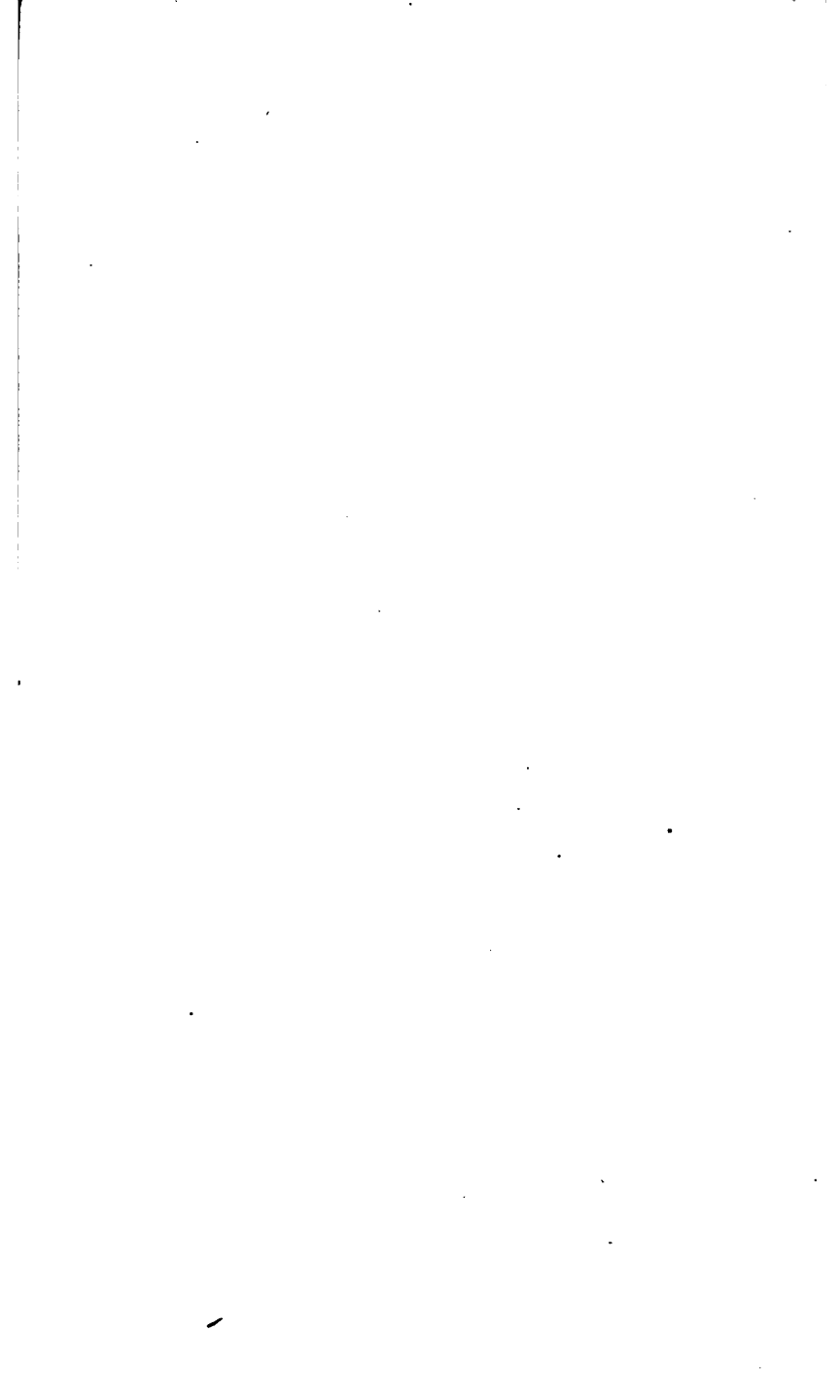
I would make bold to tell — we may be
bold to say — we make bold to
say

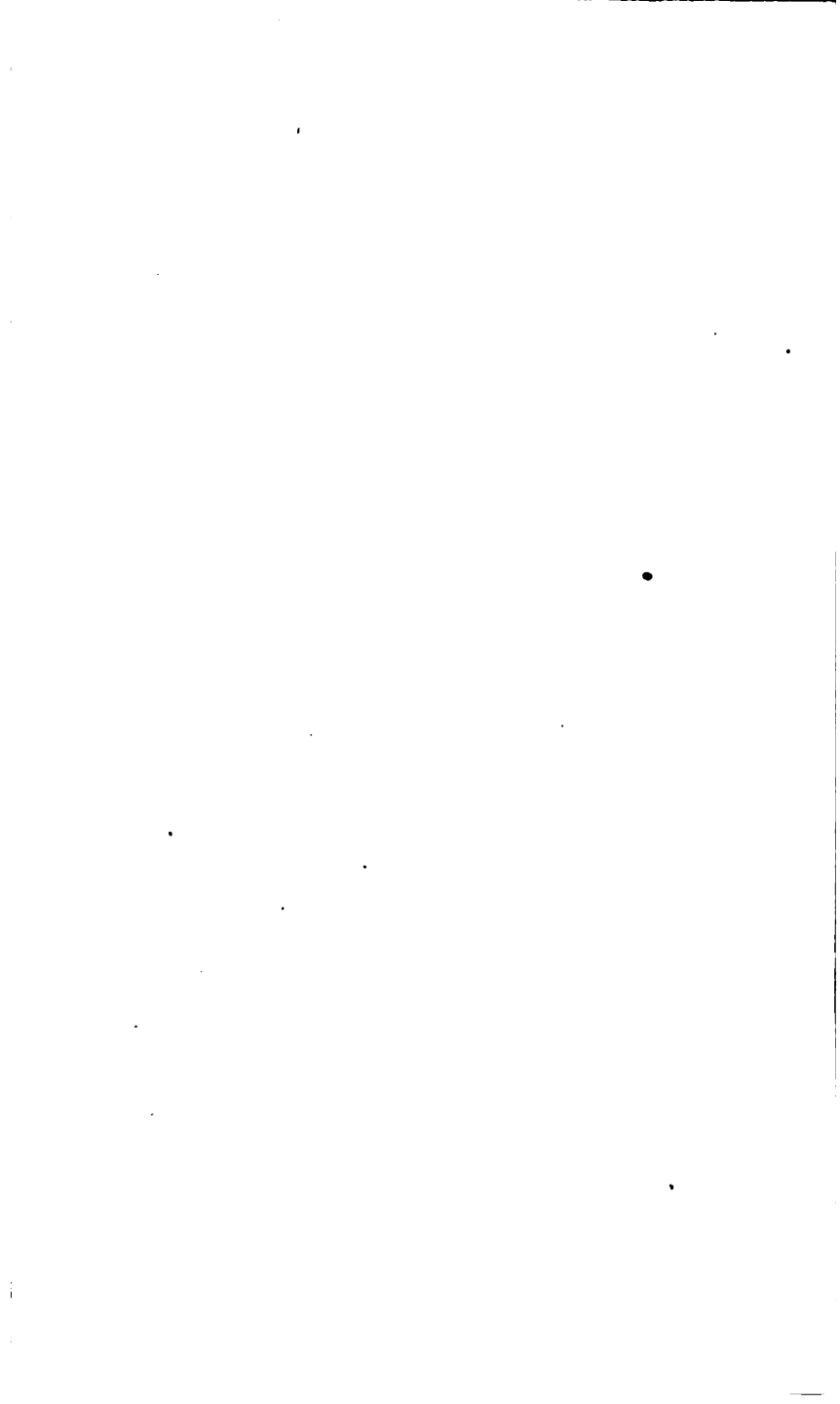
We were never in Condage & ever.

The dates of his birth and death are both
uncertain - both parties are poor.
They both find

He is bound in prudence to do.

I believe in ...





This is a bounty upon in other

She bowed her head to the
ground (Arty. eis πῆμον.
Nem)

Box, πύξος.

They have not bowed the knee to (the
image of) Dea.

Bô'ô-ry, *n.* the mark of a limit; a bound.
Bô'ô-ry, *p.* of **Bô'ô**; bound. — *a.* obliged; indispensable; beholden to.
Bô'ô-ry, *a.* without bound; unlimited.
Bô'ô-ry-nô, *a.* exemption from limits.
Bô'ô-ô-ô, [bô'ô-ô-ô, *P. J. Ja. R.*; bô'ô-ô-ô, *S. P. E. K.*; bô'ô-ô-ô, *W.*] *a.* liberal; kind; bountiful.
Bô'ô-ô-ô-ly, *ad.* liberally; munificently.
Bô'ô-ô-ô-nô, *a.* munificence.
Bô'ô-ô-ô, *a.* liberal; generous; kind.
Bô'ô-ô-ô-ly, *ad.* liberally; generously.
Bô'ô-ty, *a.* generosity; liberality; munificence; a premium; money given to promote any object, or to meet who enlist.
Bô'ô-ty, (bô'ô) *n.* [Fr.] a bunch of flowers.
Bô'ô-ty, (bô'ô-ty) *n.* [Fr.] a printing-type.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô or bô'ô) [bô'ô, *W. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; bô'ô, *S. P. E. K.*; bô'ô or bô'ô, *F.*] *a.* a bound; a limit.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* [Fr.] an exchange. See **Bô'ô**.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to drink sottishly.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* drunken; intoxicated; hoosy.
Bô'ô, *a.* a turn; a trial; an attempt.
Bô'ô, *a.* relating to cattle, as oxen, cows, &c.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to depress.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to bend; to make a reverence.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* an act of reverence or respect: — the rounding part of a ship's side.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* an instrument for shooting arrows; a rainbow; any thing curved; an instrument with which the viol, violin, &c. are struck.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to take out the bowels.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* *pl.* the intestines; the entrails: — *fig.* — pity, tenderness.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a chamber; a shady recess.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* shady; having bowers.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô or bô'ô) [bô'ô, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*; bô'ô, *P. E. Ja.*; bô'ô or bô'ô, *F.*] *a.* a round mass which may be rolled along the ground.
Bô'ô, or **Bô'ô**, *v.* *a.* to roll as a bowl; to pelt.
Bô'ô, or **Bô'ô**, *v.* *a.* to play at bowls.
Bô'ô, *n.* a large, round stone.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* having crooked legs.
Bô'ô, or **Bô'ô**, *n.* one who plays at bowls.
Bô'ô, or **Bô'ô**, *n.* [bô'ô, *J. E. F.*; bô'ô, *K. Sm. R.*; bô'ô, *Ja.*] *a.* a ship's rope.
Bô'ô, or **Bô'ô**, *n.* the throwing of bowls.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* an enclosure for bowling.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* an archer.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a net made of twigs.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* [Naut.] to haul or pull together.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* the space which an arrow may pass in its flight.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* the string of a bow.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a projecting window.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* an archer; a maker of bows.
Bô'ô, *a.* a case made of wood: — a blow: — a tree.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to enclose in a box; to strike. — *To* *be* *the* *compass*, to rehearse the points of it.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to fight with the fist.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* relating to the box-tree.
Bô'ô, *n.* one who fights with his fist.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* [Naut.] to veer the ship.
Bô'ô, *n.* a male child; a youth.

Bô'ô, *n.* a Greek or Muscovite nobleman.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* the state of a boy.
Bô'ô, *a.* belonging to a boy; childish; trifling.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* childishness.
Bô'ô, *n.* puerility; the state of a boy.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to clamor. — *a.* a clamor.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to bind; to tie up; to strain up.
Bô'ô, *n.* a clature; bandage; a line: — a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints: — a pale.
Bô'ô, [bô'ô, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; bô'ô, *W.*; bô'ô, *S.*] *n.* an ornament for the arms.
Bô'ô, *n.* he or that which braces; a bandage.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) [bô'ô or bô'ô, *S. P. E. K.*; bô'ô, *W. J. Ja. K.*; bô'ô, *Sm.*] *a.* belonging to the arm.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* See **Bô'ô**.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a short-hand writer.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* short-hand writing.
Bô'ô, *n.* a breach; a crack. — *v.* *a.* to salt.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a fern; a brake.
Bô'ô, *n.* a piece of wood for a support. — *pl.* hooks [thus] to enclose a word or words.
Bô'ô, *a.* somewhat salt; saltish.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* saltiness in a small degree.
Bô'ô, *n.* [Bot.] a small leaf; a set of leaves.
Bô'ô, *n.* a sort of nail without a head.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to boast; to vaunt. *Shak.* [Low.]
Bô'ô, *a.* a boast: — a game at cards.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* [bô'ô, *W. J. Ja. Sm. R.*] *a.* a boaster.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* boastfulness.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a boaster.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* boastful; ostentatious.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to weave together; to plait.
Bô'ô, *n.* a texture; a sort of lace; a knot.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* [Naut.] *pl.* small ropes.
Bô'ô, *n.* the soft mass enclosed in the cavity of the skull, regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection; understanding; fancy.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to dash out the brains.
Bô'ô, *a.* silly; foolish; thoughtless.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* the skull containing the brains.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* diseased in the understanding.
Bô'ô, *n.* a rough diamond.
Bô'ô, *i.* from **Bô'ô**; broke.
Bô'ô, *n.* an instrument for dressing flax: — a kneading trough: — fern; a thicket of brambles.
Bô'ô, *n.* a prickly or thorny shrub or plant.
Bô'ô, *a.* overgrown with brambles.
Bô'ô, *n.* a mountain chaffinch.
Bô'ô, [bô'ô, *Ja. Sm. R.*; bô'ô, *W.*] *n.* a Hindoo or Gentoo priest.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *a.* relating to the Bramins.
Bô'ô, *n.* the outer coat of grain separated from the flour; the refuse of sifted meal.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a small bough; shoot; offspring.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to spread in branches; to shoot out.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to divide into branches.
Bô'ô, *n.* one that shoots out into branches.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a little branch.
Bô'ô, *a.* full of branches.
Bô'ô, *a.* a piece of wood partly burnt: — a brandiron; a mark of infamy; a stigma.
Bô'ô, *v.* *a.* to mark with a brand or stigma.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a kind of wild fowl.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) [bô'ô or bô'ô, *W.*] *n.* an iron to brand with: — a trivet to set a pot upon.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to flourish, as a weapon.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a flourish, as of a weapon.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* a kind of worm.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* new as from the forge.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *n.* strong distilled liquor.
Bô'ô, (bô'ô) *v.* *a.* to wrangle. — *a.* a wrangle.

men, str; nôve, nôr, sôn; bûn, bûr, rûle. — C, G, ç, è, è, è; E, S, ç, è, è, è; hard; q as z; x as gz; — thin

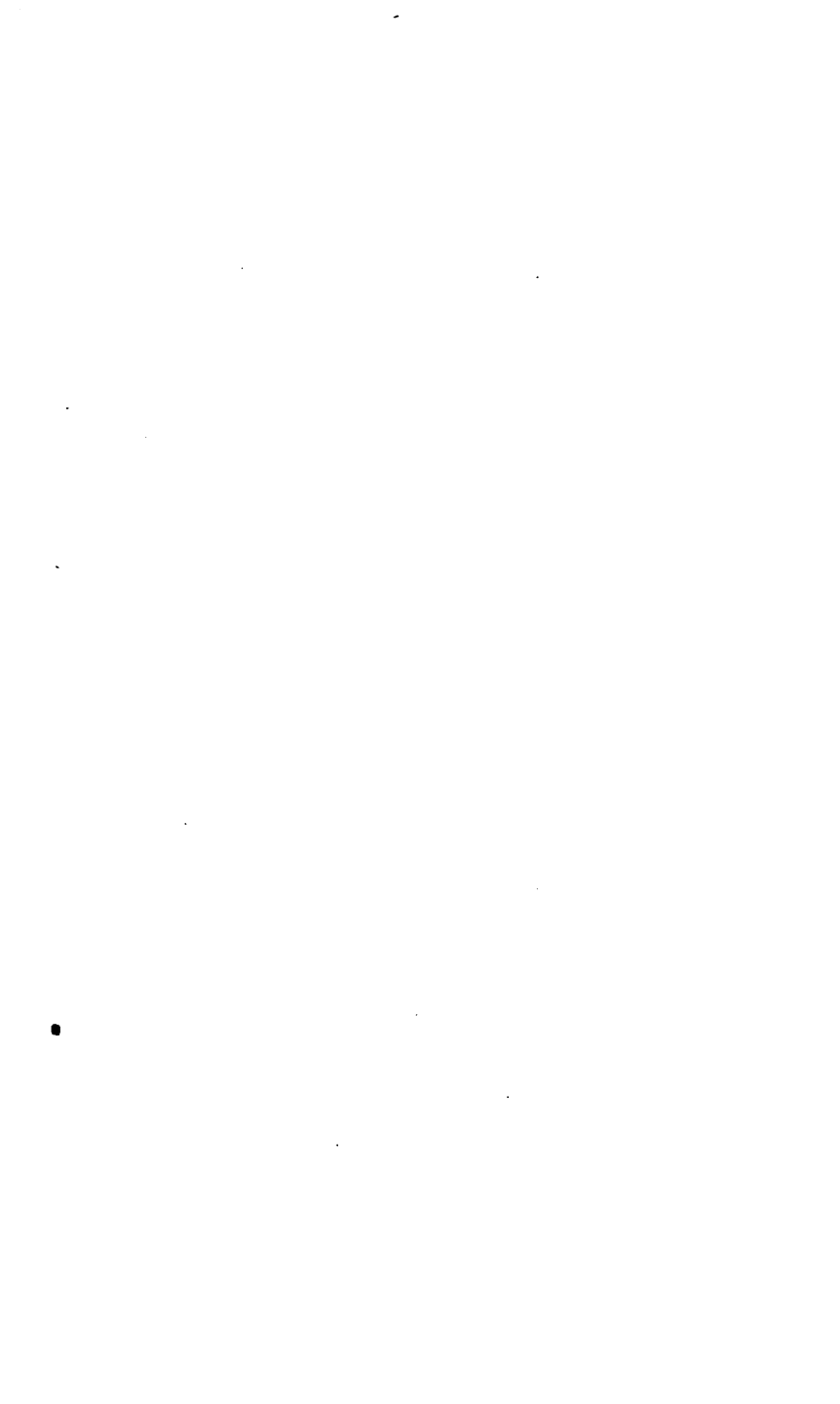
Bränk, *n.* buckwheat: — a scolding-bridle.
Brän'nin, *n.* a species of salmon.
Brän'ny, *a.* having the appearance of bran.
Brä'gen, (*brä'zn.*) See *Brazen*.
Brä'zier, (*brä'zier*) *n.* one who works in brass: — a pan to hold coals: — written also *brazier*.
Bräss, *n.* (12) an alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color: — impudence.
Bräs'y, *a.* partaking of brass: — impudent.
Brat, *n.* a child: — so called in contempt.
Brä-vä'dö, *n.* a boast; an arrogant menace.
Bräve, *a.* courageous; gallant; noble; fine.
Bräve, *n.* a brave man; an Indian warrior.
Bräve, *v. a.* to defy; to set at defiance.
Bräve'ly, *ad.* in a brave manner; finely.
Brä've-ry, *n.* courage; intrepidity; heroism.
Brä'vö, or **Brä'vö**, [*brä'vö*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *brä'vö*, *Sm. E. Wb.*] *n.* a daring villain; an assassin.
Brä-vu'ry, *n.* [*It.*] a kind of song requiring great
Bräwl, *v. a.* to quarrel noisily; to roar.
Bräwl, *v. a.* to drive or beat away.
Bräwl, *n.* a noisy quarrel; uproar: — *a* dance.
Bräwl'er, *n.* a wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Bräwl'ing, *n.* the act of quarrelling.
Bräwn, *n.* the hard flesh of a boar; a boar: — the muscular part of the body; the arm: — bulk.
Bräwn'er, *n.* a boar killed for the table.
Bräwn'i-näss, *n.* strength; hardness.
Bräwn'y, *a.* muscular; fleshy; hard; unfeeling.
Bräy, (*brä*) *v. a.* to pound, or grind small.
Bräy, *v. a.* to make a noise like an ass.
Bräy, *n.* the noise of an ass; a harsh cry.
Bräy'er, *n.* one that brays: — a pestle; an instrument to temper printer's ink with.
Bräy'ing, *n.* clamor; noise.
Bräze, *v. a.* to solder with brass; to harden.
Brä'zen, (*brä'zn*) *a.* made of brass: — impudent.
Brä'zen, (*brä'zn*) *v. a.* to be impudent.
Brä'zen-fäce, (*brä'zn-*) *n.* an impudent person.
Brä'zen-fäced, (*brä'zn-fäst*) *a.* impudent.
Brä'zen-ly, (*brä'zn-ly*) *ad.* in a bold manner.
Brä'zen-näss, (*brä'zn-*) *n.* brassiness; impudence.
Brä'zier, (*brä'zier*) *n.* a worker in brass: — a pan for coals: — written also *brazier*.
Brä-zil', [*brä-zil'*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *brä-zil'*, *P. Wb.*] *n.* a kind of wood for dyeing.
Brä'ch, (*bräch*) *n.* the act of breaking; a gap: — difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.
Brä'd, (*bröd*) *n.* food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.
Brä'd-cörn, *n.* corn of which bread is made.
Brä'dth, (*brödth*) *n.* measure from side to side.
Brä'k, (*bräk*) [*bräk*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *bräk*, *S. E.*] *v. a.* [*I* broke, (*brake*); *pp.* breaking, broken;] to part; to rend; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to crush; to shatter; to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard; to infringe, as a law.
Brä'k, (*bräk*) *v. a.* to part in two; to burst; to burst forth; to open, as the morning; to become bankrupt; to fail.
Brä'k, (*bräk*) *n.* a breach; an opening; a pause; a line drawn; a dash: — the dawn: — a fly-wheel.
Brä'k'er, (*bräk'er*) *n.* a person or thing that breaks; a wave broken by rocks.
Brä'k'fast, (*bräk'fast*) *n.* the first meal in the day. — *v. a.* to eat breakfast.
Brä'k'man, *n.* one who manages a break.
Brä'k'näck, (*bräk'näck*) *n.* a steep place.
Brä'k'wä'ter, (*bräk'wä'ter*) *n.* a wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.

Bräun, (*bräm*) *n.* the name of a fish.
Bräun, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) to clean a ship.
Bräust, (*bräst*) *n.* the middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; bosom; nipple; the heart; the conscience.
Bräust, (*bräst*) *v. a.* to meet in front.
Bräust'böne, *n.* the bone of the thorax.
Bräust'high, (*bräst'hil*) *a.* up to the breast.
Bräust'knöt, (*-nöt*) *n.* a knot worn on the breast.
Bräust'pin, *n.* a pin or brooch for the breast.
Bräust'plate, *n.* armor for the breast.
Bräust'plögh, (*bräst'plöu*) *n.* a plough or spade for paring turf, driven by the breast.
Bräust'work, (*bräst'wörk*) *n.* a work thrown round a fortified place; a parapet.
Bräuth, (*bräth*) *n.* the air drawn in and expelled by the lungs; life; respite; pause; breeze.
Bräuth'ble, *a.* that may be breathed.
Bräthe, *v. a.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it; to live; to take breath.
Bräthe, *v. a.* to exhale; to utter privately.
Bräth'er, (*bräth'er*) *n.* one who breathes.
Bräth'ing, *n.* aspiration; vent; an accent.
Bräth'ing-place, (*bräth'ing-pläs*) *n.* a pause.
Bräth'ing-time, *n.* a time to breathe or rest.
Bräth'less, *a.* out of breath; dead. [*sto*]
Bräc'cis, (*brät'che*) *n.* [*It.*] a kind of pudding.
Bräd, *i. & p.* from *Breed*.
Brä'ch, [*bräch*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *brä*, *E. K. Wb.*] *n.* the lower part of the body: — hinder part of a gun, and of any thing.
Brä'ch, *v. a.* to put into breeches.
Breech'less, (*brich'ez*, 38) [*brich'ez*, *W. E. Sm. R.*; *bräch'ez*, *P.*] *n. pl.* a garment worn by men.
Breed, *v. a.* [*i.* bred, *pp.* breeding, bred;] to produce; to give birth to; to educate; to bring up.
Breed, *v. a.* to be with young; to produce.
Breed, *n.* a kind; a family; progeny; a hatch.
Breed'er, *n.* the person or thing that breeds.
Breed'ing, *n.* education; manners; nurture.
Breeze, *n.* a gentle gale; a soft wind.
Breez'y, *a.* fanned with gales; full of gales.
Brest, *n.* (*Arch.*) the moulding of a column.
Bräth'ren, *n.* the plural of *Brother*. See *Broth*.
Brève, *n.* (*Mus.*) a short note of time. — [*Law*] short precept; a writ or brief.
Brä-vät', or **Brä-vät'**, [*brä-vät'*, *K. Sm. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a commission to an officer in the army which gives him a title at rank above his pay.
Brä-vä-ry, (*bräv'ya-ry*) *n.* an abridgment; epitome; a Romish priest's office-book.
Brä-vä'te, *n.* a short compendium; a brief.
Brä-vä'te, *v. a.* to abbreviate.
Brä-vä'ture, *n.* abbreviation.
Brä-vi'st', (*brä-vör*) *n.* small printing-type.
Brä-vi'ty, *n.* conciseness; shortness; brevity.
Brew, (*brä*) *v. a.* to make malt liquor; to plot.
Brew, (*brä*) *v. a.* to perform the act of brewing.
Brew, (*brä*) *n.* that which is brewed.
Brew'age, (*brä'aj*) *n.* a mixture; drink brewed.
Brew'er, (*brä'er*) *n.* one who brews.
Brew'er-y, (*brä'er-ry*) *n.* a place for brewing.
Brew'höuse, (*brä'höuse*) *n.* a house for brewing.
Brew'ing, (*brä'ing*) *n.* act of one who brews quantity brewed at once.
Brew'is, (*brä'is*) *n.* bread soaked in fat liquid.
Brä'r, *n.* See *Brier*.
Brä, *n.* a reward given to corrupt the conduct.
Brä, *v. a.* to give a bribe to; to gain by bribe.
Brä'er, *n.* one who gives bribes.

To break it in a thousand pieces —
Eight breaks in upon us

To be used in that best of schools.

It trikes him to pronounce against





Still down up to the brim.

It was brightening into meaning.

To bring my temper to conform to it.
— He was brought into collision. &
into view — from which they were
brought out.

brap, *n.* the crime of taking or giving bribes or rewards for bad practices.
brick, *n.* a mass of burnt clay: — a small loaf.
brick, *v. a.* to lay with bricks.
brickbat, *n.* a piece of brick.
brickbat, *n.* dust made by pounding bricks.
brickbat, (*bric'k'it*) *n.* a kiln to burn bricks.
bricklayer, *n.* one who lays bricks.
brickmaker, *n.* one who makes bricks.
brickwork, (*bric'k'wörk*) *n.* a laying of bricks.
bridal, *n.* a nuptial festival; a wedding.
bridal, *a.* belonging to a wedding; nuptial.
bride, *n.* a woman newly married or about to be married.
bride-bed, *n.* the marriage-bed.
bride-cake, *n.* a cake distributed at a wedding.
bride-chamber, *n.* the nuptial chamber.
bridegroom, *n.* a man newly married or about to be married.
bridemaid, *n.* she who attends upon the bride.
bride-man, *n.* he who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.
bride-well, *n.* a house of correction.
bridge, *n.* a pathway erected over a river, canal, &c.: — the upper part of the nose: — the support of the strings of a violin, &c.
bridge, *v. a.* to form a bridge over.
bridle, (*brí'dl*) *n.* the instrument by which a horse is governed; a restraint; a curb.
bridle, *v. a.* to put a bridle on; to restrain.
bridle, (*brí'dl*) *v. n.* to hold up the head.
bridler, *n.* one who bridges or restrains.
brief, (*brí'f*) *a.* short; concise; contracted.
brief, (*brí'f*) *n.* a writing; extract. — (*Law*) *a.* species of writ or precept; minutes of a case.
briefly, *ad.* in few words; concisely; quickly.
briefness, *n.* conciseness; shortness.
brim, *n.* a prickly shrub; the bramble.
brim, *a.* rough; full of briars.
brim, *n.* a place where briars grow.
brig, *n.* a light vessel with two masts.
brigade, (*Fr.*) a party or division of troops.
brigade, *v. a.* to form into a brigade.
brigadier, or **brigadier-general**, *n.* an officer who commands a brigade.
brigand, *n.* a robber; a freebooter.
brigantine, *n.* a coat of mail: — a brigantine.
brigantine, *n.* a light vessel; a small brig.
brill, (*brí'l*) *a.* shining; full of light; reflecting light; witty; acute; clear; splendid; lucid.
brilliant, (*brí'ta*) *v. a.* to make bright; to make gay or witty; to make illustrious.
brilliant, (*brí'ta*) *v. n.* to grow bright.
brilliantly, (*brí'te*) *ad.* in a bright manner.
brilliance, (*brí'tes*) *n.* lustre; acuteness.
brilliance, (*brí'te*) *n.* lustre; splendour.
brilliant, (*brí'te*) *a.* shining; sparkling.
brilliant, *n.* a diamond of the finest cut.
brill, *n.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse.
brim, *n.* the edge; the upper edge of any vessel; the bank of a fountain, river, or the sea.
brim, *v. a.* to fill to the top.
brim, *n.* to be full to the brim.
brimful, *a.* full to the top; quite full.
brim, *n.* a bowl full to the top.
brim, *n.* a full to the brim; brimful.
brimstone, *n.* a yellowish mineral; sulphur.
brim, *a.* of a varied color; streaked.
brim, *a.* a brindled or streaked color.
brim, *a.* spotted; brindled; streaked.
brine, *n.* water impregnated with salt; the sea.
brine, *n.* a reservoir of brine or salt water.
brine, *n.* a pit or reservoir of salt water.

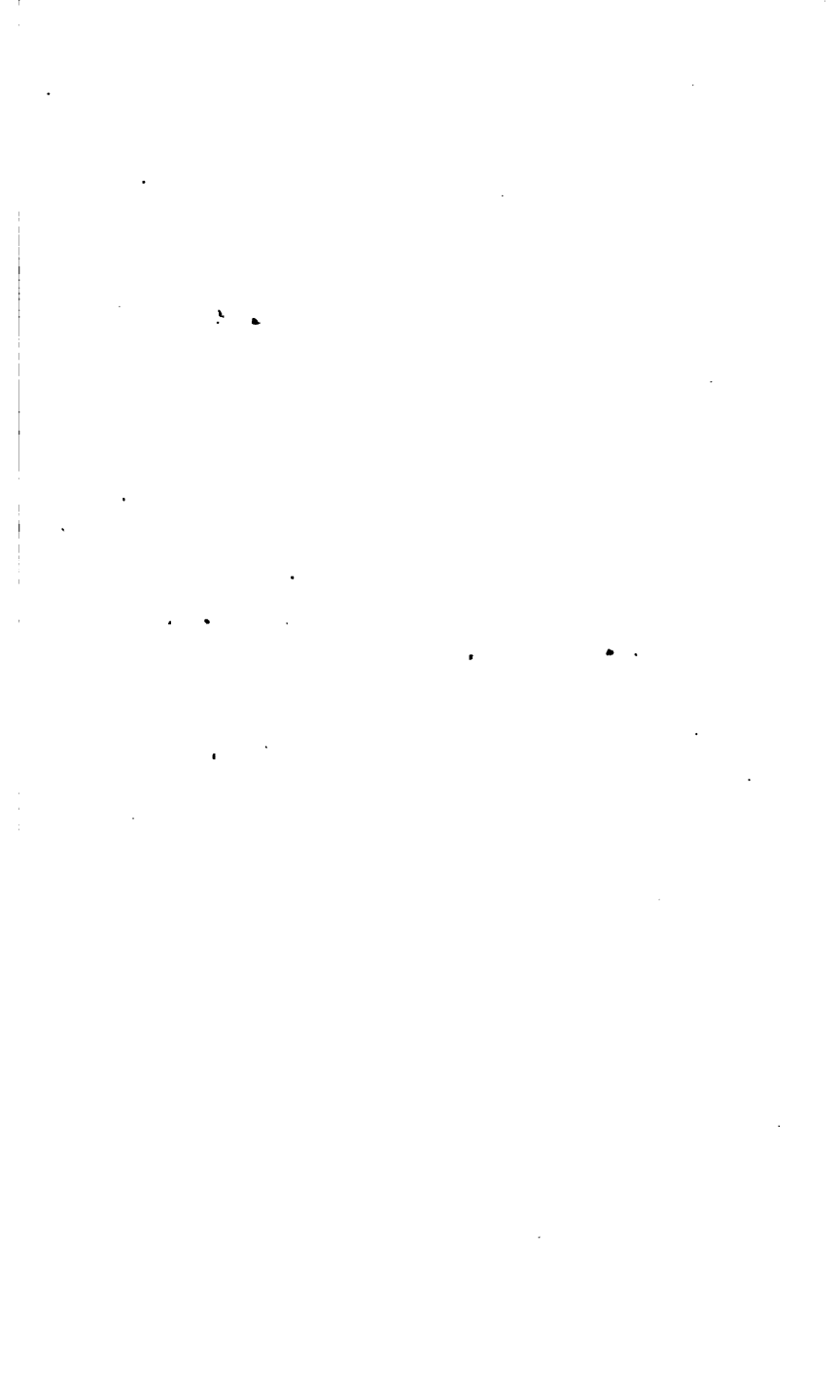
bring, *v. a.* [*i.* brought; *pp.* bringing, brought; to fetch from; to convey or carry to; to attract; to draw along; to induce; to prevail on.
bring, (*brí'ng*) *n.* production.
bring, (*brí'ng*) *n.* saltish; like brine.
bring, (*brí'ng*) *n.* tendency to saltiness.
brink, *n.* the edge of any place; a precipice.
bring, *n.* See *Bryony*.
brisk, *a.* lively; active; spirited; vivid.
brisk, *n.* the breast of an animal.
briskly, *ad.* in a brisk manner; actively.
briskness, *n.* liveliness; activity. [*back.*]
bristle, (*brí'st'l*) *n.* the stiff hair on a swine's.
bristle, (*brí'st'l*) *v. a.* to erect; to fix bristles to.
bristle, (*brí'st'l*) *v. n.* to stand erect, as bristles.
bristle, (*brí'st'l*) *a.* thick set with bristles.
bristly, *n.* a sort of mixed metal.
bristly, *a.* belonging to, or made in, Britain.
bristly, *n.* a native of Britain.
bristle, *a.* apt to break; easily broken; fragile.
bristleness, *n.* aptness to break.
brize, *n.* the gadfly: — land long uncultivated.
broach, (*brö'ch*) *n.* a spit. See *Brooch*.
broach, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce a vessel; to tap, to open any store; to let out; to give out.
broacher, *n.* one who broaches: — a spit.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *a.* wide; large; clear; open; bold; coarse; fulsome; not delicate. [*edge.*]
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *n.* an axe with a broad.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *n.* a method of sowing seeds by casting them abroad with the hand.
broader, *n.* a fine kind of woollen cloth.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *v. a.* to make broad.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *v. n.* to grow broad.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *ad.* in a broad manner.
broader, *n.* breadth; coarseness.
broader, *n.* the great official seal.
broader, *n.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns at once from the side of a ship. — (*Printing*) one side of a whole sheet of paper.
broader, (*brä'w'd*) *n.* a cutting sword, with a broad blade.
broader, *ad.* in the direction of the breadth.
broader, *n.* a kind of flowered stuff or cloth.
broader, or **broader**, *n.* profit gained by promoting bargains; dealing; hire; brokerage.
broader, (*brö'k'p*) *n.* [*It.*] a kind of cabbage.
brock, *n.* a badger; a brocket.
brock, *n.* a red deer, two years old.
brogan, *n.* a thick shoe; a brogue. [*lect.*]
brogue, (*brög*) *n.* a kind of shoe: — corrupt *dis-*
brogue, (*brög*) *n.* a maker of brogues.
brogue, *v. a.* to embroider. *Exodus*.
broil, *n.* a tumult; a quarrel; a disturbance.
broil, *v. a.* to cook by laying on the coals.
broil, *v. n.* to be on coals, or in the heat.
broiler, *n.* one who broils.
broke, *v. n.* to transact business for others. [*M*]
broke, *i.* from *Break*.
broken, (*brö'kn*) *p.* from *Break*.
broken, (*brö'kn*) *a.* having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite.
broken, (*brö'kn*) *a.* having diseased respiration.
broker, *n.* a factor; one who deals in money, &c.
brokerage, *n.* the pay or business of a broker.
brokerage, *n.* a brokerage.
bromine, *n.* (*Chem.*) a substance often extracted from bittern, or sea-water.
bronchial, *a.* relating to the windpipe.
bronchitis, *n.* inflammation of the bronchia, or membranes of the windpipe.
bronchitis, *n.* a tumor in the throat.

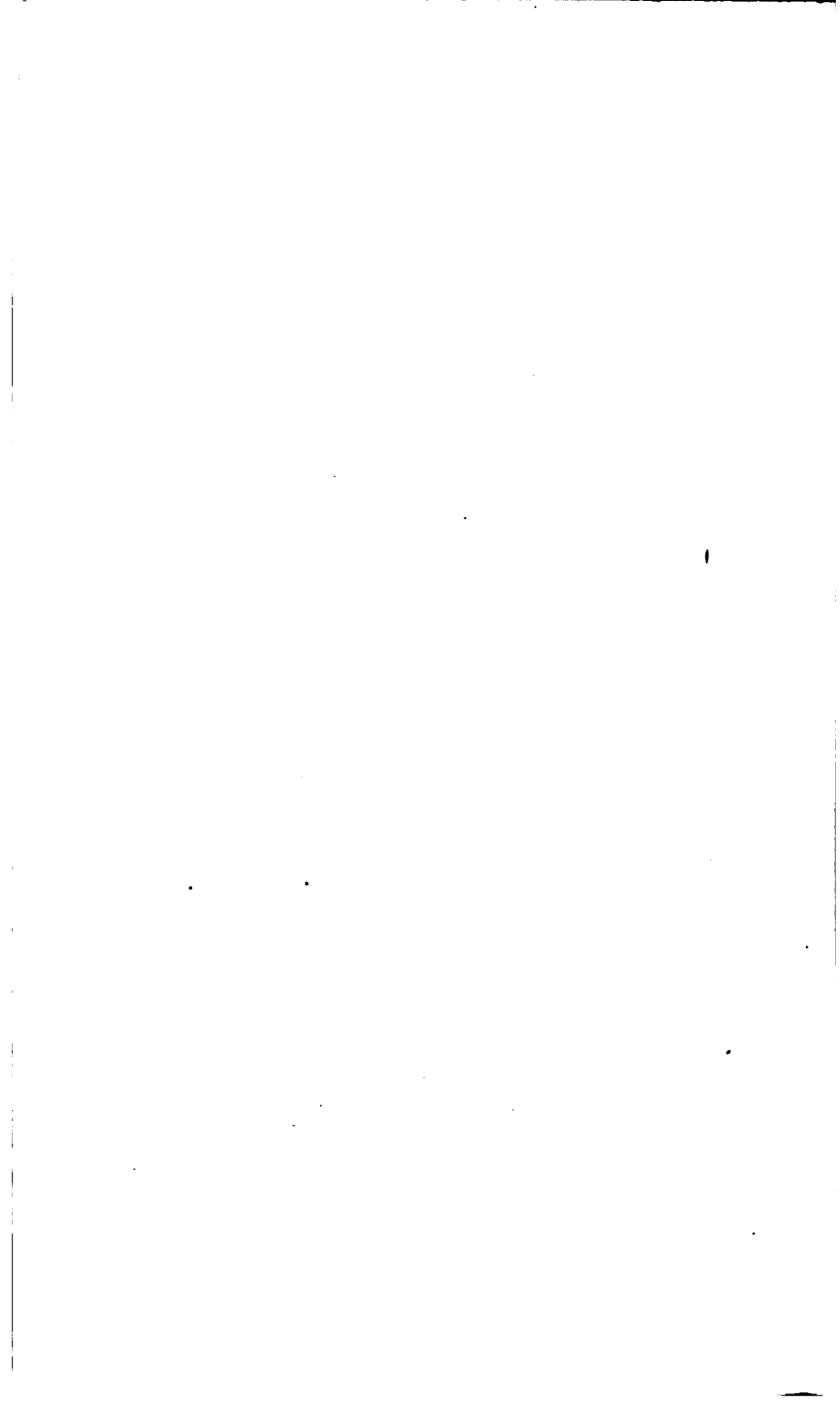
Brūn'-chō'-q-my, *n.* incision of the windpipe.
Brūn'-chō'-gy, *n.* a dissertation upon thunder.
***Brūnze**, or **Brūnze**, [brūnz, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; brūnz, *Sm. E. Wb.*; brūnz or brūnz, *K. R.*] *n.* a factitious metal compounded of copper and tin.
***Brūnze**, *v. a.* to harden or color like bronze.
***Brūch**, (brūch) [brōch, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; brōch, *S. P. F. K.*] *n.* a jewel; an ornament; a pin.
***Brūch**, (brūch) *v. a.* to adorn with jewels.
Brūd, *v. a.* to sit on eggs; to watch anxiously.
Brūd, *n.* offspring; progeny; the number of chickens hatched at once; a production.
***Brook**, (brūk, 51) [brūk, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; brūk, *S. W. E. Ja.*] *n.* a running water; a river.
***Brook**, (brūk) *v. a.* to bear; to endure. [*let.*]
Brōm, *n.* a small tree: — an instrument to sweep with; a besom.
Brōm, *v. a.* to clean a ship. See *Bream*.
Brōm'stick, *n.* the handle of a besom.
Brōm'y, *a.* full of broom; consisting of broom.
Brōth, (brāwth or brūth) [brōth, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; brāwth, *S. J. K. Wb.*] *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.
Brōth'el, *n.* a house of lewd entertainment.
Brōth'el-ter, *n.* one who frequents a brothel.
Brōth'er, *n.*; *pl.* brōth'ers, and brōth'ren; one born of the same parents; one of the same society; one closely united; an associate.
Brōth'er-hood, (brūth'er-hūd) *n.* the quality of being a brother; an association; a fraternity.
Brōth'er-ly, *a.* affectionate; like a brother.
Brōth'er-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a brother.
Brūght, (brāut) *i. & p.* from *Bring*.
Brū, *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead: — the edge of a bill; any high place.
Brū'beat, (brū'bet) *v. a.* to depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks; to bear down.
Brū'beat-ing, *n.* a depressing by stern looks.
Brū'brūd, (brū'brūd) *a.* crowned.
Brū'n, *a.* inclining to black or red; dark.
Brū'n, *n.* the name of a dark color.
Brū'n'ie, (brū'n'e) *n.* [Scotch] a spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.
Brū'n'ish, (brū'n'ish) *a.* tending to brown.
Brū'n'ness, *n.* a brown color.
Brū'n'-stud-y, *n.* gloomy meditation; revery.
Brū'se, *v. a.* to eat, as branches or shrubs.
Brū'se, *v. n.* to feed on browse or shrubs.
Brū'se, *n.* tender branches or shrubs.
Brū'in, *n.* a cant term for a bear.
Brū'se, *v. a.* to crush or mangle with blows.
Brū'se, *n.* a hurt from a heavy blow; a spot.
Brū'ser, *n.* one who bruises; a boxer.
Brū'n, (brū't) *n.* noise; report. — *v. a.* to report.
Brū'mal, *a.* belonging to the winter.
Brū-nette, (brū-nēt') *n.* [Fr.] a girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.
Brūnt, *n.* shock; violence; blow; stroke.
Brūsh, *n.* an instrument of hair to sweep or clean any thing; a pencil: — an assault: — a thicket; brushwood.
Brūsh, *v. a.* to clean, rub, or sweep with a brush; to paint with a brush; to skim lightly.
Brūsh, *v. n.* to move with haste; to fly over.
Brūsh'er, *n.* one who uses a brush.
Brūsh'wood, (brūsh'wūd) *n.* small bushes.
Brūsh'y, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush.
Brūsk, *a.* rude; abrupt in manner.
Brū'stle, (brū'stl) *n.* to rustle: — to vapor.
Brū'tal, *a.* like a brute; savage; cruel; churlish.
Brū'tal'ity, *n.* savageness; cruelty. [*brutal.*]
Brū'tal-ize, *v. n.* to grow brutal. — *v. a.* to make

Brū'tal-ly, *ad.* in a brutal manner; churlishly.
Brūte, *a.* senseless; savage; bestial; rough.
Brūte, *n.* an irrational animal; a beast; a savage.
Brū'ti-fy, *v. a.* to make or render brutish.
Brū'tish, *a.* bestial; savage; ferocious; gross.
Brū'tish-ness, *n.* quality of being brutish.
Brū'ton full'men, [L.] a harmless thunderbolt a loud but ineffectual menace.
Brū'o-ny, *n.* a wild, climbing plant.
Būb, *n.* a cant term for strong malt liquor.
Būb'ble, *n.* a water bladder; a cheat; a cally.
Būb'ble, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to run gently.
Būb'ble, *v. a.* to cheat; to impose upon.
Būb'bler, *n.* he or that which bubbles; a cheat.
Būb'ble, *n.* consisting of, or full of, bubbles.
Būb'by, *n.* a woman's breast. [*Low.*]
Bū'bō, [L.] *pl.* bū'bōes; a tumor in the groin armpit, &c.: — the horned owl.
Bū-bōn'-cēle, *n.* a kind of rupture in the groin.
Būc-ca-nēer, [Fr.] *n.* [boucanier, Fr.] one of the pirates that formerly infested the West Indies.
Būck, *n.* lye in which clothes are soaked and washed: — the male of certain animals, a deer, sheep, goats, &c.: — a dashing fellow.
Būck'bis-ket, *n.* the basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
Būck'bean, *n.* a sort of trefoll; bog-bean.
Būck'et, *n.* a vessel in which water is drawn.
Būck'ing-stōl, *n.* a washing-block.
Būc'kle, *n.* an instrument for fastening dress.
Būc'kle, (būc'kl) *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle.
Būck'ler, *n.* a kind of shield for the arm.
Būck'mast, *n.* the fruit of the beech-tree.
Būck'ram, *n.* a sort of stiffened linen cloth.
Būck'ram, *a.* stiff like buckram; precise.
Būck'skin, *n.* leather made of a buck's skin.
***Būck'stall**, *n.* a net to catch deer.
Būck'thorn, *n.* a shrub that bears cathartic berries.
Būck'wheat, *n.* a plant; a kind of grain. [*ries.*]
Bū-cō'l'ic, or **Bū-cō'l'i-cal**, *a.* pastoral.
Bū-cō'l'ic, *n.* a pastoral poem; a pastoral poet.
Būd, *n.* the first shoot of a plant; germ; gum.
Būd, *v. n.* to put forth shoots or buds.
Būd, *v. a.* to inoculate, as a tree or a plant.
Būddh'g, (bū'dh) *n.* an Asiatic, pagan deity.
Būddh'ism, (bū'dlzm) *n.* an Asiatic, pagan religion, whose followers are called *Buddhists*.
Būd'dle, *n.* a frame used in washing ore.
Būd'dle, *v. a.* to cleanse or wash, as ores.
Būdge, *v. n.* to stir; to wag; to move off.
Būdge, *a.* stiff; surly; rigid; swelling.
Būd'get, (būd'jet) *n.* a lag; a store or stock: — a statement respecting the public finances.
Būff, or **Būff'skin**, *n.* a sort of leather made of a buffalo's skin; a very light yellow; a military.
Būf'fā-lā, [It.] *n.* a kind of wild ox. [*coat.*]
Būf'fet, *n.* a blow with the fist or hand; a slap.
Būf'fē, *n.* [Fr.] a kind of cupboard.
Būf'fet, *v. a.* to strike with the hand; to box.
Būf'fet, *v. n.* to play a boxing-match; to box.
Būf'fē-head'ed, (būf'fē-hēd'ed) *a.* having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid.
Būf'fōn, *n.* a low jester; a droll; a mimic.
Būf'fōn'er-y, *n.* practice of a buffoon; low jests.
Būg, *n.* a bed-bug; an insect of various kinds.
Būg'bear, (būg'bār) *n.* a frightful object; a false or imaginary terror.
Būg'gy, *a.* abounding with bugs; full of bugs.
Būg'gy, *n.* a sort of chaise drawn by one horse.
Bū'gale, *n.* a shining bead of black glass; a sort of wild ox: — a bugle-horn: — a plant.
Bū'gale-hörn, *n.* a hunting-horn.
Bū'gless, *n.* a plant; the ox-tongue.

To brood over his resentment.
Herod Antipas own brother to Archelaus.

Βαδ, ὀφθαλμός. To bud, ἐνοφθαλμίζω.
Budding, ἐνοφθαλμισμός.





The burden of proof lies with him
who proposes an alteration, lies on the
accuser

Philosophers and students are merely
a useless burden upon the coachman.

His heart burned to relieve him

Bur'kane, (būr'stōn) *n.* a silicious stone.
Buld, (bild) *v. a.* [*i.* built or bulid; *pp.* bulid-
 ing, built or bulided;] to make, as an edifice
 or fabric; to erect; to construct; to raise.
Buld, (bild) *v. n.* to construct; to depend on.
Buld, (bild) *n.* structure; form; make.
Buld'er, (bild'er) *n.* one who builds.
Buld'ing, (bild'ing) *n.* a fabric; an edifice.
Bulb, *n.* a round root, as of an onion, lily, or
 Bulb'aceous, (bul-bā'shūs) *n.* bulbous. [*tulip.*
Bul'bed, or **Bulbed**, *a.* having bulbs; bulbous.
Bul'bous, *a.* having bulbs; protuberant.
Bul'ge, *n.* a leak; a protuberance. See *Bilge*.
Bul'ge, *v. a.* to take in water; to jut. See *Bilge*.
Bul'gry, *n.* a diseased, voracious appetite.
Bulk, *n.* magnitude; size; the mass; the main
 part: — a jutting out. [between two decks.
Bul'head, (būlk'hēd) *n.* a partition in a ship,
 Bul'h'e'ad, *n.* greatness in bulk or size.
Bulky, *a.* large: of great size.
Bull, *n.* the male of cattle; a sign of the zodiac:
 — a letter or edict of the pope: — a blunder.
Bul'bee, *n.* a sort of wild, sour plum.
Bul'berry, *n.* a collection of papal bulls.
Bull-bait'ing, *n.* a fight of bulls with dogs.
Bull'calf, (būl'kalf) *n.* a he-calf.
Bull'dog, *n.* a species of courageous dog.
Bul'let, *n.* a round ball of metal; shot.
Bul'let, or **Bul'le-tin**, (būl'et-tēn, *J. Ja. Sm.*
R.; būl'et-tā, *F. Wb.*; būl'tēn, *P.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] an
 official account of public news or events.
Bull'faced, (būl'fāst) *a.* having a large face.
Bull'fight, *n.* a combat with a bull.
Bull'finch, *n.* a bird of the sparrow kind.
Bull'frog, *n.* a large species of frog.
Bull'head, *n.* a fish: — a stupid fellow.
Bull'ion, (būl'yōn) [būl'yōn, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*
Sm.; būl'yōn, *S.*] *n.* gold or silver in mass.
Bull'lock, *n.* an ox; a castrated bull.
Bull'troat, *n.* a large kind of trout.
Bully, *n.* a noisy, quarrelsome fellow.
Bully, *v. a.* to overbear with menaces.
Bully, *v. n.* to bluster; to threaten.
Bulrush, *n.* a large rush growing by or in water.
Bul'til, *n.* bran of meal; a bolter-cloth.
Bul'werk, *n.* a fortification; a security.
Bum, *n.* the buttocks. — *v. n.* to make a noise.
Bum-bail'iff, *n.* an under bailiff. *Stat.*
Bum'bard, *n.* See *Bombard*.
Bum'blast, *n.* See *Bombast*.
Bum'ble-bee, *n.* a large bee; humblebee.
Bum'boat, *n.* a small, clumsy boat.
Bump, *n.* a swelling; a protuberance.
Bump, *v. n.* & *v. a.* to make a loud noise; to strike.
Bump'er, *n.* a cup or glass filled to the brim.
Bump'kin, *n.* a clown; a rustic.
Bunch, *n.* a cluster; a collection; a lump.
Bunch, *v. n.* to swell out in a bunch.
Bunch'y, *a.* growing in, or full of, bunches.
Bun'dle, *n.* a parcel bound together; a roll.
Bun'dle, *v. a.* to tie up in a bundle.
Bung, *n.* a stopper for a barrel or cask.
Bung, *v. e.* to stop a barrel or cask.
Bun'g-lōw, *n.* a thatched house in India.
Bun'hole, *n.* the hole at which the barrel is
 filled. [*filled.*
Bun'gle, *v. n.* to perform clumsily.
Bun'gle, *v. a.* to do clumsily; to botch.
Bun'gle, *n.* a botch; a gross blunder.
Bung'ler, *n.* a bad or awkward workman.
Bung'ling, *a.* clumsy; awkward.
Bunk, *n.* a case of boards for a bed: — a piece of
 timber crossing a sled. [*U. S.*]
Bun, *n.* a kind of sweet bread; a cake.

Bunt'ing, *n.* a bird: — a thin cloth or stuff.
***Buny**, (būy or būy) [būy, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*
 būy, *P. E. Ja.*] *n.* a piece of cork or wood
 floating on the water, to indicate shoals, &c.
***Būy**, *v. a.* to keep afloat. — *v. n.* to float.
***Būy'an-cy**, *n.* quality of being buoyant.
***Būy'ant**, *a.* floating; light; elastic. [*Burr.*
Būr, *n.* a rough, prickly head of a plant. See
Būr'den, or **Būr'then**, *n.* a load; what is borne.
Būr'den, (būr'dn) *v. a.* to load; to incumber.
Būr'den-some, *a.* heavy; grievous; severe.
Būr'dock, *n.* a plant; a troublesome weed.
Bureau, (bū-rō or bū-rō) [bū-rō', *S. W. P. J. E.*
F. Ja. K. Sm.; bū-rō, *Wb.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] pl. *Fr. bu-*
reaux; *Eng.* bū-reaux; a chest of drawers.
Būr'gage, *n.* (*Law*) a tenure proper to cities and
 towns, conferring the privileges of a burgess
Būr'ga-mōt, *n.* See *Bergamot*.
Būr'go-nēt, or **Būr'go-nēt**, *n.* a kind of helmet
Būr'gois, *n.* See *Bourgeois*.
Būr'gess, *n.* a citizen; a representative.
Būr'gess-ship, *n.* the quality of a burgess.
Būr'gh, (būrg) *n.* a corporate town or borough.
Būr'gh'ers, (būrg'er) *n.* a freeman; a citizen.
Būr'gh'er-ship, *n.* the privilege of a burgher.
Būr'glar, *n.* one guilty of burglary.
Būr'g-lar'i-ōus, *a.* relating to housebreaking.
Būr'g-lar-y, *n.* the crime of housebreaking by
 night, with an intent to steal.
Būr'g-mōt, *n.* a borough court.
Būr'g-māster, *n.* a magistrate in a Dutch city.
Būr'gō, (*Naut.*) oatmeal gruel made at sea.
Būr'grave, *n.* a governor of a castle or town.
Būr'gundy, *n.* wine made in Burgundy.
Būr'ial, (būr'ial) [būr'ial, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*;
 būr'ial, *S. E. K.*; būr'ial, *Ja.*] *n.* act of bury-
Būr'ial, *n.* a graving tool. [*ing*; a funeral.
Būr'ie, *v. a.* to murder in order to obtain a body
 for dissection. [*Modern.*]
Būr'l, *v. a.* to dress cloth as fullers do.
Būr'lace, *n.* a sort of grape.
Būr'ler, *n.* a dresser of cloth.
Būr'lésque, (būr'lēsk') *a.* ludicrous; sportive.
Būr'lésque, *n.* a ludicrous representation.
Būr'lésque, *v. a.* to turn to ridicule.
Būr'lēt'a, (*It.*) a comic or farical opera.
Būr'li-nēs, *n.* state of being burly; bluster.
Būr'ly, *a.* great in size; bulky; tumid; loud.
Būr'n, *v. a.* [*i.* burnt or burned; *pp.* burning,
 burnt or burned;] to consume with fire; to
 wound with fire; to scorch.
Būr'n, *v. n.* to be on fire; to be inflamed.
Būr'n, *n.* a hurt or effect caused by fire.
Būr'n'able, *a.* that may be burnt.
Būr'n'er, *n.* a person or thing that burns.
Būr'net, *n.* a perennial plant; an herb.
Būr'n'ing, *n.* inflammation; fire; flame.
Būr'n'ing, *a.* flaming; vehement; powerful.
Būr'n'ing-glass, *n.* a glass which condenses the
 sun's rays, and produces intense heat.
Būr'nish, *v. a.* to polish. — *v. n.* to grow bright.
Būr'nish, *n.* a gloss; brightness.
Būr'nish'er, *n.* a person or thing that
 urnishes.
Būrnt, *i. & p.* from *Burn*.
Būr'n, *n.* the lobe or lap of the ear. See *Bur*.
Būr'nel, *n.* a species of pear: — an insect.
Būr'nel-shot, *n.* a sort of case-shot.
Būr'rock, *n.* a small wear or dam for fishing.
Būr'row, *n.* a hole in the ground for rabbits, &c.
Būr'row, *v. n.* to lodge in holes in the ground.
Būr'sar, *n.* a treasurer in colleges, &c.
Būr'sar-ship, *n.* the office of bursar.
Būr'sa-ry, *n.* the treasury of a college.

burn, dir; mōve, nōr, sōn; būl, būr, rīle.—C, G, c, t, soft; L, S, c, t, hard; y as z; z as g;—this

press one's self with anything.
Byrce on
side there are none but us two here.
But matter but imperfectly receives ...

There is no book but what he can criticize.
— none so infamous but has somewhat to attract our
esteem.

It is a thousand to one but that you tre-
ment us with affectation — very few men but
could be fatigued after swimming study will.

You can hardly select one of them all, but
has had frequent offers of marriage — not one of
which, but contains all the good things that ever were said.

May the Devil sink me into flames, if the
French should come over, but our religion
would be utterly undone. — Nothing more is
required but publicity. — I make no doubt but that
the influence ...
Butler & cup, parpaxior.

By such parts of his work as have escaped
the wreck of time, it appears that

By all this difference we have the advantage
our savages.

By so much would they both be poorer
than by devoting themselves to it.

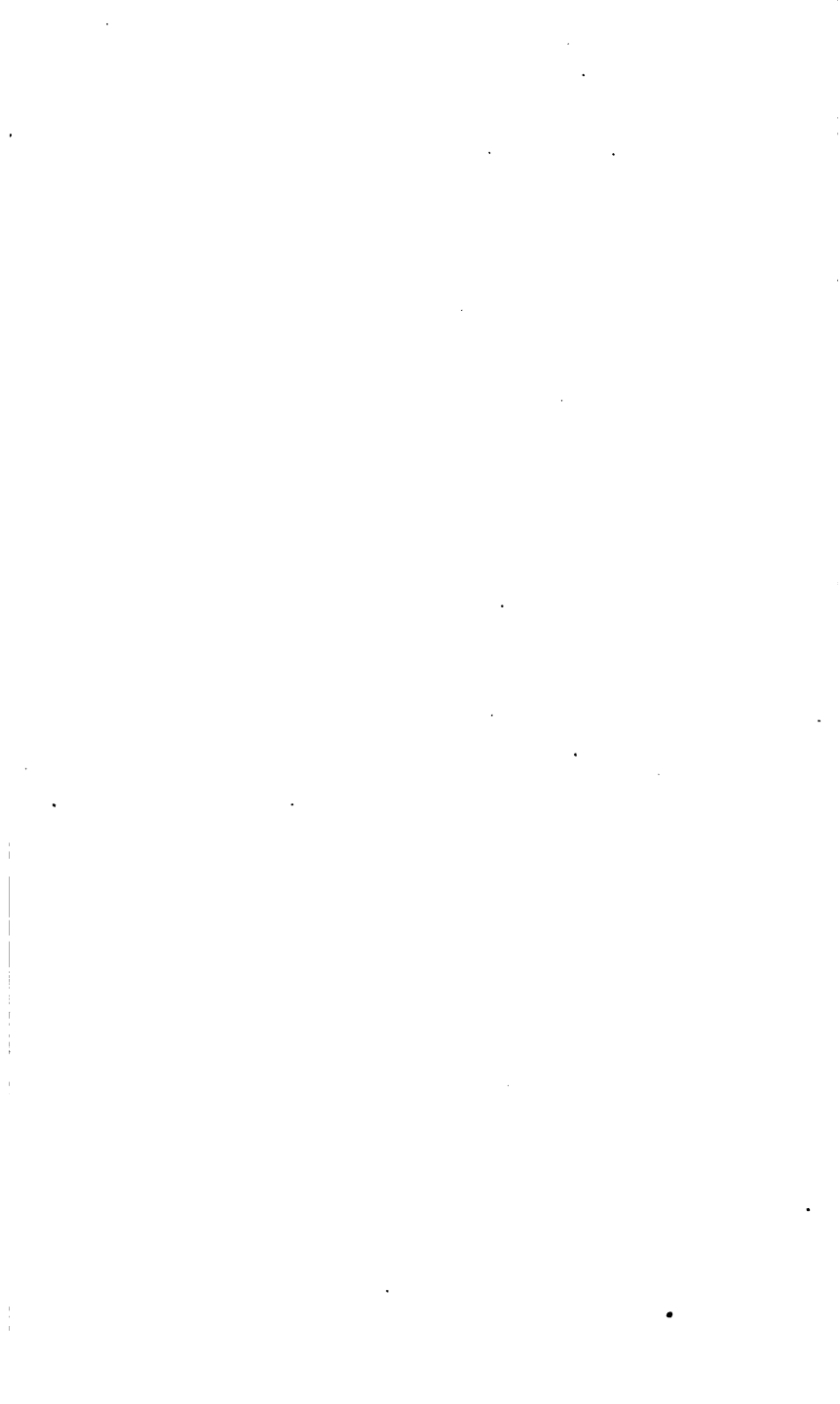
year by year. ~~Day by day~~ — every
other year.

Cabbage, κράμβη.

we could not think, but they would presently
pull us in pieces. — I would have staid, but
that I knew I had to go further to go.
And a hundred to one, but he lies down.

Now they cannot choose but see her.
It is at least two to one but
he is a greater blockhead.





Cāl'age, *n.* a genus of edible plants.
Cāl'age, *v. a.* to form a head, as a plant.
Cāl'age, *v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes.
Cāl'a, *n.* a room; an apartment; a cottage.
Cāl'a-boy, *n.* a waiting-boy in a ship.
Cāl'-sē, *n.* a closet; a set of boxes and drawers;
 — a room in which consultations are held;
 the collective body of ministers of state.
Cāl'-nēt-cōn'cil, *n.* a council of state.
Cāl'-sēt-mik'er, *n.* maker of fine wood-work.
Cāl'ie, *n.* a large rope to hold a ship at anchor.
Cāl'ied, (*kāl'bid*) *a.* fastened with a cable.
Cāl'ib, *v. a.* to roast meat in a certain mode.
Cāl'biē, *n.* (*Naut.*) the cook-room of a ship.
Cāl'bishe'd, (*kā-bish'it*) *a.* (*Her.*) represented as
 the head of an animal cut close.
Cabrio, *n.* See *Caprio*.
Cabrio, (*kāb'rē-q-lā'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a one-horse
 chaise or vehicle: — often shortened to *cab*.
Cāke, (*kāsh*) *n.* [*F.*] a hole dug in the ground
 for concealing and preserving goods or luggage.
Cāch'ete, or **Cā-chēc'ti-cal**, *a.* ill in body.
Cāchē, (*kāsh'ā'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a seal; a private letter.
Cāchē'y, (*kā-kēk'se*, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *kā-kē-*
chē, *W. J. F.*) *n.* ill state of body.
Cāch-in-nā'tion, *n.* a loud laughter. [*R.*]
Cā-cique, (*kā-ēk'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] See *Cazique*.
Cā'cle, *v. a.* to make a noise like a hen, &c.
Cā'cle, *n.* the noise of a hen or goose.
Cā'cler, *n.* a fowl that cackles; a tattler.
Cā'chym-y, *n.* ill state of the humors.
Cā-cā-mōn, *n.* an evil spirit.
Cā-cā'f'it, *n.* [*L.*] an incurable ulcer; a bad
 custom; a bad habit.
Cā-cāp'ny, *n.* a bad sound of words; discord.
Cā-cāch'ny, *n.* a corruption of art.
Cā-cā'p'ny, *n.* vicious nutrition.
Cā'cas, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *L. cāc'is*; *Eng. cāc'tus-ēg*;
 (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Cā-dā'p'rōs, *a.* like a dead body; ghastly.
Cā'dān, *n.* a kind of tape: — a worm or grub.
Cā'dāw, (*kā'd'dō*) *n.* a cough or jackdaw.
Cā'dēy, *n.* a small box for tea. [*lamb.*]
Cā'de, *a.* tame; bred by hand; as, — a "*cāde*
side, *n.* a cask; a herring-barrel.
Cā'dence, *n.* the fall of the voice in reading or
 speaking; modulation; tone or sound.
Cā'dent, *a.* falling down. [*Shak.*]
Cā'dē'z, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) a fall of the voice.
Cā'dē'r, *n.* [*Fr.*] a younger brother: — a volun-
 teer in the army; a pupil in a military school.
Cā'dē, *v. a.* to carry a burden. [*Local.*]
Cā'di, (*kā'dē*) *n.* a judge among the Turks.
Cā'dē-cūs, (*kā-dū'shūs*) *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's wand.
Cā'dē-c'ity, *n.* frailty; tendency to fall.
Cā'cūs, (*cā'she-qs*) *n.* [*L.*] a north-east wind.
Cā'cūs, *n.* See *Cereus* and *Cerulean*.
Cā'cū'q, (*cā-zū'q*) *n.* [*L.*] a metrical break,
 pause, or division, in a verse or line.
Cā'cū'q, (*cā-zū'q*) *a.* relating to the cæsura.
Cā'fē, (*kā'fā*) *n.* [*Fr.*] coffee; a coffee-house.
Cā'fēs, *n.* a Persian or Turkish garment.
Cā'g, *n.* a small barrel or cask; a keg. See *Keg*.
Cā'g, *n.* an inclosure for birds or beasts.
Cā'g, *v. a.* to enclose in a cage.
Cā'g, or **Cā'g'ue**, *n.* [*Fr.*] a skiff of a galley.
Cā'g, *n.* See *Kale*.
Cā'mā, (*kā'mān*) *n.* the American crocodile.
Cā'm, (*kā'm*) *n.* a heap of stones.
Cā'mōn, (*kā-mōn*) [*kā-mōn*, *P. E. F. Sm.*; *kā'-*
mōn, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a chest of bombs or pow-
 der; a wooden case or frame.
Cā'qā, *n.* a mean villain; a knave.

Cāl'tiff, *a.* base; knavish; servile.
Cā-jōle, *v. a.* to flatter; to soothe; to coax.
Cā-jōl'er, *n.* one who cajoles; a flatterer.
Cā-jōl'er-y, *n.* flattery; wheedling; deceit.
Cāke, *n.* a kind of delicate bread; a mass.
Cāke, *v. a.* to form into cake. — *v. n.* to harden
Cāl'a-bāsh, *n.* a species of large gourd.
Cāl'a-mān'cō, *n.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Cāl-y-miff'er-ōs, *a.* producing reeds.
Cāl'a-mine, *n.* native carbonate of zinc.
Cā-lām'i-tōs, *a.* full of calamity; miserable.
Cā-lām'i-tōs-nēs, *n.* distress; calamity.
Cā-lām'i-ty, *n.* misfortune; misery; distress.
Cāl'a-mūs, *n.* [*L.*] a sort of reed.
Cā-lāsh', *n.* an open carriage; a head-dress.
Cā-l-cā'rē-ōs, *a.* partaking of chalk or lime.
Cāl-cā-dāl'iq, *n.* a kind of Lisbon wine.
Cāl'cā-āt-ed, (*kāl'shē-āt-ed*) *a.* shod.
Cāl'cā-dō-ny, *n.* See *Chalcodony*.
Cāl'cā-nā-ble, or **Cāl'cī'nā-ble**, (*kāl'sē-nā-bl*, *Ja.*
K.; *kāl'sē'nā-bl*, *Sm.*; *kāl'sē'nā-bl*, *Wb.*) *a.*
 that may be calcined.
Cāl'cī-nāte, *v. a.* to calcine.
Cāl'cī-nā'tion, *n.* act of pulverizing by fire.
Cāl'cī'nā-tō-ry, [*kāl'sē'nā-tūr-ē*, *W. P. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *kāl'sē'nā-tūr-ē*, *S. Wb.*] *n.* a vessel used
 in calcination.
***Cāl'cīnē**, [*kāl'sēn*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *kāl'sēn*, *Wb.*] *v. a.* to burn to a powder.
***Cāl'cīnē**, *v. n.* to become a calx by heat.
Cāl-cōg'rā-phy, *n.* See *Chalcography*.
Cāl'cū-lā-ble, *a.* that may be computed.
Cāl'cū-lāte, *v. a.* to compute; to reckon.
Cāl'cū-lāte, *v. n.* to make a computation.
Cāl'cū-lā'tion, *n.* a computation; a reckoning
Cāl'cū-lā-tive, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cāl'cū-lā-tōr, *n.* a computer; a reckoner.
Cāl'cū-lā-tō-ry, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cāl'cū-lōse, or **Cāl'cū-lōs**, *a.* stony; gritty.
Cāl'cū-lō, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *cāl'cū-lī*; a calcareous con-
 cretion in the bladder; the stone.
Cāl'drōn, *n.* a pot; a boiler; a large kettle.
Cāl'ē-fāc'tion, *n.* the act of heating.
Cāl'ē-fāc'tive, *a.* that makes hot; calefactory.
Cāl'ē-fāc'tō-ry, *a.* that heats; heating.
Cāl'ē-fy, *v. a.* to grow hot. — *v. n.* to make hot.
Cāl'ēn-dēr, *n.* a yearly register; an almanac.
Cāl'ēn-dēr, *v. a.* to enter in a calendar.
Cāl'ēn-dēr, *v. a.* to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cāl'ēn-dēr, *n.* a hot-press; an engine to calen-
 der; a calender: — an Eastern dervise.
Cāl'ēn-drēr, *n.* one who calenders; a calender.
Cāl'ēndē, *n.* pl. the first days of every month in
 the ancient Roman calendar.
Cāl'ēn-tāre, *n.* a distemper incident to sailors
 in hot climates.
Cāl'f, (*kāf*) *n.*; pl. *cāl'ves*, (*kāvz*) the young of a
 cow; a dolt: — the thick part of the leg.
Cāl'f-ber, or **Cāl'f-bre**, (*kāl'f-bur*) *n.* [*calibre*, *Fr.*]
 the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Cāl'ice, (*kāl'is*) *n.* a cup. See *Chalice*.
Cāl'icē, *n.*; pl. *cāl'icē-ēg*; a stuff made of cot-
 ton. [*ton.*]
Cāl'icē, *a.* hot; burning.
Cāl'icē-ēg, or **Cāl'icē-nēs**, *n.* intense heat.
Cāl'icē-dict, *n.* a pipe to convey heat; a stove.
Cāl'iph, *n.* See *Caliph*.
Cāl'icē-gā'tion, *n.* darkness; cloudiness.
Cāl'icē-nōis, *a.* obscure; dim; dark.
Cāl'icē-nōis-nēs, *n.* darkness; obscurity.
Cāl'icē-rā-phy, *n.* See *Calligraphy*.
Cāl'icē-pēg, *n.* pl. compasses with bowed shanks.
Cāl'iph, *n.* a successor or vicar; a title of the
 successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

ān, ar; mōre, nīr, sēn; būll, būr, rūle—C, G, c, ē, soft; E, G, c, ē, hard; q as z; x as gz—chān

Cāl'jph-ete, *n.* the government of a caliph.
Cāl-jā-thēn'ics, *n. pl.* exercise for health, &c.
Cāl'j-ver, *n.* a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cāl'iz, or **Cāl'yz**, [kāl'iz, *P. Wb. Recs.*; kāl'iz, *E.*] *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Calk, (kāwk) *v. a.* to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Calk'er, (kāwk'er) *n.* one who calks — *calkin*.
Calkin, (kāl'kin or kāwk'in) *n.* a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *cawker*, and *cork*.
Call, *v. a.* to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, *v. n.* to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, *n.* an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, *n.* one who calls. [scold:
†**Cāl'let**, *n.* a trull or a scold. — *v. n.* to rail; to
†**Cāl'id'j-ty**, or **Cāl'id-nēs**, *n.* craftiness. [*R.*]
Cāl-i-graph'ic, *a.* relating to calligraphy.
Cāl-i-graph'phy, *n.* beautiful writing.
Cāl'ing, *n.* vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cāl-i-pāsh', *n.* terms of cookery in dressing a
Cāl-i-pōā', *n.* turtle.
Cāl-lō'i-ty, *n.* a hard swelling without pain.
Cāl'lot, *n.* a cap. See *Calotte*.
Cāl'lous, *a.* hard; indurated; insensible.
Cāl'lous-nēs, *n.* hardness; insensibility.
Cāl'lōw, (kāl'lō) *n.* unfledged; naked.
Cāl'lōw, *n.* [*L.*] an induration; a hardness.
Cāl'm, (kām) *a.* quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cāl'm, (kām) *n.* serenity; quiet; repose.
Cāl'm, (kām) *v. a.* to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cāl'm'ly, (kām'le) *ad.* serenely; quietly.
Cāl'm'nēs, (kām'nēs) *n.* tranquillity; mildness.
Cāl'm'y, (kām'e) *a.* calm; quiet. *Pope*.
Cāl'q-mēl, *n.* a chloride of mercury.
Cāl-rō'i-ty, *n.* principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cāl-rō'i'ic, *a.* causing heat; heating. [heat.
Cāl-rō-i-m'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure
Cāl-rō'te, (kāl-rō't) *n.* [*Fr.*] a cap or colt of hair.
Cāl-rō'y'er, *n.* a monk of the Greek church.
Cāl'trop, *n.* a military instrument made with
Cāl'throp, *n.* four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cāl'y-mēt, *n.* an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Cāl'ūm-ni-āte, *v. a.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Cāl'ūm-ni-ā'tion, *n.* false accusation; slander.
Cāl'ūm-ni-ā-tōr, *n.* a slanderer.
Cāl'ūm-ni-ā-to-ry, **Cāl'ūm-ni-ōūs**, *a.* slanderous.
Cāl'ūm-ny, *n.* slander; false accusation; abuse.
Cāl'v, (kāv) *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.
Cāl'vin-ism, *n.* the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cāl'vin-ist, *n.* an adherent to Calvinism.
Cāl'vin-ist'ic, *a.* relating or adhering to Cal-
Cāl'vin-ist'ic-al, *n.* vin or Calvinism.
Cāl'x, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cāl'cēs*; *Eng.* *cāl'cēs*; lime
or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
Cāl'y-cle, (kāl'e-kil) *n.* a row of leaflets. [*Eng.*
Cāl'yz, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cāl'y-cēs*; *Eng.* *cāl'yx-ēs*;
(*Bot.*) a flower-cup.
Cā-mā'ied, (kā-mā'yā) *n.* a cameo.
Cām'bist, *n.* a person skilled in exchanges.
Cām'b'let, *n.* See *Camlet*.
Cām'brel, *n.* a crooked stick or piece of iron to
hang meat on, gambrel. [*ruffies*, &c.
Cām'bric, *n.* fine, white linen or cotton, used for
Caine, *i.* from *Come*.
Cām'cl, *n.* a large quadruped: — a machine.
Cā-mēl'ō-pārd, or **Cām'el'ō-pārd**, [kā-mēl'ō-pārd,
W. P. Ja.; kā-mēl'ō-pārd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a
tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cām'ē-ō, *n.*; *pl.* *cām'ē-ōs*; a kind of onyx; a
precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
signs engraved on it in brass-relief.

Cām'ē-rq qō-scl'rq, *n.* [*L.*] an optical machine
used in a darkened room, for throwing images
of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cām'ē-rāte, *v. a.* to ceil or vault. [*R.*]
Cām'ē-rā'tion, *n.* a vaulting or arching. [*R.*]
Cām'ē-sā'dō, [kā-m'ē-sā'dō, *S. W. P. Ja.*; kā-m
ē-sā'dō, *Ja.*] *n.* an attack made in the dark.
Cām'et, *n.* a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.
Cām'ē-mle, *n.* an odoriferous plant.
Cām'ōys, *a.* flat; depressed: — used of the nose.
Cām'p, *n.* the order of tents; a place of the
camping of an army.
Cām'p, *v. n.* See *Encamp*.
Cām-paign', (kā-m-pān') *n.* a large, open coun-
try: — the time an army keeps the field in on
year.
Cām-paign', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign.
Cām-pāign'er, (kā-m-pān'er) *n.* an old soldier.
Cām-pān'i-fōrm, *a.* having the shape of a bell.
Cām-pā-nō'ō-gy, *n.* the art of ringing bells.
Cām-pān'y-lā, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) the bell-flower.
Cām-pān'y-late, *a.* campaniform; bell-shaped.
Cām-pān'tral, *a.* growing in fields.
Cām-phāne', *n.* pure oil of turpentine.
Cām'phor, *n.* a resin, or concrete, fragrant juice
of a tree: — formerly written *camphire*.
Cām'phō-rāte, *a.* impregnated with cam-
Cām'phō-rāt-ed, *n.* phor.
Cām'phor-trēē, *n.* a tree found in Borneo, &c.
Cām'ping, *n.* the act of playing at foot-ball.
Cān, *n.* a metal cup or vessel for liquors.
Cān, *v. n.* [*i.* could; *to be able*. — *It is used* in
forming the potential mood; as, "*I can do it*."
Cā-nā'ille, (kā-nāl') *n.* [*Fr.*] the lowest of the
people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.
Cā-nāl', *n.* a watercourse made by art; a pas-
sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of an
animal.
Cān'al-cōal, [kān'al-kōl, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kēn'al
kōl, *J. W.*] *n.* a kind of coal; cannel-coal.
Cā-nā'ry, *n.* wine brought from the Canaries
sack: — an old dance.
Cā-nā'ry-bird, *n.* a singing-bird. [*ate*
Cān'cel, *v. a.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate.
Cān'cel-lā'rē-ate, *a.* relating to a cancellor.
Cān'cel-lit-ed, *a.* cross-barred, like network.
Cān'cel-lā'tion, *n.* act of expunging.
Cān'cer, *n.* a crab-fish; the sign of the summer
solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore.
Cān'cer-āte, *v. n.* to become a cancer.
Cān'cer-ā'tion, *n.* act of growing cancerous.
Cān'cer-ōūs, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cān'cer-ōūs-nēs, *n.* state of being cancerous.
Cān'cri-fōrm, *a.* like a cancer; cancerous.
Cān'crine, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cān-de-lā'brym, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cān-de-lā'bry*
Eng. *cān-de-lā'brym*; a branched candlestick
Cān'dent, *a.* hot; glowing with heat.
Cān'did, *a.* fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Cān'di-date, *n.* a competitor; one who proposes
himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Cān'did-ly, *ad.* in a candid manner; fairly.
Cān'did-nēs, *n.* ingenuousness; candor.
Cān'dle, *n.* a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Cān'dle-hōld-er, *n.* a holder of a candle.
Cān'dle-light, *n.* the light of a candle.
Cān'dle-mas, *n.* the feast of the purification of
the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with
lights.
Cān'dle-stick, *n.* an instrument to hold candles.
Cān'dor, *n.* [*L.*] frankness; openness; fairness.
Cān'dy, *v. a.* to conserve, as sugar, or with
sugar.

This opinion has been called in question

More proud of being called from the
petty state that gives them birth, than
by the more well-known title of German.
— my attention was called off to an object —
the papers called for. — we are called upon
to investigate — they called upon him to callous to

Camomile, χαμαίμηλον.

To break camp. He broke up his camp

It is difficult to perceive how it can
have been used

The Candidates for fame







Cál'age, *n.* a genus of edible plants.
Cál'age, *v. n.* to form a head, as a plant.
Cál'age, *v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes.
Cál'in, *n.* a room; an apartment; a cottage.
Cál'in-bóy, *n.* a waiting-boy in a ship.
Cál'mét, *n.* a closet; a set of boxes and drawers;
 — a room in which consultations are held;
 the collective body of ministers of state.
Cál'péi-cóu/cil, *n.* a council of state.
Cál'péi-mik'er, *n.* maker of fine wood-work.
Cál'pe, *n.* a large rope to hold a ship at anchor.
Cál'blad, (*ká'bid*) *n.* fastened with a cable.
Cál'bóy, *n.* a. to roast meat in a certain mode.
Cál'bóse, *n.* (*Naut.*) the cook-room of a ship.
Cál'bished', (*ká'boisht'*) *a.* (*Her.*) represented as
 the head of an animal cut close.
Cabrole, *n.* See *Carriole*.
Cabriolet, (*káb'ri-p-ó-lá'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a one-horse
 chaise or vehicle: — often shortened to *cab*.
Cáke, (*kásh*) *n.* [*F.*] a hole dug in the ground
 for concealing and preserving goods or luggage.
Cá'ché'tic, or **Cá'ché'ti-cal**, *n.* ill in body.
Cá'phet, (*kásh'á'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a seal; a private letter.
Cá'chér'y, (*ká-kék'se*, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *kák'-*
ké-se, *W. J. F.*) *n.* ill state of body.
Cá'ch-pá-ná'tion, *n.* a loud laughter. [*R.*]
Cá'clue, (*ká-ek'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] See *Carrique*.
Cá'ckle, *v. n.* to make a noise like a hen, &c.
Cá'ckle, *n.* the noise of a hen or goose.
Cá'ck'ler, *n.* a fowl that cackles; a tattler.
Cá'ch-yá-y, *n.* ill state of the humors.
Cá'c-d'á-món, *n.* an evil spirit.
Cá'c-p'á'ch, *n.* [*L.*] an incurable ulcer; a bad
 custom; a bad habit.
Cá'coph'ny, *n.* a bad sound of words; discord.
Cá'c-té'ch-ny, *n.* a corruption of art.
Cá'c-tó'p-ny, *n.* vicious nutrition.
Cá'cus, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L. cá'ci*; *Eng. cá'cus-çç*;
 (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Cá'dér-er-ó's, *a.* like a dead body; ghastly.
Cá'dés, *n.* a kind of tape: — a worm or grub.
Cá'dów, (*kád'dó*) *n.* a chough or jackdaw.
Cá'd'y, *n.* a small box for tea. [*lamb.*]
Cá'de, *a.* tame; bred by hand; as, — a "cade"
Cá'de, *n.* a cask; a herring-barrel.
Cá'dence, *n.* the fall of the voice in reading or
 speaking; modulation; tone or sound.
Cá'dent, *a.* falling down. *Shak.*
Cá'dér'ny, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) a fall of the voice.
Cá'dér', *n.* [*Fr.*] a younger brother: — a volun-
 teer in the army; a pupil in a military school.
Cá'dge, *v. a.* to carry a burden. [*Local.*]
Cá'di, (*ká'de*) *n.* a judge among the Turks.
Cá'dí-cous, (*ká-dú'shus*) *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's wand.
Cá'di-cy, *n.* frailty; tendency to fall.
Cá'd-çç, (*ká'd-çç*) *n.* [*L.*] a north-east wind.
Cá'dé, *n.* See *Cervile* and *Cerulean*.
Cá'd-ré, (*ká-ré*) *n.* [*L.*] a metrical break,
 pause, or division, in a verse or line.
Cá'd-rá', (*ká-rá'*) *n.* a. relating to the cæsura.
Cá'dí, (*ká'dí*) *n.* [*Fr.*] coffee; a coffee-house.
Cá'dí's, *n.* a Persian or Turkish garment.
Cá'd, *n.* a small barrel or cask; a keg. See *Keg*.
Cá'd, *n.* an inclosure for birds or beasts.
Cá'd, *v. a.* to enclose in a cage.
Cá'd, or **Cá'd-gue**, *n.* [*Fr.*] a skiff of a galley.
Cá'd, *n.* See *Kale*.
Cá'dman, (*ká'mán*) *n.* the American crocodile.
Cá'dm, (*ká'dm*) *n.* a heap of stones.
Cá'd-són', (*ká-són'*) [*ká-són'*, *P. E. F. Sm.*; *ká'-*
te-són, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a chest of bombs or pow-
 der; a wooden case or frame.
Cá'dill, *n.* a mean villain; a knave.

Cál'tiff, *a.* base; knavish; servile.
Cá-jó'e, *v. a.* to flatter; to soothe; to coax.
Cá-jól'er, *n.* one who cajoles; a flatterer.
Cá-jól'er-y, *n.* flattery; wheedling; deceit.
Cá'ke, *n.* a kind of delicate bread; a mass.
Cá'ke, *v. a.* to form into cake. — *v. n.* to harden
Cál'á-básh, *n.* a species of large gourd.
Cál'á-mán'cò, *n.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Cál'á-mif'er-ó's, *a.* producing reeds.
Cál'á-míne, *n.* native carbonate of zinc.
Cá-lám'i-tó's, *a.* full of calamity; miserable.
Cá-lám'i-tó's-néss, *n.* distress; calamity.
Cá-lám'i-ty, *n.* misfortune; misery; distress.
Cál'á-mús, *n.* [*L.*] a sort of reed.
Cá-lásh', *n.* an open carriage; a head-dress.
Cá-lá-ré-ó's, *a.* partaking of chalk or lime.
Cál'çá-vál'ly, *n.* a kind of Lisbon wine.
Cál'çá-át-ed, (*kál'shé-át-ed*) *a.* shod.
Cál'çá-dó-ny, *n.* See *Chalcodony*.
Cál'çá-ná-ble, or **Cál'çá-ná-ble**, (*kál'sé-ná-bl*, *Ja.*
K.; *kál'sí-ná-bl*, *Sm.*; *kál'sín'á-bl*, *Wb.*) *a.*
 that may be calcined.
Cál'çá-náte, *v. a.* to calcine.
Cál'çá-ná'tion, *n.* act of pulverizing by fire.
Cál'çá-ná-tó-ry, [*kál'sín'á-tó-ry*, *W. P. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *kál'sín'á-tó-ry*, *S. Wb.*] *n.* a vessel used
 in calcination.
***Cál'çíne'**, [*kál'sín'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *kál'sín*, *Wb.*] *v. a.* to burn to a powder.
***Cál'çíne'**, *v. a.* to become a calx by heat.
Cál'çó'g-rá-phy, *n.* See *Chalcography*.
Cál'çy-lá-ble, *a.* that may be computed.
Cál'çy-láte, *v. a.* to compute; to reckon.
Cál'çy-láte, *v. n.* to make a computation.
Cál'çy-lá'tion, *n.* a computation; a reckoning
Cál'çy-lá-tive, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cál'çy-lá-tor, *n.* a computer; a reckoner.
Cál'çy-lá-tó-ry, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cál'çy-ló'se', or **Cál'çy-ló'se'**, *a.* stony; gritty.
Cál'çy-ló'se', *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *cál'çy-ló'se'*; a calcareous con-
 cretion in the bladder; the stone.
Cál'drón, *n.* a pot; a boiler; a large kettle.
Cál'ç-fá'ct-ion, *n.* the act of heating.
Cál'ç-fá'ct-ive, *a.* that makes hot; calefactory.
Cál'ç-fá'ct-ó-ry, *a.* that heats; heating.
Cál'ç-fy, *v. n.* to grow hot. — *v. a.* to make hot.
Cál'ç'en-dár, *n.* a yearly register; an almanac.
Cál'ç'en-dár, *v. a.* to enter in a calendar.
Cál'ç'en-dér, *v. a.* to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cál'ç'en-dér, *n.* a hot-press; an engine to calem-
 der; a calender: — an Eastern dervise.
Cál'ç'en-dér, *n.* one who calenders; a calender.
Cál'ç'end, *n. pl.* the first days of every month in
 the ancient Roman calendar.
Cál'ç'en-túre, *n.* a distemper incident to sailors
 in hot climates.
Cál'f, (*káf*) *n.*; *pl.* *cál'fves*, (*kávz*) the young of a
 cow; a dolt: — the thick part of the leg.
Cál'i-bér, or **Cál'i-bre**, (*kál'ç-búr*) *n.* [*calibre*, *Fr.*]
 the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Cál'ice, (*kál'is*) *n.* a cup. See *Chalice*.
Cál'icó, *n.*; *pl.* *cál'ic-çç*; a stuff made of cot-
 ton.
Cál'id, *a.* hot; burning.
†Cál'id'i-ty, or **†Cál'id-néss**, *n.* intense heat.
Cál'i-dúct, *n.* a pipe to convey heat; a stove.
Cál'ijf, *n.* See *Caliph*.
Cál-i-gá'tion, *n.* darkness; cloudiness.
Cá-lig'i-noús, *a.* obscure; dim; dark.
Cá-lig'i-noús-néss, *n.* darkness; obscurity.
Cá-lig'rá-phy, *n.* See *Calligraphy*.
Cál'i-per, *n. pl.* compasses with bowed shanks.
Cál'iph, *n.* a successor or vicar; a title of the
 successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

calm, str; móve, nór, són; bóll, búr, rúle.—*C, Ç, ç, ğ, soft; E, G, ç, ğ, hard; q as z; x as ç*—*this*

Cāl'ph-āte, *n.* the government of a caliph.
Cāl-jā-thān'ca, *n. pl.* exercise for health, &c.
Cāl'j-vep, *n.* a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cāl'iz, or **Cāl'lyz**, [kāl'iz, *P. Wb. Recs.*; kāl'iz, *E.*] *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Calk, (kālwk) *v. a.* to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Calk'er, (kālwk'er) *n.* one who calks — calkin.
Calkin, (kāl'kin or kāk'w'in) *n.* a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *casker*, and *cork*.
Call, *v. a.* to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, *v. a.* to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, *n.* an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Cāl'er, *n.* one who calls. [*scold*:
†Cāl'let, *n.* a trill or a scold. — *v. n.* to rail; to
†Cāl'id'ity, or **Cāl'id-nēm**, *n.* craftiness. [*R.*]
Cāl'i-grāph'ic, *a.* relating to calligraphy.
Cāl'ig-rā-phy, *n.* beautiful writing.
Cāl'ing, *n.* vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cāl'i-pāsh', { *n.* terms of cookery in dressing a
Cāl'i-pāsh', { turtle.
Cāl-lōw'ity, *n.* a hard swelling without pain.
Cāl'lot, *n.* a cap. See *Calotta*.
Cāl'loys, *a.* hard; indurated; insensible.
Cāl'loos-nēs, *n.* hardness; insensibility.
Cāl'lōw, (kāl'lo) *a.* unfledged; naked.
Cāl'lus, *n.* [*L.*] an induration; a hardness.
Cāl'm, (kām) *a.* quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cāl'm, (kām) *n.* serenity; quiet; repose.
Cāl'm (kām) *v. a.* to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cāl'm'ly, (kām'le) *ad.* serenely; quietly.
Cāl'm'nēs, (kām'nēs) *n.* tranquillity; mildness.
Cāl'm'y, (kām'e) *a.* calm; quiet. *Pope*.
Cāl'q-mēl, *n.* a chloride of mercury.
Cā-lōr'ic, *n.* principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cāl'q-rif'ic, *a.* causing heat; heating. [*heat*.
Cāl'q-rim'q-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure
Cā-lōtte', (kāl'lo) *n.* [*Fr.*] a cap or coil of hair.
Cā-B'y'er, *n.* a monk of the Greek church.
Cāl'trop, { *n.* a military instrument made with
Cāl'trop, { four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cāl'y-mēt, *n.* an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Cā-lūm'nj-āte, *v. a.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Cā-lūm-nj-ā'tiōn, *n.* false accusation; slander.
Cā-lūm'nj-ā-tōr, *n.* a slanderer.
Cā-lūm'nj-ā-tō-ry, **Cā-lūm'nj-ōūs**, *a.* slanderous.
Cāl'ym-ny, *n.* slander; false accusation; abuse.
Calve, (kāv) *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.
Cāl'vin-ism, *n.* the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cāl'vin-ist, *n.* an adherent to Calvinism.
Cāl'vin-ist'ic, { *a.* relating or adhering to Cal-
Cāl'vin-ist'ic, { vin or Calvinism.
Cāl'x, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cāl'cēs*; *Eng.* *cāl'x*; lime
 or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
Cāl'y-cle, (kāl'q-kl) *n.* a row of leaflets. [*Ing.*
Cāl'yz, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cāl'y-cēs*; *Eng.* *cāl'yx*; *q;*
(Bot.) a flower-cup.
Cā-mā'icē, (kāmā'yē) *n.* a cameo.
Cām'bist, *n.* a person skilled in exchanges.
Cām'b'let, *n.* See *Camlet*.
Cām'brēl, *n.* a crooked stick or piece of iron to
 hang meat on, a gambrel. [*ruffles*, &c.
Cām'bric, *n.* fine, white linen or cotton, used for
 Caine, *i.* from *Come*.
Cām'el, *n.* a large quadruped: — a machine.
Cā-mēl'q-pārd, or **Cām'el'q-pārd**, [kāmēl'q-pārd,
W. P. Ja.; kāmēl'q-pārd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a
 tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cām'q-ō, *n.*; *pl.* *Cām'q-ōs*; a kind of onyx; a
 precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
 signs engraved on it in bass-relief.

Cām'q-rā qō-act'ra, *n.* [*L.*] an optical machine
 used in a darkened room, for throwing images
 of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cām'q-rāte, *v. a.* to ceil or vault. [*R.*]
Cām'q-rā'tiōn, *n.* a vaulting or arching. [*R.*]
Cām'q-sā'dō, [kām'q-sā'dō, *S. W. P. Sm.*; kām'
 q-sā'dō, *Ja.*] *n.* an attack made in the dark.
Cām'let, *n.* a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.
Cām'q-mtle, *n.* an odoriferous plant.
Cā'moys, *a.* flat; depressed: — used of the nose
 of a tent.
Cāmp, *n.* the order of tents; a place of the en-
 camping of an army.
Cāmp, *v. n.* See *Encamp*.
Cām-pāign', (kām-pān') *n.* a large, open coun-
 try: — the time an army keeps the field in a
 year.
Cām-pāign', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign.
Cām-pāign'er, (kām-pān'er) *n.* an old soldier.
Cām-pān'i-fōrm, *a.* having the shape of a bell.
Cām-pā-nōl'q-gy, *n.* the art of ringing bells.
Cām-pān'q-lā, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) the bell-flower.
Cām-pān'q-late, *a.* campaniform; bell-shaped.
Cām-pān'trāl, *a.* growing in fields.
Cām-phēne, *n.* pure oil of turpentine.
Cām'phor, *n.* a resin, or concrete, fragrant juv-
 of a tree: — formerly written *camphire*.
Cām-phō-rāte, { *a.* impregnated with cam
Cām-phō-rāte, { phor.
Cām-phōr-trēē, *n.* a tree found in Borneo, &c.
Cāmp'ing, *n.* the act of playing at foot-ball.
Cān, *n.* a metal cup or vessel for liquors.
Cān, *v. n.* [*i.* could;] to be able. — It is used i
 forming the potential mood; as, "I can do it."
Cā-nā'ile, (kā-nāl') *n.* [*Fr.*] the lowest of th
 people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs
Cā-nāl', *n.* a watercourse made by art; a pa-
 sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of a
 animal.
Cān'āl-cōal, [kān'āl-kōl, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kēn'
 kōl, *J. W.*] *n.* a kind of coal; cannel-coal.
Cā-nā'ry, *n.* wine brought from the Canaries
 sack: — an old dance.
Cā-nā'ry-bīrd, *n.* a singing-bird. [*ate*
Cān'cēl, *v. a.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate
Cān-cēl-lā'rē-āte, *a.* relating to a cancellor.
Cān-cēl-lāt-ed, *a.* cross-barred, like network.
Cān-cēl-lā'tiōn, *n.* act of expunging.
Cān'cer, *n.* a crab-fish; the sign of the summer
 solstice: — a scurvy, livid tumor or sore.
Cān-cēp-āte, *v. n.* to become a cancer.
Cān-cēp-ā'tiōn, *n.* act of growing cancerous.
Cān-cēp-ōūs, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cān-cēp-ōūs-nēs, *n.* state of being cancerous.
Cān-crj-fōrm, *a.* like a cancer; cancerous.
Cān-crjō, *a.* having the qualities of a crab.
Cān-dē-lā-brum, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cān-dē-lā-brū*
Eng. *cān-dē-lā-brum*; a branched candlestick
Cān-dēnt, *a.* hot; glowing with heat.
Cān'did, *a.* fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Cān'dj-dātō, *n.* a competitor; one who propose
 himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Cān'dj-dj-ly, *ad.* in a candid manner; fairly.
Cān'dj-dēs, *n.* ingenuousness; candor.
Cān'dle, *n.* a light made of tallow, &c.; a light
Cān'dle-hōld-er, *n.* a holder of a candle.
Cān'dle-light, *n.* the light of a candle.
Cān'dle-mas, *n.* the feast of the purification of
 the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with
 lights.
Cān'dle-stick, *n.* an instrument to hold candles.
Cān'dor, *n.* [*L.*] frankness; openness; fairness
Cān'dy, *v. a.* to conserve, as sugar, or with
 sugar.

This opinion has been called in question

More proud of being called from the
petty state that gives them birds, than
by the more well-known title of German.
— my attention was called off to an djed —
the papers called for. — we are called upon
to investigate — they called upon him to start
Callous to

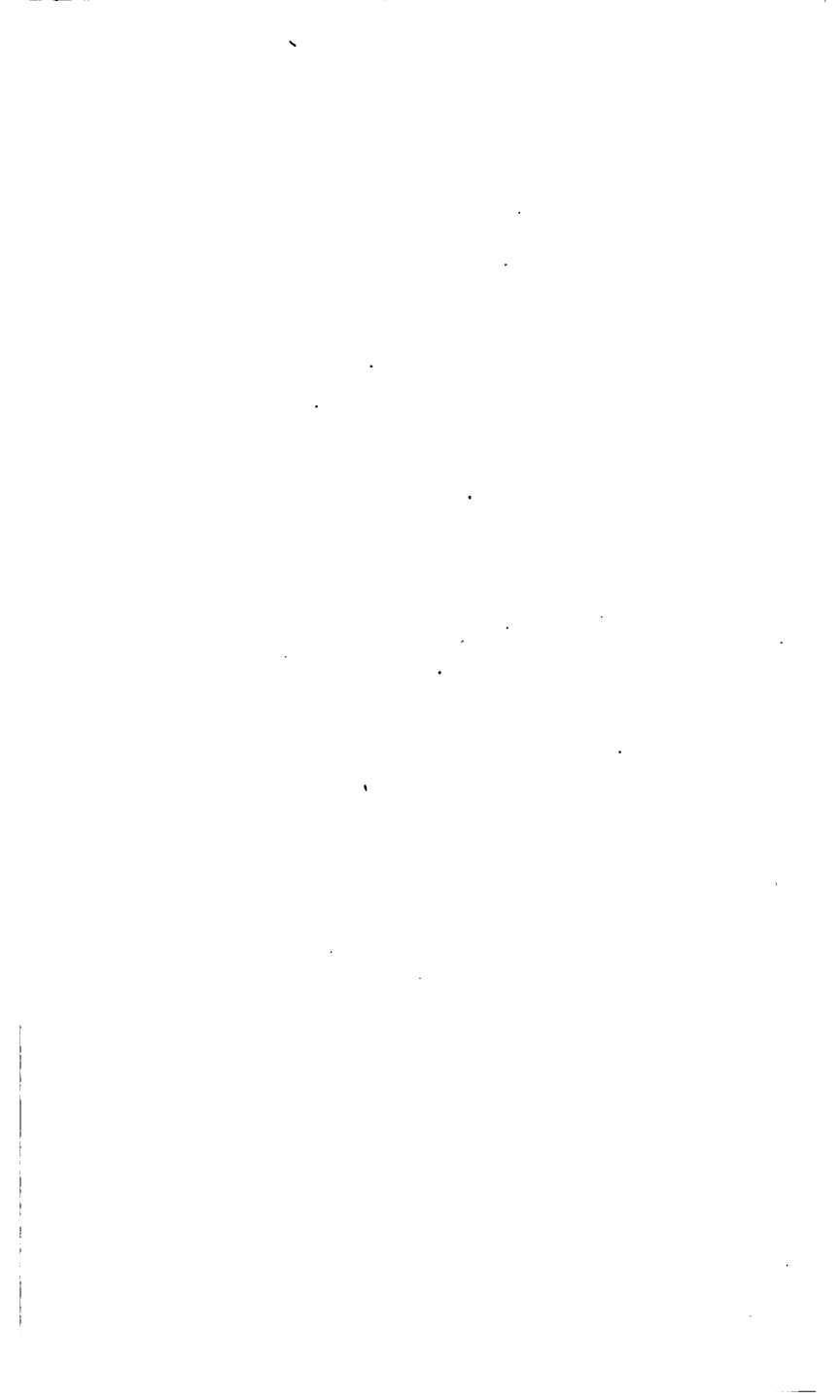
Camomile, χαμαίμηλον.

To break camp. He broke up his camp

It is difficult to perceive how it can
have been used

The candidate for fame







Cal'iph-ete, *n.* the government of a caliph.
Cal'-p-thén'ics, *n. pl.* exercise for health, &c.
Cal'-i-ver, *n.* a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cal'ix, or **Cal'lyx**, [kál'ix, *P. W. B. Rees*; kál'ix, *E.*] *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Callk, (káwk) *v. a.* to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Callk'er, (káwk'er) *n.* one who calks — calkin.
Calkin, (kál'kin or káwk'in) *n.* a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *cawker*, and *cork*.
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Call, *n.* an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, *n.* one who calls. [scold:
 †**Cal'let**, *n.* a trull or a scold. — *v. n.* to rail; to call-hid'i-ty, or **Cal'lid-ness**, *n.* craftiness. [R.]
Cal-li-graph'ic, *a.* relating to calligraphy.
Cal-ilig'ra-phy, *n.* beautiful writing.
Call'ing, *n.* vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cal-li-pshih, { *n.* terms of cookery in dressing a
 Cal-li-pshih, } turtle.
Cal-lés'i-ty, *n.* a hard swelling without pain.
Call'ot, *n.* a cap. See *Calotte*.
Cal'lous, *a.* hard; indurated; insensible.
Cal'lous-ness, *n.* hardness; insensibility.
Cal'lów, (kál'w) *a.* unfledged; naked.
Cal'lus, *n.* [L.] an induration; a hardness.
Cal'm, (kám) *a.* quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cal'm, (kám) *n.* serenity; quiet; repose.
Cal'm, (kám) *v. a.* to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cal'm'ly, (kám'le) *ad.* serenely; quietly.
Cal'm'ness, (kám'ness) *n.* tranquillity; mildness.
Cal'm'y, (kám'e) *a.* calm; quiet. *Pope.*
Cal'q-mel, *n.* a chloride of mercury.
Cal'or'ic, *a.* principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cal'or-ific, *a.* causing heat; heating. [heat.
Cal'or-ím'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure
 Cal'or-ím'e-ter, (kál'or-ím'e-ter) *n.* [Fr.] a cap or coil of hair.
Cal'w'y'er, *n.* a monk of the Greek church.
Cal'thop, { *n.* a military instrument made with
 Cal'thop, } four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cal'y-mek, *n.* an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Cal'úm'ni-á-te, *v. a.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Cal'úm-ni-á-tion, *n.* false accusation; slander.
Cal'úm'ni-á-tor, *n.* a slanderer.
Cal'úm'ni-q-ú-ry, *n.* Cal'úm'ni-ús, *a.* slanderous.
Cal'um-ny, *n.* slander; false accusation; abuse.
Cal've, (káv) *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.
Cal'vin-ism, *n.* the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist, *n.* an adherent to Calvinism.
Cal'vin-is'tic, { *a.* relating or adhering to Cal-
 Cal'vin-is'tic, } vin or Calvinism.
Calx, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *L. cal'ces*; *Eng. cal'x*; lime
 or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
 Cal'y-cle, (kál'e-kl) *n.* a row of leaflets. [ing.
Cal'lyz, [L.] *pl. L. cal'lyz*; *Eng. cal'lyz*; *Eng. (Bot.)* a flower-cup.
Ca-má'led, (kə-má'yéd) *n.* a camelo.
Cám'bist, *n.* a person skilled in exchanges.
Cám'b'let, *n.* See *Camlet*.
Cám'brel, *n.* a crooked stick or piece of iron to
 hang meat on, gambrel. [ruffles, &c.
Cám'bric, *n.* fine, white linen or cotton, used for
 Cane, *f.* from *Come*.
Cám'el, *n.* a large quadruped: — a machine.
Ca-mél'q-párd, or **Cám'el'q-párd**, [kə-mél'q-párd,
W. P. J.; kám'el'q-párd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a
 tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cám'q-ó, *n.*; *pl. cám'q-bq*; a kind of onyx; a
 precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
 signs engraved on it in bas-relief.

Cám'q-rq ób-act'rq, *n.* [L.] an optical machine
 used in a darkened room, for throwing imag-
 of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cám'q-rá-te, *v. a.* to ceil or vault. [R.]
Cám'q-rá-tion, *n.* a vaulting or arching. [R.]
Cám-i-jén'dó, [kám-q-sá'dó, *S. W. P. Sq.*; kám-
 q-sá'dó, *Ja.*] *n.* an attack made in the dark.
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Cám'q-mile, *n.* an odoriferous plant.
Cá'mous, *a.* flat; depressed: — used of the nose
Cámp, *n.* the order of tents; a place of the en-
 camping of an army.
Cámp, *v. n.* See *Encamp*.
Cám-páign', (kám-pán') *n.* a large, open coun-
 try: — the time an army keeps the field in on
 year.
Cám-páign', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign.
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Cám-pé-nó'q-gy, *n.* the art of ringing bells.
Cám-pán'ú-lá, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) the bell-flower.
Cám-pán'ú-lá-te, *a.* campaniform; bell-shaped.
Cám-pés'tral, *a.* growing in fields.
Cám-phéne', *n.* pure oil of turpentine.
Cám'phor, *n.* a resin, or concrete, fragrant jun-
 of a tree: — formerly written *camphire*.
Cám'pho-rate, { *a.* impregnated with cam
 Cám'pho-rát-ed, } phor.
Cám'phor-trée, *n.* a tree found in Borneo, &c.
Cám'ping, *n.* the act of playing at foot-ball.
Cán, *n.* a metal cup or vessel for liquors.
Cán, *v. n.* [i. could;] to be able. — It is used in
 forming the potential mood; as, "I can do it."
Cá-ná'le, (kə-ná'l) *n.* [Fr.] the lowest of the
 people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.
Cá-nál, *n.* a watercourse made by art; a pas-
 sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of a
 animal.
Cán'al-cól, [kán'al-kól, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kán'p-
 kól, *J. W.*] *n.* a kind of coal; cannel-coal.
Cá-ná'ry, *n.* wine brought from the Canaries
 sack: — an old dance.
Cá-ná'ry-bírd, *n.* a singing-bird. [at
Cán'cel, *v. a.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate.
Cán-cel-lá-rq-á-te, *a.* relating to a chancellor.
Cán'cel-lát-ed, *a.* cross-barred, like network.
Cán-cel-lá'tion, *n.* act of expunging.
Cán'cer, *n.* a crab-fish; the sign of the summer
 solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore.
Cán'cer-á-te, *v. n.* to become a cancer.
Cán'cer-á'tion, *n.* act of growing cancerous.
Cán'cer-ó-us, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cán'cer-ó-us-ness, *n.* state of being cancerous.
Cán'crif'órm, *a.* like a cancer; cancerous.
Cán'crine, *a.* having the qualities of a crab.
Cán-de-lá-brum, *n.* [L.] *pl. L. cán-de-lá-brq*
Eng. cán-de-lá-brum; a branched candlestick
Cán'dent, *a.* hot; glowing with heat.
Cán'did, *a.* fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Cán'di-date, *n.* a competitor; one who propose
 himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Cán'did-ly, *ad.* in a candid manner; fairly.
Cán'dle-mas, *n.* Ingenuousness; candor.
Cán'dle, *n.* a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Cán'dle-hóld-ér, *n.* a holder of a candle.
Cán'dle-light, *n.* the light of a candle.
Cán'dle-mas, *n.* the feast of the purification of
 the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with
 lights.
Cán'dle-stick, *n.* an instrument to hold candles.
Cán'dor, *n.* [L.] frankness; openness; fairness.
Cán'dy, *v. a.* to conserve, as sugar, or will
 sugar.

This opinion has been called in question

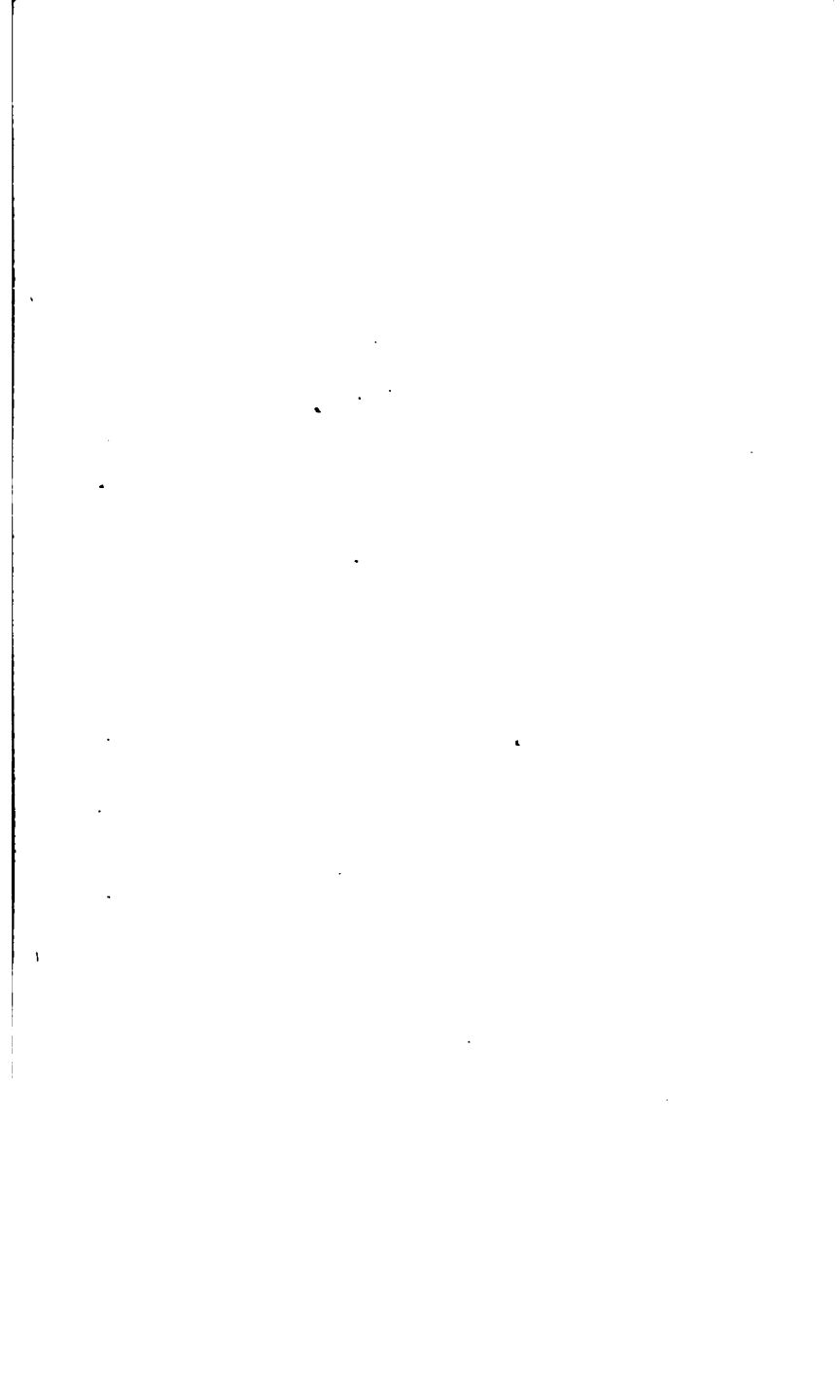
More proud of being called from the petty state that gives them birth, than by the more well-known title of German. — my attention was called off to an object — the papers called for. — we are called upon to investigate — they called upon him to callous to

Camomile, χαμαίμηλον.

To break camp. He broke up his camp

It is difficult to perceive how it can have been used

The candidates for fame







Cāl'age, *n.* a genus of edible plants.
Cāl'age, *v. a.* to form a head, as a plant.
Cāl'age, *v. a.* to steal in cutting clothes.
Cāl'in, *n.* a room; an apartment; a cottage.
Cāl'in-boy, *n.* a waiting-boy in a ship.
Cāl'net, *n.* a closet; a set of boxes and drawers;
 — a room in which consultations are held;
 the collective body of ministers of state.
Cāl'net-cōn'cil, *n.* a council of state.
Cāl'net-mak'er, *n.* maker of fine wood-work.
Cāl'rie, *n.* a large rope to hold a ship at anchor.
Cāl'ried, (*kāl'bid*) *a.* fastened with a cable.
Cāl'st, *r. a.* to roast meat in a certain mode.
Cāl'st, *n.* (*Vant.*) the cook-room of a ship.
Cāl'stish', (*kā-bōsh'*) *a.* (*Her.*) represented as
 the head of an animal cut close.
Cabriolet, *n.* See *Capriole*.
Cabriolet, (*kāb'rē-ō-lā'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a one-horse
 chaise or vehicle: — often shortened to *cab*.
Cāke, (*kāsh*) *n.* [*F.*] a hole dug in the ground
 for concealing and preserving goods or luggage.
Cāch'etic, or **Cā-ch'etic'**, *a.* ill in body.
Cāph, (*kāsh'ā'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a seal; a private letter.
Cāch'er'y, (*kā-kēk'ē*, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *kā-kē-*
ek'ē, *W. J. F.*) *n.* ill state of body.
Cāch-in-nā'tion, *n.* a loud laughter. [*R.*]
Cā-cique, (*kā-ōk'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] See *Cazique*.
Cā'cle, *v. a.* to make a noise like a hen, &c.
Cā'cle, *n.* the noise of a hen or goose.
Cā'cker, *n.* a fowl that cackles; a tattler.
Cā'chym-y, *n.* ill state of the humors.
Cā-cō-dē-mon, *n.* an evil spirit.
Cā-cō-f'cty, *n.* [*L.*] an incurable ulcer; a bad
 custom; a bad habit.
Cā-cōph'ny, *n.* a bad sound of words; discord.
Cā-cōtch-ny, *n.* a corruption of art.
Cā-cōtch-phy, *n.* vicious nutrition.
Cā'cū, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *Cā'cū*; Eng. *cā'cū-ēg*;
 (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Cā'cū-er-ōs, *a.* like a dead body; ghastly.
Cā'd'ē, *n.* a kind of tape: — a worm or grub.
Cā'd'ōw, (*kād'dō*) *n.* a cough or jackdaw.
Cā'd'y, *n.* a small box for tea. [*lamb.*]
Cā'd, *a.* tame; bred by hand; as, — a "*cade*"
Cā'd, *n.* a cask; a herring-barrel.
Cā'droce, *n.* the fall of the voice in reading or
 speaking; modulation; tone or sound.
Cā'dent, *a.* falling down. [*Shak.*]
Cā'dēn'z, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) a fall of the voice.
Cā'dē, *n.* [*Fr.*] a younger brother: — a volun-
 teer in the army; a pupil in a military school.
Cād'ē, *v. a.* to carry a burden. [*Local.*]
Cād'ē, (*kād'ē*) *n.* a judge among the Turks.
Cād'ē-cū, (*kā-dū'shū*) *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's wand.
Cād'ē-cū, *n.* frailty; tendency to fail.
Cād'ē-gā, (*cā'shē-gā*) *n.* [*L.*] a north-east wind.
Cād'ē, *n.* See *Cervile* and *Cerulean*.
Cād'ē-rē, (*cā-zā'rē*) *n.* [*L.*] a metrical break,
 pause, or division, in a verse or line.
Cād'ē-rē, (*cā-zā'rē*) *a.* relating to the cæsura.
Cād'ē, (*kā'ā'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] coffee; a coffee-house.
Cād'ē, *n.* a Persian or Turkish garment.
Cāg, *n.* a small barrel or cask; a keg. See *Keg*.
Cāg, *n.* an inclosure for birds or beasts.
Cāg, *v. a.* to enclose in a cage.
Cāg, or **Cā'que**, *n.* [*Fr.*] a skiff of a galley.
Cāg, *n.* See *Kale*.
Cāg'mān, (*kā'mān*) *n.* the American crocodile.
Cāhā, (*kām*) *n.* a heap of stones.
Cāhā-sūn', (*kā-sūn'*) [*kā-sūn'*, *P. E. F. Sm.*; *kā-*
sūn', *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] a chest of bombs or pow-
 der; a wooden case or frame.
Cāhā, *n.* a mean villain; a knave.

Cāl'tiff, *a.* base; knavish; servile.
Cā-jōle, *v. a.* to flatter; to soothe; to coax.
Cā-jōl'er, *n.* one who cajoles; a flatterer.
Cā-jōl'er-y, *n.* flattery; wheedling; deceit.
Cāke, *n.* a kind of delicate bread; a mass.
Cāke, *v. a.* to form into cake. — *v. n.* to harden
Cāl'a-bāsh, *n.* a species of large gourd.
Cāl-a-mān'cō, *n.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Cāl-y-miff'er-ōs, *a.* producing reeds.
Cāl'a-mine, *n.* native carbonate of zinc.
Cā-lām'i-tōus, *a.* full of calamity; miserable.
Cā-lām'i-tōus-nēss, *n.* distress; calamity.
Cā-lām'i-ty, *n.* misfortune; misery; distress.
Cāl'a-mūs, *n.* [*L.*] a sort of reed.
Cā-lāsh', *n.* an open carriage; a head-dress.
Cāl-cā'rē-ōs, *a.* partaking of chalk or lime.
Cāl-cā-dā'lā, *n.* a kind of Lisbon wine.
Cāl'cō-āt-ēd, (*kāl'shē-āt-ēd*) *a.* shod.
Cāl'cō-dō-ny, *n.* See *Chalcodony*.
Cāl'cī-nā-ble, or **Cāl-cī'nā-ble**, (*kāl'sē-nā-bl*, *Ja*
K.; *kāl'sīnā-bl*, *Sm.*; *kāl'sīnā-bl*, *Wb.*) *a.*
 that may be calcined.
Cāl'cī-nāte, *v. a.* to calcine.
Cāl-cī-nā'tion, *n.* act of pulverizing by fire.
Cāl-cīn'a-tō-ry, [*kāl'sīn'a-tūr-ē*, *W. P. Ja. K*
Sm.; *kāl'sīn-a-tūr-ē*, *S. Wb.*] *n.* a vessel used
 in calcination.
***Cāl-cīnē**, [*kāl'sīn'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K*
Sm.; *kāl'sīn*, *Wb.*] *v. a.* to burn to a powder.
***Cāl-cīnē**, *v. n.* to become a calx by heat.
Cāl-cōg'rā-phy, *n.* See *Chalcography*.
Cāl'cū-lā-ble, *a.* that may be computed.
Cāl'cū-lāte, *v. a.* to compute; to reckon.
Cāl'cū-lāte, *v. n.* to make a computation.
Cāl-cū-lā'tion, *n.* a computation; a reckoning
Cāl'cū-lā-tive, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cāl'cū-lā-tōr, *n.* a computer; a reckoner.
Cāl'cū-lā-tō-ry, *a.* belonging to calculation.
Cāl-cū-lōse, or **Cāl'cū-lōus**, *a.* stony; gritty.
Cāl'cū-lūs, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *cāl'cū-lī*; a calcareous con-
 cretion in the bladder; the stone.
Cāl'drōn, *n.* a pot; a boiler; a large kettle.
Cāl'ē-fā'ctiōn, *n.* the act of heating.
Cāl'ē-fā'ctive, *a.* that makes hot; calefactory.
Cāl'ē-fā'ctō-ry, *a.* that heats; heating.
Cāl'ē-fy, *v. a.* to grow hot. — *v. n.* to make hot.
Cāl'ēn-dār, *n.* a yearly register; an almanac.
Cāl'ēn-dār, *v. a.* to enter in a calendar.
Cāl'ēn-dār, *v. a.* to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cāl'ēn-dār, *n.* a hot-press; an engine to calen-
 der; a calender: — an Eastern dervise.
Cāl'ēn-drēr, *n.* one who calenders; a calender.
Cāl'ēndā, *n.* pl. the first days of every month in
 the ancient Roman calendar.
Cāl'ēn-tūre, *n.* a distemper incident to sailors
 in hot climates.
Cāl'f, (*kāf*) *n.* pl. *cāl'vēs*, (*kāvz*) the young of a
 cow; a dolt: — the thick part of the leg.
Cāl'i-bēr, or **Cāl'i-bre**, (*kāl'ē-būr*) *n.* (*calibre*, *Fr.*)
 the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Cāl'ice, (*kāl'is*) *n.* a cup. See *Chalice*.
Cāl'icō, *n.* pl. *cāl'icōēs*; a stuff made of cot-
 ton. [*ton.*]
Cāl'id, *a.* hot; burning.
Cāl'id'it-y, or **Cāl'id-nēss**, *n.* intense heat.
Cāl'i-dīct, *n.* a pipe to convey heat; a stove.
Cāl'iph, *n.* See *Caliph*.
Cāl'i-gā'tiōn, *n.* darkness; cloudiness.
Cāl'ig'i-nōis, *a.* obscure; dim; dark.
Cāl'ig'i-nōis-nēss, *n.* darkness; obscurity.
Cāl'ig'rā-phy, *n.* See *Calligraphy*.
Cāl'i-pērs, *n.* pl. compasses with bowed shanks.
Cāl'iph, *n.* a successor or vicar; a title of the
 successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

Cal'iph-ate, *n.* the government of a caliph.
Cal-is-thén'ics, *n. pl.* exercise for health, &c.
Cal-i-yer, *n.* a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cal'iz, or **Cal'iz**, [kál'iz, *P. W. Rees*; kál'iz, *E.*] *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Calc, (kálk) *v. a.* to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Calc'ler, (kálk'ler) *n.* one who calks — *calkin*.
Calkin, (kál'kin or kálk'in) *n.* a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *cawker*, and *cork*.
Call, *v. a.* to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, *v. a.* to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, *n.* an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, *n.* one who calls. [scold:
 †Cal'let, *n.* a trull or a scold. — *v. n.* to rail; to
 †Cal'id'i-ty, or Cal'id'id-ness, *n.* craftiness. [R.]
Cal-li-graph'ic, *a.* relating to calligraphy.
Cal-li-graphy, *n.* beautiful writing.
Call'ing, *n.* vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cal-li-pash', *n.* terms of cookery in dressing a
 Cal-li-pash', *n.* turtle.
Cal-lor'i-ty, *n.* a hard swelling without pain.
Cal'lot, *n.* a cap. See *Calotta*.
Cal'lous, *a.* hard; indurated; insensible.
Cal'lous-ness, *n.* hardness; insensibility.
Cal'lous, (kál'is) *a.* unfledged; naked.
Cal'lus, *n.* [L.] an induration; a hardness.
Cal'm, (kám) *a.* quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cal'm, (kám) *n.* serenity; quiet; repose.
Cal'm, (kám) *v. a.* to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cal'm'ly, (kám'ly) *ad.* serenely; quietly.
Cal'm'ness, (kám'ness) *n.* tranquillity; mildness.
Cal'm'y, (kám'y) *a.* calm; quiet. *Pope*.
Cal'o-mel, *n.* a chloride of mercury.
Cal'or'ic, *n.* principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cal'o-rif'ic, *a.* causing heat; heating. [heat.
Cal'o-rim'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure
 Cal'or'ic, (kál'or'ic) *n.* [Fr.] a cap or coil of hair.
Cal'sty'r, *n.* a monk of the Greek church.
Cal'trop, *n.* a military instrument made with
 Cal'trop, *n.* four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cal'y-met, *n.* an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Cal'um-ni-ate, *v. a.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Cal'um-ni-ation, *n.* false accusation; slander.
Cal'um-ni-a-tor, *n.* a slanderer.
Cal'um-ni-a-to-ry, *a.* slanderous.
Cal'um-ny, *n.* slander; false accusation; abuse.
Calve, (káv) *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.
Cal'vin-ism, *n.* the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist, *n.* an adherent to Calvinism.
Cal'vin-is'tic, *a.* relating or adhering to Cal-
 Cal'vin-is'tic, *n.* vin or Calvinism.
Calx, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. *cal'ces*; Eng. *calx'es*; lime
 or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
 Cal'y-cle, (kál'y-cl) *n.* a row of leaflets. [Ing.
Cal'yz, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. *cal'y-cles*; Eng. *cal'yz-es*;
 (*Bot.*) a flower-cup.
Ca-ma'lied, (ka-má'lied) *n.* a cameo.
Cam'bist, *n.* a person skilled in exchanges.
Cam'b'let, *n.* See *Camlet*.
Cam'bray, *n.* a crooked stick or piece of iron to
 hang meat on, gambrel. [ruffles, &c.
Cam'bric, *n.* fine, white linen or cotton, used for
 Camo, *i.* from *Camé*.
Cam'el, *n.* a large quadruped: — a machine.
Ca-mél'o-párd, or **Cam'el'o-párd**, [ka-mél'o-párd,
W. P. Ja.; kám'el'o-párd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a
 tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cam'e-o, *n.*; *pl.* *cam'e-os*; a kind of onyx; a
 precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
 signs engraved on it in bas-relief.

Cam'e-ra ob-scú'ra, *n.* [L.] an optical machine
 used in a darkened room, for throwing image
 of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cam'e-ráte, *v. a.* to ceil or vault. [R.]
Cam'e-rá-tion, *n.* a vaulting or arching. [R.]
Cam'i-sá'd, (kám-i-sá'd, *S. W. P. Sm.*; kám-
 i-sá'd, *Ja.*) *n.* an attack made in the dark.
Cam'let, *n.* a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.
Cam'o-mile, *n.* an odoriferous plant.
Cam'ous, *a.* flat; depressed: — used of the nose.
Camp, *n.* the order of tents; a place of the en-
 camping of an army.
Cámp, *v. n.* See *Encamp*.
Cámp-páin', (kám-pán') *n.* a large, open cour-
 try: — the time an army keeps the field in on
 year.
Cámp-páin', *v. n.* to serve in a campaign.
Cámp-páin'er, (kám-pán'er) *n.* an old soldier.
Cámp-pán'i-fórm, *a.* having the shape of a bell.
Cámp-pá-nól'o-gy, *n.* the art of ringing bells.
Cámp-pán'u-la, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) the bell-flower.
Cámp-pán'u-late, *a.* campaniform; bell-shaped.
Cámp-pés'tral, *a.* growing in fields.
Cámp-phéne', *n.* pure oil of turpentine.
Cámp-phor, *n.* a resin, or concrete, fragrant juic-
 e of a tree: — formerly written *camphire*.
Cámp-pho-ráte, *a.* impregnated with cam-
 Cámp-pho-ráted, *a.* phor.
Cámp-phor-trée, *n.* a tree found in Borneo, &c.
Cámp'ing, *n.* the act of playing at foot-ball.
Cán, *n.* a metal cup or vessel for liquors.
Cán, *v. n.* [i. could;] to be able. — It is used in
 forming the potential mood; as, 'I can do it.'
Ca-nál'le, (ka-nál') *n.* [Fr.] the lowest of the
 people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.
Ca-nál', *n.* a watercourse made by art; a pas-
 sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of an
 animal.
Cán'al-cóal, [kán'al-kól, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; kén'á-
 kól, *J. W.*] *n.* a kind of coal; cannel-coal.
Ca-ná'ry, *n.* wine brought from the Canaries
 sack: — an old dance.
Ca-ná'ry-bírd, *n.* a singing-bird. [ate
Cán'cel, *v. a.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate.
Cán-cel-lá're-ate, *a.* relating to a chancellor.
Cán-cel-lát-ed, *a.* cross-barred, like network.
Cán-cel-lát'ion, *n.* act of expunging.
Cán'cer, *n.* a crab-fish; the sign of the summer
 solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore.
Cán-cér-áte, *v. n.* to become a cancer.
Cán-cér-át'ion, *n.* act of growing cancerous.
Cán-cér-oús, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cán-cér-oús-ness, *n.* state of being cancerous.
Cán'cr-i-fórm, *a.* like a cancer; cancerous.
Cán'crine, *a.* having the qualities of a crab.
Cán-de-lá'b'rum, *n.* [L.] *pl.* L. *cán-de-lá'b'ra*;
 Eng. *cán-de-lá'b'rum*; a branched candlestick.
Cán'dent, *a.* hot; glowing with heat.
Cán'did, *a.* fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Cán'di-dáte, *n.* a competitor; one who propose
 himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Cán'did-ly, *ad.* in a candid manner; fairly.
Cán'did-ness, *n.* ingenuousness; candor.
Cán'dle, *n.* a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Cán'dle-hóld-er, *n.* a holder of a candle.
Cán'dle-light, *n.* the light of a candle.
Cán'dle-mas, *n.* the feast of the purification of
 the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with
 lights.
Cán'dle-stick, *n.* an instrument to hold candles.
Cán'dor, *n.* [L.] frankness; openness; fairness.
Cán'dy, *v. a.* to conserve, as sugar, or with
 sugar.

This opinion has been called in question

More proud of being called from the
petty state that gives them birth, than
by the more well-known title of German.
— my attention was called off to an old —
the papers called for. — we are called upon
to investigate — they called upon him to Callous to

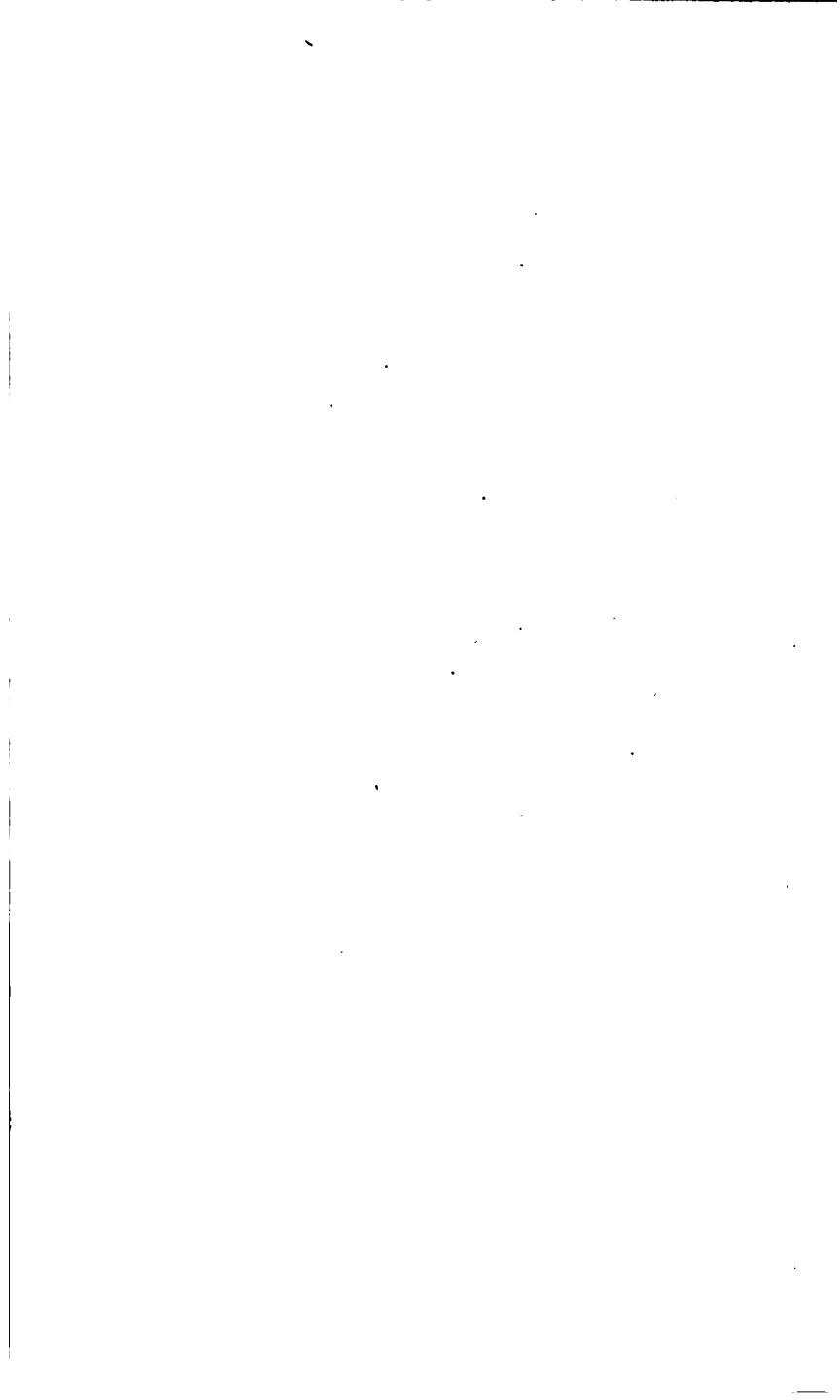
Camomile, χαμαίμυλον.

To break camp. He broke up his camp

It is difficult to perceive how it can
have been used

The candidates for fame





Capable of anything

He had not capacity to comprehend — & his
capacity for mischief.

Capex, κα' π' παρ' ες.

Cán'dy, *v. n.* to grow congealed.
Cán'ty, *n.* a conserve of sugar; a sweetmeat.
Cane, *n.* a reed; sugar-cane; a walking-staff.
Cane, *v. a.* to beat with a cane.
Cane-brake, *n.* a thicket of canes.
Cá-ní'-q, *n.* [L.] Sirius; the dog-star.
Cá-ní'-q-lar, *a.* belonging to the dog-star.
Cá-ní'-q, *a.* relating to or like a dog.
Cán'-ja-ter, *n.* a box for tea, &c.; a small basket.
Cán'-er, (káng'ker) *n.* an eating or corroding humor; corrosion; virulence; a disease in trees.
Cán'-er, *v. n.* to grow corrupt; to decay.
Cán'-er, *n. a.* to corrupt; to corrode; to infect.
Cán'-er-ed, (káng'kerd) *a.* crabbed; morose.
Cán'-er-ous, *a.* corroding like a canker.
Cán'-er-worm, (-würm) *n.* an insect or sort of small caterpillar.
Cán'-q-bí-ne, *a.* pertaining to hemp; hempen.
Cán'-q-bí, *n.* a man who eats human flesh.
Cán'-q-bí-lí-m, *n.* the eating of human flesh.
Cán'-q-n, *n.* a great gun for battery, &c.
Cán'-q-n-ade', *v. a.* to attack with great guns.
Cán'-q-n-ade', *n.* an attack with cannon.
Cán'-q-n-bál, *n.* a ball for a cannon or a great
Cán'-q-n-shút, *n.* gun.
Cán'-q-n-ter', *n.* one who manages cannon.
Cán'-q-n-próof, *a.* proof against cannon.
Cán'-nét, *v. n.* to be unable; — a word compounded of *cán* and *net*, noting inability.
Cá-né', (kə-né') *n.* an Indian boat; a small boat.
Cán'-on, *n.* a rule; — the books of Holy Scripture; — a dignitary in cathedrals. — *Cán-on-ess*, a collection of ecclesiastical laws.
Cán'-on-ess, *n.* a woman possessed of a prebend.
Cán'-on-i-cal, *a.* included in the canon; regular.
Cán'-on-i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a canonical manner.
Cán'-on-i-cal-néss, *n.* state of being canonical.
Cán'-on-i-cal, *n. pl.* the full dress of a clergyman.
Cán'-on-i-cate, *n.* the office of a canon.
Cán'-on-ist, *n.* a man versed in canon law.
Cán'-on-ist, *a.* belonging to a canonist.
Cán'-on-i-zá-tion, *n.* the act of making a saint.
Cán'-on-ize, *v. a.* to declare or enrol one a saint.
Cán'-on-ry, *n.* office of a canon; a benefice in
Cán'-on-ship, *a.* a cathedral or collegiate church.
Cán'-on-py, *n.* a covering over a throne or bed, or over the head; a tester; a projecting mould.
Cán'-on-py, *v. a.* to cover with a canopy. [Ing.]
Cá-nó'-roga, (196) *a.* musical; tuneful.
Cá-nó'-roga-néss, *n.* musicalness.
Cán't, *n.* a corrupt dialect; a whining, affected manner of speech; slang; — a toss; a throw.
Cán't, *v. n.* to speak whiningly or affectedly.
Cán't, *v. a.* to sell by auction; to toss; to turn.
Cán'ta-bú-pe, *n.* a small muskmelon.
Cán-tá'-q, [kán-tá'ta, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; kán-tá'ta, Ja. K.] *n.* [It.] a poem set to music.
Cán-tá'-q, *n.* a vessel for carrying liquors.
Cán'ter, *n.* one who cants; — an easy gallop.
Cán'ter, *v. n.* to gallop easily or gently.
Cán'te'-rí-a, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *cán-tá'-rí-a-dé*; Spanish *tea*, used for blistering.
Cán'te'-rí-a, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) the corner of the eye.
Cán'ti'-c, *n.* a song; canto; — Song of Solomon.
Cán'ti'-c-ver, *n.* (*Arch.*) a bracket or projection which supports a cornice, moulding, &c.
Cán'ting-ly, *ad.* in a canting manner.
Cán'tle, *n.* [a fragment, *Shak.*] a protuberant part of a saddle behind.
Cán'tlet, *n.* a piece; a fragment.
Cán'ta, *n.* [It.] *pl.* *cán'té*; a part or section of a poem; — a treble part in music.

Cán'ton, *n.* a division of a country; a clan.
Cán'ton, *v. a.* to divide into little parts.
Cán'ton-ize, *v. a.* to divide into small districts.
Cán'ton-mént, *n.* quarters for soldiers.
Cán-tóon', *n.* a kind of fustian.
Cán'ty, *a.* cheerful; talkative. [*Local, Eng.*]
Cán'-vase, *n.* a coarse linen or hempen cloth for sails. [*to solicit*]
Cán'-vass, *v. a.* to sift; to examine; to debate;
Cán'-vass, *v. n.* to solicit votes.
Cán'-vass, *n.* an examination; solicitation.
Cán'-vass-er, *n.* one who canvasses.
Cá'-ny, *a.* full of canes; consisting of canes.
Cán-zo-nét', *n.* [*canzonetta*, It.] a little song.
Caoutchouc, (kó'chók) *n.* gum-elastic.
Cáp, *n.* a covering for the head; the top.
Cáp, *v. a.* to cover the top or end; to excel.
Cá-pa-bí'l-ty, *n.* capableness; capacity.
Cá-pa-ble, *a.* able to hold or contain; intelligent susceptible; equal to; qualified for.
Cá-pa-ble-néss, *n.* the state of being capable.
Cá-pá-cí-té, *v. a.* to qualify. [*Barrow*, R.]
Cá-pá-cious, (ká-pá'shys) *a.* holding much; comprehensive; extensive; wide; large.
Cá-pá-cious-ly, *ad.* in a capacious manner.
Cá-pá-cious-néss, *n.* state of being capacious.
Cá-pá-cí-tate, *v. a.* to make capable; to enable.
Cá-pá-cí-ty, *n.* state of being capacious or capable; room; space; power; ability.
Cá-pá-píe', *ad.* [Fr.] from head to foot; all over.
Cá-pá-rí-son, *n.* a superb dress for a horse.
Cá-pá-rí-son, *v. a.* to dress pompously.
Cá-pe, *n.* a headband; — the neck-piece of a coat.
Cá-per, *n.* a leap; a jump; — a bud; a pickle.
Cá-per, *v. n.* to dance; to leap; to skip.
Cá-pi'-da, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) a sort of writ or process.
Cá-pi-lá'-ceous, (ká-pi-lá'shys) *a.* hairy.
Cá-pi-lá'-ire', (ká-pi-lá'r) *n.* [Fr.] a sirup.
Cá-pi-lá-mént, *n.* a fine thread, hair, or fibre.
***Cá-pi-lá-ry**, or **Cá-pi-lá-ry**, [ká-pi-lá-ré, W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh.; ká-pi-lá-ré, S. P. J. E.] *a.* long and slender, like a hair; small; minute.
***Cá-pi-lá-ry**, *n.* a small tube or blood-vessel.
Cá-pi-tal, *a.* relating to the head; affecting the head or life; chief; principal; large.
Cá-pi-tal, *n.* the upper part of a column or pillar; — chief city; — stock; principal sum; — a large letter.
Cá-pi-tal-ist, *n.* one who has a capital or stock.
Cá-pi-tal-ly, *ad.* in a capital manner; chiefly.
Cá-pi-tá-tion, *n.* numeration by heads; poll-tax.
Cá-pi-té, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) a kind of tenure.
Cá-pi-tol, *n.* a large temple; a public edifice.
Cá-pit'-u-lar, *n.* a statute; a body of statutes;
Cá-pit'-u-lar-ly, *n.* a member of a chapter.
Cá-pit'-u-lá-ry, (ká-pit'-u-lá-ré) *a.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
Cá-pit'-u-lá-te, *v. n.* to surrender by treaty.
Cá-pit'-u-lá-tion, *n.* act of capitulating; surrender.
Cá-pit'-u-lá-tor, *n.* one who capitulates.
Cá-pi'-vi, (ká-pi'-vé) *n.* balsam of copaliba.
Cá-pi-nó-mán-ty, *n.* a divination by smoke.
Cá-pon, (ká'pn) *n.* a castrated cock.
Caponniers, (ká-p-o-nér') [ká-p-o-nér', W. Sm.; ká-p-o-nyér', S.; ká-p-on-yár', Ja.] *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) a covered lodgement, with a little parapet.
Cá-pot', *n.* [Fr.] a winning at the game of piquet.
Cá-pouch', or **Cá-poch'**, *n.* a monk's hood.
Cá-pá-per, *n.* coarse brown paper for covers.
Cá-prá'-o-lá-te, or **Cá-pré'-o-lá-te**, *a.* having tendrils.

aken, sú; móve, nór, són; báll, búr, rólo. — C, G, c, é, soft; E, R, S, é, hard; q as x; x as g; — this g

Capriccio, (ka-prét'chó) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) a loose, irregular species of composition.
Capriccioso, (ka-prét-che-d'ó) [It.] (*Mus.*) noting a capricious, free, or fantastic style.
Cap-price', (ka-prés', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ka-pris' or kap-rés, W.) *n.* a sudden start of mind; freak; fancy; whim.
Cap-ri'cious, (ka-prish'us) *a.* changeable; fickle; whimsical; fanciful.
Cap-ri'cious-ly, (ka-prish'us-ly) *ad.* whimsically.
Cap-ri'cious-ness, (ka-prish'us-nés) *n.* caprice.
Cap'ri-corn, *n.* [L.] the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.
Cap-ri'-fí-cá'tion, *n.* a ripening of figs. [dance.
Cap'ri-ole, *n.* [Fr.] a leap without advancing;
Cap'si-cum, *n.* a guinea pepper, or its berry.
Cap-siz'e', *n.* *a.* (*Naut.*) to overturn; to upset.
Cap'stan, *n.* a machine or engine to draw up any great weight: — called also *capstern*.
Cap'su-lar, { *a.* relating to a capsule; hollow,
Cap'su-lar-ry, } as a chest.
Cap'su-late, or **Cap'su-lát-ed**, *a.* enclosed.
Cap'sule, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant: — a dish.
Cap'tain, (kap'tin) *n.* the commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or a company of foot; a chief.
Cap'tain-cy, **Cap'tain-ship**, *n.* office of a captain.
Cap'tain-ry, *n.* chieftainship; captaincy.
Cap'tion, *n.* act of taking; a seizure; an arrest.
Cap'tious, (káp'shus) *a.* apt to cavil; insidious.
Cap'tious-ly, *ad.* in a captious manner.
Cap'tious-ness, *n.* inclination to find fault.
Cap'ti-vá'te, *v.* *a.* to take prisoner; to charm.
Cap'ti-vá'tion, *n.* the act of captivating; charm.
Captive, *n.* one taken in war; one charmed.
Captive, *a.* made prisoner; taken by force.
Cap-tiv'i-ty, *n.* state of a captive; bondage.
Cap'tor, *n.* one who takes prisoners or prizes.
Cap'ture, (káp'tyur) *n.* act of taking; a prize.
Cap'ture, (káp'tyur) *v.* *a.* to take as a prize.
Cap-y-chin', (káp-y-shén') *n.* a Franciscan friar or monk: — a female garment: — a pigeon.
Car'pet mür'ty-ám, *n.* [L.] worthless remains.
Car, *n.* a chariot; cart; a vehicle or carriage: — a constellation; Charles's-Wain, or the Bear.
Car'a-bine, *n.* [Fr.] a sort of fire-arm.
Car'a-bin-éer, *n.* one armed with a carbine.
Car'ac, *n.* a large Spanish ship of burden.
Car'a-cóle, *n.* [Fr.] an oblique tread of a horse.
Car'a-cóle, *v.* *n.* to move in caracoles.
Car'at, *n.* a weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
Car'a-ván, [kár-a-ván', W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kár-a-ván, S. E. K. Wb.] *n.* a body of travelling Eastern merchants or pilgrims; a large carriage.
Car'a-ván-sq-ry, *n.* a kind of inn or house, in the East, for lodging caravans and travellers.
Car'a-vél, *n.* a light ship or vessel.
Car'a-way, *n.* a plant and its spicy seed.
Car'búne, or **Car-bí-ne'**, [kár'bín, S. E. F. Sm.; kar-bin', W. P. Wb.] *n.* a small fire-arm. See *Carabine*.
Car'bón, [*n.* *carbo*, L.] (*Chem.*) pure charcoal.
Car'bó-ná-coous, (kár-bó-ná'shus) *a.* containing carbon.
Car'bó-ná-dé, *n.* meat cut across and broiled.
Car'bó-ná-dé, *v.* *a.* to broil upon the coals.
Car'bó-ná-to, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt, or a substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Car-bón'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing, carbon.
Car'bón-cle, *n.* a beautiful gem, or precious stone: — a hard tumor.

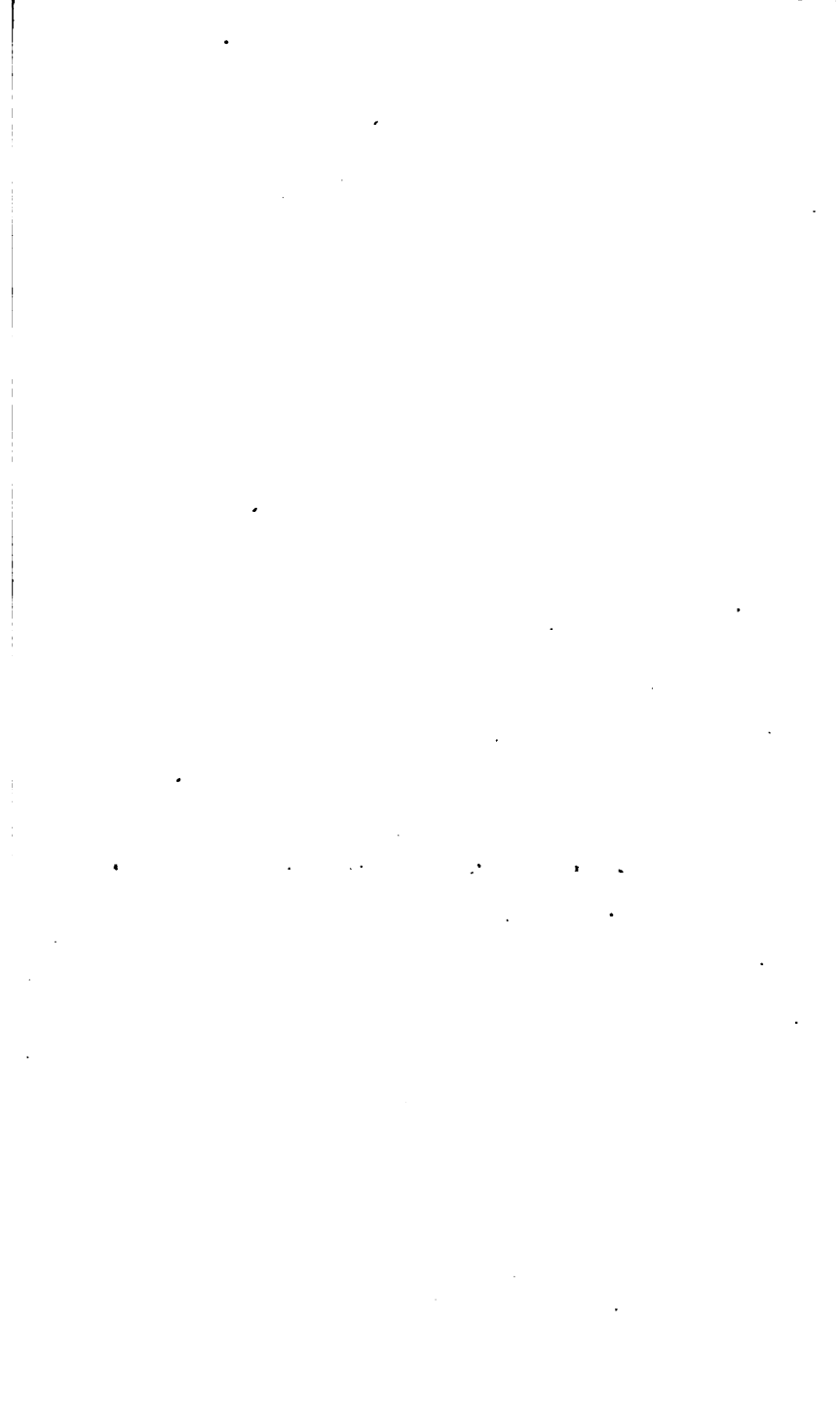
Car'bún-cled, (kár'búng-kid) *a.* spotted.
Car'bún-cy-lar, *a.* belonging to a carbuncle.
Car'bún-cu-lá'tion, *n.* the blasting of buds.
Car'by-rét, *n.* (*Chem.*) a compound of carbon and some metallic substance.
Car'ca-nét, *n.* a chain or collar of jewels.
Car'case, *n.* a dead body of any animal: — a *born*.
Car'ce-ral, *a.* belonging to a prison.
Car'ci-nó-mg, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) a cancer; an ulcer.
Car'ci-nóm'a-tóus, *a.* cancerous.
Card, *n.* a note; a message of civility; a billet — a painted paper used for games: — an instrument for combing wool: — a paper containing the points of the compass.
Card, *v.* *a.* to comb; to open wool; to separate.
Card, *v.* *a.* to play at cards; to game.
Cardá-mine, *n.* the plant lady's-arnock.
Cardá-mom, *n.* a medicinal, aromatic seed.
Card'er, *n.* one who cards, or plays at cards.
Card'aj-ac, or **Card'aj'-cal**, *a.* coriaria.
Card'aj-al-ky, *n.* (*Med.*) the heart-burn.
Card'aj-nal, *n.* a dignitary in the Romish church next in rank to the pope: — a woman's cloak.
Card'aj-nal, *a.* chief; principal. — *Cardinal virtues*, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude. — *Cardinal points*, north, south, east, and west. — *Cardinal signs*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.
Card'aj-nal-áte, { *n.* the office or rank of a car
Card'aj-nal-ship, } dinal.
Card'aj-nal-ize, *v.* *a.* to make a cardinal.
Card'aj-oid, *n.* an algebraic heart-shaped curve.
Card'má-ker, *n.* a maker of cards.
Car'dón', *n.* a species of wild artichoke.
Card'á-ble, *n.* a table for playing cards.
Care, *n.* solicitude; anxiety; caution; charge.
Care, *v.* *a.* to be anxious; to be inclined.
Care'-razed, (kár'krazd) *a.* broken by care.
Car-rén', *v.* *a.* (*Naut.*) to lay a vessel on one side.
Car-rér', *n.* a course; a race; speed; procedure.
Car-rér', *v.* *n.* to run with swift motion.
Care'ful, *a.* anxious; provident; watchful.
Care'ful-ly, *ad.* heedfully; providently.
Care'ful-ness, *n.* vigilance; anxiety; care.
Care'less, *a.* having no care; heedless.
Care'less-ly, *ad.* in a careless manner.
Care'less-ness, *n.* state of being careless.
Car-rés', *v.* *a.* to treat with fondness; to fondle.
Car-rés', *n.* an act of endearment.
Car'et, *n.* [L.] this mark [A], which shows where something interlined should be read.
Car'gó, *n.*; *pl.* car'gós; the lading of a ship.
Car'i-cá-ture, *n.* a ludicrous likeness or representation of a person or thing.
Car'i-cá-ture', *v.* *a.* to represent by caricature.
Car'i-cá-tú-ris't, *n.* one who caricatures.
Car'i-coús, *a.* resembling a fig.
Car'i-és, *n.* [L.] rottenness of a bone.
Car'i-ná-ted, *a.* shaped like the keel of a ship.
Car'i-óle, *n.* a light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse.
Car'i-ó-sí-ty, *n.* ulceration of a bone.
Car'i-óus, *a.* rotten; ulcerated.
Car'k, *n.* care; anxiety. — *v.* *n.* to be careful.
Car'le, *n.* a mean, brutal man: — a kind of hemp.
Car'lings, *n.* *pl.* (*Naut.*) timbers lying fore and aft in a ship.
Car'lísh, *a.* churlish; rude.
Car'mán, *n.* a man who drives a car or cart.
Car'mel-ite, *n.* a mendicant friar: — a pear.
Car'mín'a-tive, *n.* medicine to dispel wind.
Car'mín'a-tive, *a.* expelling wind; warming.
Car'mine, or **Car'mí-ne'**, [kár'mín, S. E. F. Ja.

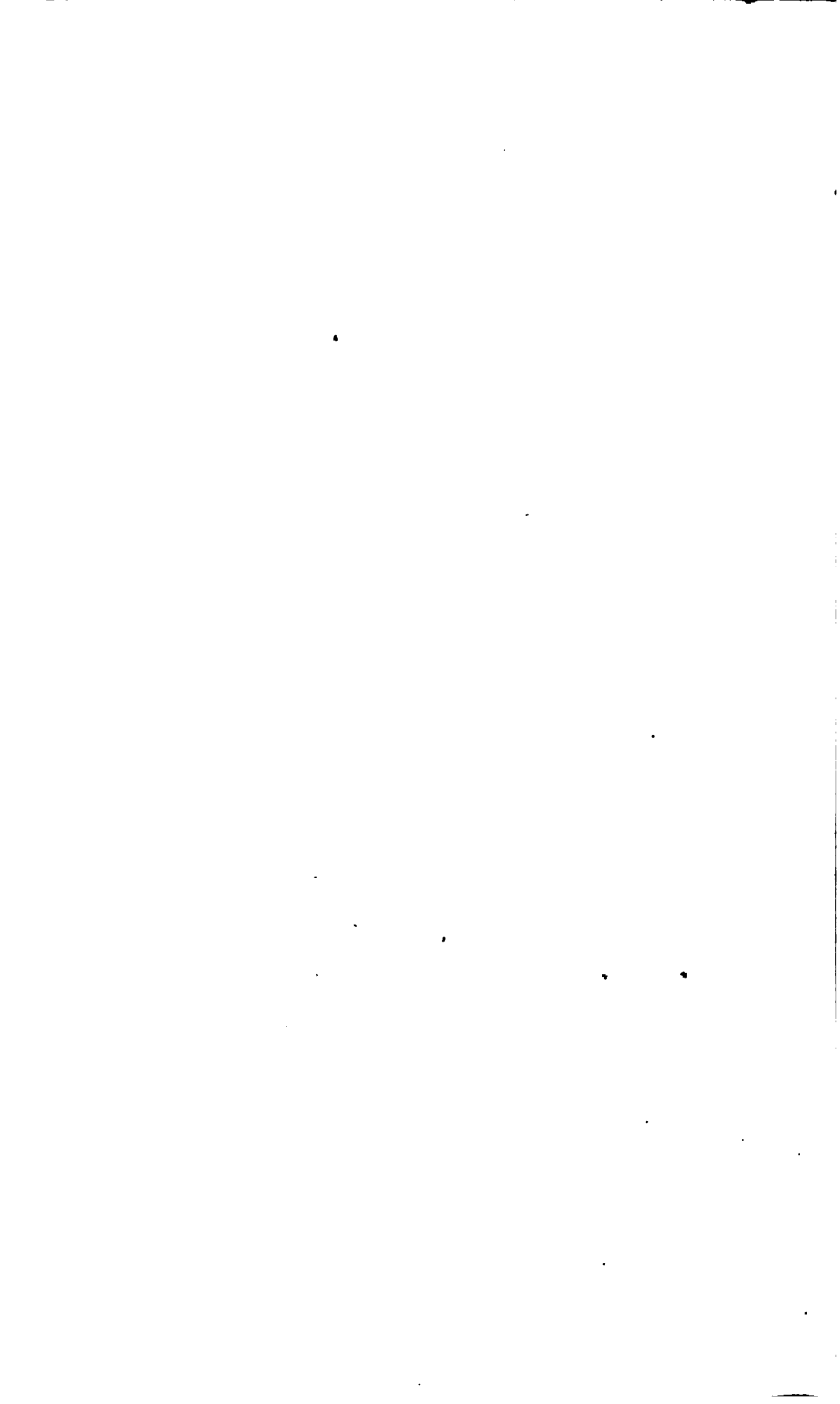
⁽²⁾
27 Captive all that fell into their hands.

His protecting care over them.

Did not care much for those things.
I have always taken care not to give any.
To care for — I hardly care to speak.

To be careful in what hands they ~~are~~
command their safety — to be careful to distin-
guish. ---





Cal'iph-ate, *n.* the government of a caliph.
Cal'is-thén'ics, *n. pl.* exercise for health, &c.
Cal'j-ver, *n.* a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cal'iz, or **Cal'lyz**, [kál'iz, *P. Wb. Recs.*; kál'iz, *E.*] *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Calc, (kálwk) *v. a.* to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Calc'er, (kálwk'er) *n.* one who calks — *calkin*.
Cal'kin, (kál'kin or kálwk'in) *n.* a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *cawker*, and *cork*.
Call, *v. a.* to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, *v. n.* to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, *n.* an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, *n.* one who calls. [scold:
Cal'let, *n.* a trill or a scold. — *v. n.* to rall; to
Cal'id'i-ty, or **Cal'id-nés**, *n.* craftiness. [*R.*]
Cal'i-graph'ic, *a.* relating to calligraphy.
Cal'ig-ra-phy, *n.* beautiful writing.
Call'ing, *n.* vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cal'i-pash', { *n.* terms of cookery in dressing a
Cal'i-pés', { turtle.
Cal-ló-i-ty, *n.* a hard swelling without pain.
Cal'lot, *n.* a cap. See *Calotta*.
Cal'lous, *a.* hard; indurated; insensible.
Cal'lous-nés, *n.* hardness; insensibility.
Cal'lów, (kál'lob) *n.* unfledged; naked.
Cal'lús, *n.* [*L.*] an induration; a hardness.
Cal'm, (kám) *a.* quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cal'm, (kám) *n.* serenity; quiet; repose.
Cal'm, (kám) *v. a.* to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cal'm'ly, (kám'le) *ad.* serenely; quietly.
Cal'm'nés, (kám'nés) *n.* tranquillity; mildness.
Cal'm'y, (kám'e) *a.* calm; quiet. *Pope.*
Cal'o-mél, *n.* a chloride of mercury.
Ca-ló-r'ic, *n.* principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cal'o-rif'ic, *a.* causing heat; heating. [*heat.*
Cal'o-rim'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure
Ca-ló'te, (kál'lot') *n.* [*Fr.*] a cap or colf of hair.
Ca-b'y'er, *n.* a monk of the Greek church.
Cal'trop, { *n.* a military instrument made with
Cal'thop, { four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cal'y-mét, *n.* an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Ca-lúm-ni-á-te, *v. a.* to accuse falsely; to slander.
Ca-lúm-ni-á-tion, *n.* false accusation; slander.
Ca-lúm-ni-á-tor, *n.* a slanderer.
Ca-lúm-ni-á-to-ry, **Ca-lúm-ni-ó-us**, *a.* slanderous.
Cal'um-ny, *n.* slander; false accusation; abuse.
Cal'vé, (káv) *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.
Cal'vin-ism, *n.* the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist, *n.* an adherent to Calvinism.
Cal'vin-is'tic, { *a.* relating or adhering to Cal-
Cal'vin-is'ti-cal, { vin or Calvinism.
Calx, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cal'cés*; *Eng.* *calx'es*; lime
or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
Cal'y-cle, (kál'q-kl) *n.* a row of leaflets. [*ing.*
Cal'lyz, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cal'y-cés*; *Eng.* *cal'yx-es*;
(Bot.) a flower-cup.
Ca-má'leú, (kám-má'yú) *n.* a cameo.
Cam'bist, *n.* a person skilled in exchanges.
Cam'b'let, *n.* See *Camlet*.
Cam'bré, *n.* a crooked stick or piece of iron to
hang meat on, gambrel. [*ruffles, &c.*
Cam'bric, *n.* fine, white linen or cotton, used for
Cane, *i.* from *Come*.
Cam'el, *n.* a large quadruped: — a machine.
Ca-mél'o-párd, or **Cam'el-o-párd**, [kám-mél'o-párd,
W. P. Ja.; kám'el-o-párd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a
tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cam'e-o, *n.*; *pl.* *cam'e-o-s*; a kind of onyx; a
precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
signs engraved on it in bas-relief.

Cam'e-ry ób-scú'ry, *n.* [*L.*] an optical machine
used in a darkened room, for throwing image
of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cam'e-rá-te, *v. a.* to cell or vault. [*n.*]
Cam'e-rá'tion, *n.* a vaulting or arching. [*n.*]
Cam'i-sá'dá, [kám-e-sá'dá, *S. W. P. Sq.*; kám-
e-sá'dá, *Ja.*] *n.* an attack made in the dark.
Cam'let, *n.* a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.
Cam'o-mile, *n.* an odoriferous plant.
Cám'ouys, *a.* flat; depressed: — used of the nose
Cámp, *n.* the order of tents; a place of the en-
camping of an army.
Cámp, *v. n.* See *Encamp*.
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Cán'cer-óus, *a.* having the qualities of a cancer.
Cán'cer-óus-nés, *n.* state of being cancerous.
Cán'cri-fórm, *a.* like a cancer; cancerous.
Cán'crins, *a.* having the qualities of a crab.
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Camomile, χαμαίμηλον.

To break camp. He broke up his camp

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The Candidates for fame

Cal' [ph-əto, n. the government of a caliph.
Cal'-is-tén' [ca, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.
Cal'-i-ver, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Cal'iz, or **Cal'iz**, [kál'iz, P. Wb. *Rees*; kál'iz, E.] n. [L.] (*Bot.*) a flower-cup. See *Calyz*.
Calc, (kák'w) v. a. to stop or stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.
Calc'er, (kák'w'er) n. one who calks — calkin.
Calkin, (kál'kin or kák'w'in) n. a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: — written also *calker*, *canker*, and *cork*.
Call, v. a. to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, v. n. to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, n. an address; a summons; a demand; a divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, n. one who calls. [scold:
Cal'let, n. a trull or a scold. — v. n. to rail; to
Cal'-lid'-i-ty, or **Cal'-lid-nés**, n. craftiness. [R.]
Cal'-li-graph'ic, a. relating to calligraphy.
Cal'-lig'ra-phy, n. beautiful writing.
Call'ing, n. vocation; profession; trade; a call.
Cal'-li-pash', { n. terms of cookery in dressing a
Cal'-li-pash', { turtle.
Cal'-lós'-i-ty, n. a hard swelling without pain.
Cal'lot, n. a cap. See *Calotte*.
Cal'lous, a. hard; indurated; insensible.
Cal'lous-nés, n. hardness; insensibility.
Cal'lów, (kál'ló) n. a. unfledged; naked.
Cal'lúy, n. [L.] an induration; a hardness.
Cal'm, (kám) a. quiet; serene; undisturbed.
Cal'm, (kám) n. serenity; quiet; repose.
Cal'm, (kám) v. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cal'm'ly, (kám'lý) ad. serenely; quietly.
Cal'm'nés, (kám'nés) n. tranquillity; mildness.
Cal'm'y, (kám'y) a. calm; quiet. *Pope*.
Cal'q-mél, n. a chloride of mercury.
Ca-lór'-ic, n. principle or matter of heat; heat.
Cal'-q-ris'-ic, a. causing heat; heating. [heat.
Cal'-q-rim'-q-ter, n. an instrument to measure
Ca-lúts, (kál'lúts) n. [Fr.] a cap or colt of hair.
Ca-bý'er, n. a monk of the Greek church.
Cal'trop, { n. a military instrument made with
Cal'trop, { four spikes: — a kind of thistle.
Cal'y-mét, n. an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Ca-lúm'-ní-áte, v. a. to accuse falsely; to slander.
Ca-lúm'-ní-áte-tion, n. false accusation; slander.
Ca-lúm'-ní-á-tor, n. a slanderer.
Ca-lúm'-ní-á-tory, **Ca-lúm'-ní-óus**, a. slanderous.
Cal'y-m-ny, n. slander; false accusation; abuse.
Cal've, (káv) v. n. to bring forth a calf.
Cal'vin-ism, n. the doctrine or system of Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist, n. an adherent to Calvinism.
Cal'-vin-ís-tic, { a. relating or adhering to Cal-
Cal'-vin-ís-tic-al, { vin or Calvinism.
Calx, n. [L.] pl. L. *cál'cés*; Eng. *calx'és*; lime
or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-
Cal'y-cle, (kál'y-cl) n. a row of leaflets. [Ing.
Cal'yz, n. [L.] pl. L. *cál'y-cés*; Eng. *cal'yx'és*;
(Bot.) a flower-cup.
Ca-má'ieft, (ka-má'yéft) n. a cameo.
Cam'bist, n. a person skilled in exchanges.
Cam'b'let, n. See *Camlet*.
Cam'brél, n. a crooked stick or piece of iron to
hang meat on; gambrel. [ruffles, &c.
Cam'bric, n. fine, white linen or cotton, used for
cane, i. from *Come*.
Cam'el, n. a large quadruped: — a machine.
Ca-mél'-q-párd, or **Cam'el'-q-párd**, [ka-mél'-q-párd,
W. P. Ja.; kám'-el'-q-párd, *S. K. Sm. Wb.*] n. a
tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cam'el-o, n.; pl. *cam'el-ós*; a kind of onyx; a
precious stone, or shell, having imitative de-
signs engraved on it in bas-relief.

Cám'-é-ry ob-scú'ry, n. [L.] an optical machine
used in a darkened room, for throwing images
of external objects upon a plane surface.
Cám'-é-ráte, v. a. to ceil or vault. [R.]
Cám'-é-rá'tion, n. a vaulting or arching. [R.]
Cám'-i-sá'dó, [kám'-é-sá'dó, *S. W. P. Sm.*; kái
q-sá'dó, *Ja.*] n. an attack made in the dark.
Cám'let, n. a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &
Cám'-o-ille, n. an odoriferous plant.
Cá'mous, a. flat; depressed: — used of the nose.
Cámp, n. the order of tents; a place of the
camping of an army.
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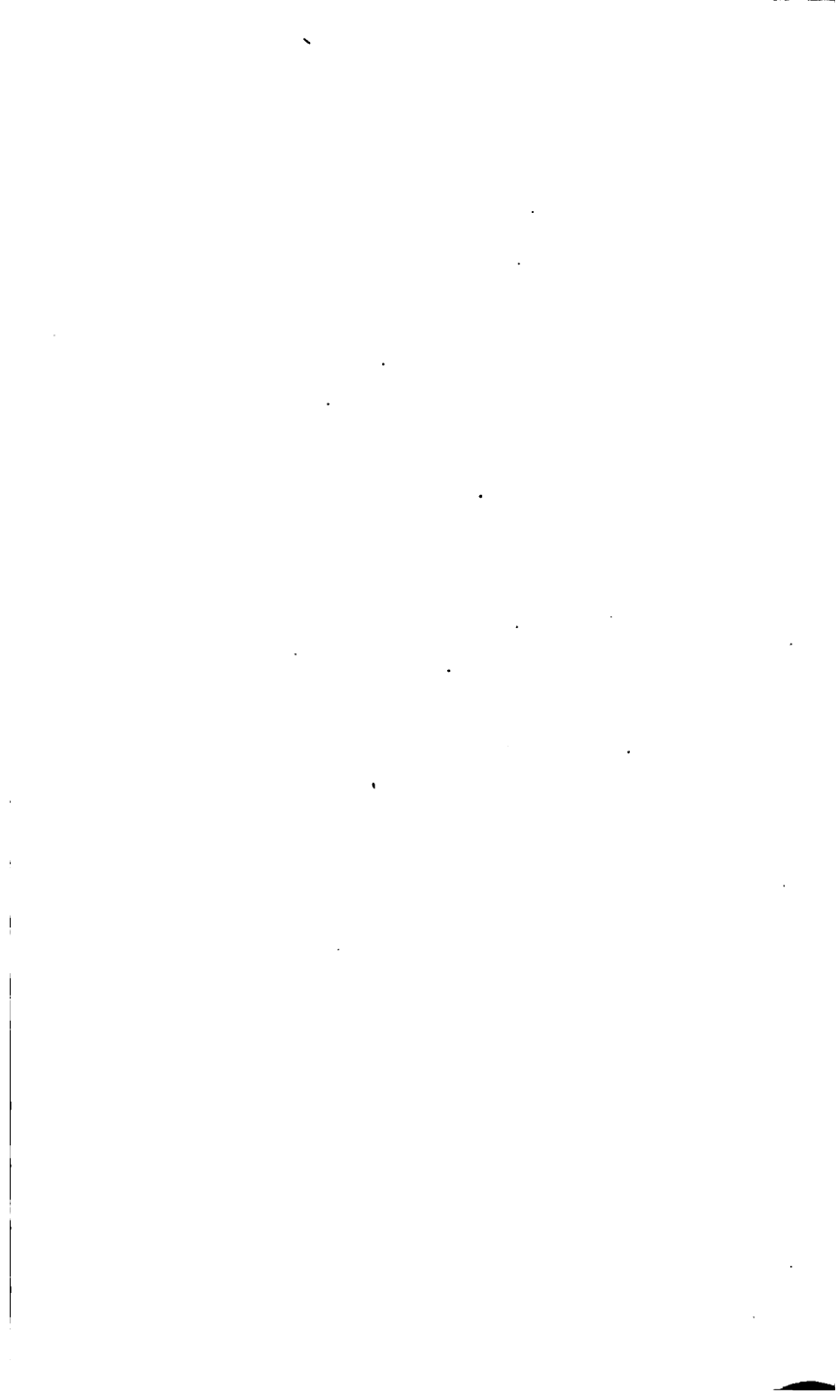
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Capable of anything

He had not capacity to comprehend — & his
capacity for mischief.

Capex, κα' π' πα' is.

Căn'đy, *n.* to grow congealed.
Căn'đy, *n.* a conserve of sugar; a sweetmeat.
Căn'đy, *n.* a reed; sugar-cane; a walking-staff.
Căn'đy, *v.* to beat with a cane.
Căn'đrike, *n.* a thicket of canes.
Căn'đr-ly, *n.* [L.] Sirius; the dog-star.
Căn'đr-lar, *n.* belonging to the dog-star.
Căn'đr, *a.* relating to or like a dog.
Căn'đr, *n.* a box for tea, &c.; a small basket.
Căn'đr, (hàng'ker) *n.* an eating or corroding humor; corrosion; virulence; a disease in trees.
Căn'đr, *v.* to grow corrupt; to decay.
Căn'đr, *v.* to corrupt; to corrode; to infect.
Căn'đr, (hàng'ker) *a.* crabbed; morose.
Căn'đr, *a.* corroding like a canker.
Căn'đr, *n.* (worm) *n.* an insect or sort of small caterpillar.
Căn'đr, *a.* pertaining to hemp; hempen.
Căn'đr, *n.* a man who eats human flesh.
Căn'đr, *n.* the eating of human flesh.
Căn'đr, *n.* a great gun for battery, &c.
Căn'đr, *v.* to attack with great guns.
Căn'đr, *n.* an attack with cannon.
Căn'đr, *n.* a ball for a cannon or a great gun.
Căn'đr, *n.* one who manages cannon.
Căn'đr, *a.* proof against cannon.
Căn'đr, *v.* to be unable; — a word compounded of can and not, noting inability.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* an Indian boat; a small boat.
Căn'đr, *n.* a rule; a law; — the books of Holy Scripture; — a dignitary in cathedrals. — **Căn'đr**, a collection of ecclesiastical laws.
Căn'đr, *n.* a woman possessed of a prebend.
Căn'đr, *n.* included in the canon; regular.
Căn'đr, *n.* ad. in a canonical manner.
Căn'đr, *n.* state of being canonical.
Căn'đr, *n.* pl. the full dress of a clergyman.
Căn'đr, *n.* the office of a canon.
Căn'đr, *n.* a man versed in canon law.
Căn'đr, *a.* belonging to a canonist.
Căn'đr, *n.* the act of making a saint.
Căn'đr, *v.* to declare or enrol one a saint.
Căn'đr, *n.* office of a canon; a benefice in
Căn'đr, *n.* a cathedral or collegiate church.
Căn'đr, *n.* a covering over a throne or bed, or over the head; a tester; a projecting mould.
Căn'đr, *v.* to cover with a canopy. [Ing.]
Căn'đr, (126) *a.* musical; tuneful.
Căn'đr, *n.* musicalness.
Căn'đr, *a.* corrupt dialect; a whining, affected manner of speech; slang; — a toss; a throw.
Căn'đr, *v.* to speak whiningly or affectedly.
Căn'đr, *v.* to sell by auction; to toss; to turn.
Căn'đr, *n.* a small muskmelon.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; **Căn'đr**, (Ja. K.) *n.* [It.] a poem set to music.
Căn'đr, *n.* a vessel for carrying liquors.
Căn'đr, *n.* one who chants; — an easy gallop.
Căn'đr, *n.* to gallop easily or gently.
Căn'đr, *n.* [L.] pl. **Căn'đr**; Spanish **Căn'đr**, used for blistering.
Căn'đr, *n.* [L.] (Anat.) the corner of the eye.
Căn'đr, *n.* a song; canto; — Song of Solomon.
Căn'đr, *n.* (Arch.) a bracket or projection which supports a cornice, moulding, &c.
Căn'đr, *n.* in a canting manner.
Căn'đr, *n.* [a fragment, **Căn'đr**] a protuberant part of a saddle behind.
Căn'đr, *n.* a piece; a fragment.
Căn'đr, *n.* [It.] pl. **Căn'đr**; a part or section of a poem; — a treble part in music.

Căn'đr, *n.* a division of a country; a clan.
Căn'đr, *v.* to divide into little parts.
Căn'đr, *v.* to divide into small districts.
Căn'đr, *n.* quarters for soldiers.
Căn'đr, *n.* a kind of fustian.
Căn'đr, *a.* cheerful; talkative. [Local, Eng.]
Căn'đr, *n.* a coarse linen or hempen cloth for sails. [to solicit; to debate;]
Căn'đr, *v.* to sift; to examine; to debate;
Căn'đr, *v.* to solicit votes.
Căn'đr, *n.* an examination; solicitation.
Căn'đr, *n.* one who canvasses.
Căn'đr, *n.* full of canes; consisting of canes.
Căn'đr, *n.* [cantanetta, It.] a little song.
Căn'đr, *n.* gum-elastic.
Căn'đr, *n.* a covering for the head; the top.
Căn'đr, *v.* to cover the top or end; to excel.
Căn'đr, *n.* capableness; capacity.
Căn'đr, *a.* able to hold or contain; intelligent susceptible; equal to; qualified for.
Căn'đr, *n.* the state of being capable.
Căn'đr, *v.* to qualify. **Barrow**. [R.]
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *a.* holding much; comprehensive; extensive; wide; large.
Căn'đr, *n.* in a capacious manner.
Căn'đr, *n.* state of being capacious.
Căn'đr, *v.* to make capable; to enable.
Căn'đr, *n.* state of being capacious or capable; room; space; power; ability.
Căn'đr, *n.* [Fr.] from head to foot; all over
Căn'đr, *n.* a superb dress for a horse.
Căn'đr, *v.* to dress pompously.
Căn'đr, *n.* a headband; — the neck-piece of a coat.
Căn'đr, *n.* a leap; a jump; — a bud; a pickle.
Căn'đr, *v.* to dance; to leap; to skip.
Căn'đr, *n.* [L.] (Law) a sort of writ or process.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* hairy.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* [Fr.] a strap.
Căn'đr, *n.* a fine thread, hair, or fibre.
Căn'đr, *n.* or **Căn'đr**, (kẻ'đr) *n.* W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W. B.; **Căn'đr**, (S. P. J. E.) *a.* long and slender, like a hair; small; minate
Căn'đr, *n.* a small tube or blood-vessel.
Căn'đr, *a.* relating to the head; affecting the head or life; chief; principal; large.
Căn'đr, *n.* the upper part of a column or pillar; — chief city; — stock; principal sum; — a large letter.
Căn'đr, *n.* one who has a capital or stock.
Căn'đr, *n.* in a capital manner; chiefly.
Căn'đr, *n.* numeration by heads; poll-tax.
Căn'đr, *n.* [L.] (Law) a kind of tenure.
Căn'đr, *n.* a large temple; a public edifice.
Căn'đr, *n.* a statute; a body of statutes;
Căn'đr, *n.* a member of a chapter.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *a.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
Căn'đr, *v.* to surrender by treaty.
Căn'đr, *n.* act of capitulating; surrender.
Căn'đr, *n.* one who capitulates.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* balsam of copaliba.
Căn'đr, *n.* divination by smoke.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* a castrated cock.
Căn'đr, (kẻ'đr) *n.* W. F. Sm.; **Căn'đr**, (Ja. K.) *n.* [Fr.] (Fort.) a covered lodgement, with a little parapet.
Căn'đr, *n.* [Fr.] a winning at the game of piquet.
Căn'đr, or **Căn'đr**, *n.* a monk's hood.
Căn'đr, *n.* coarse brown paper for covers.
Căn'đr, or **Căn'đr**, *a.* having ten drills.

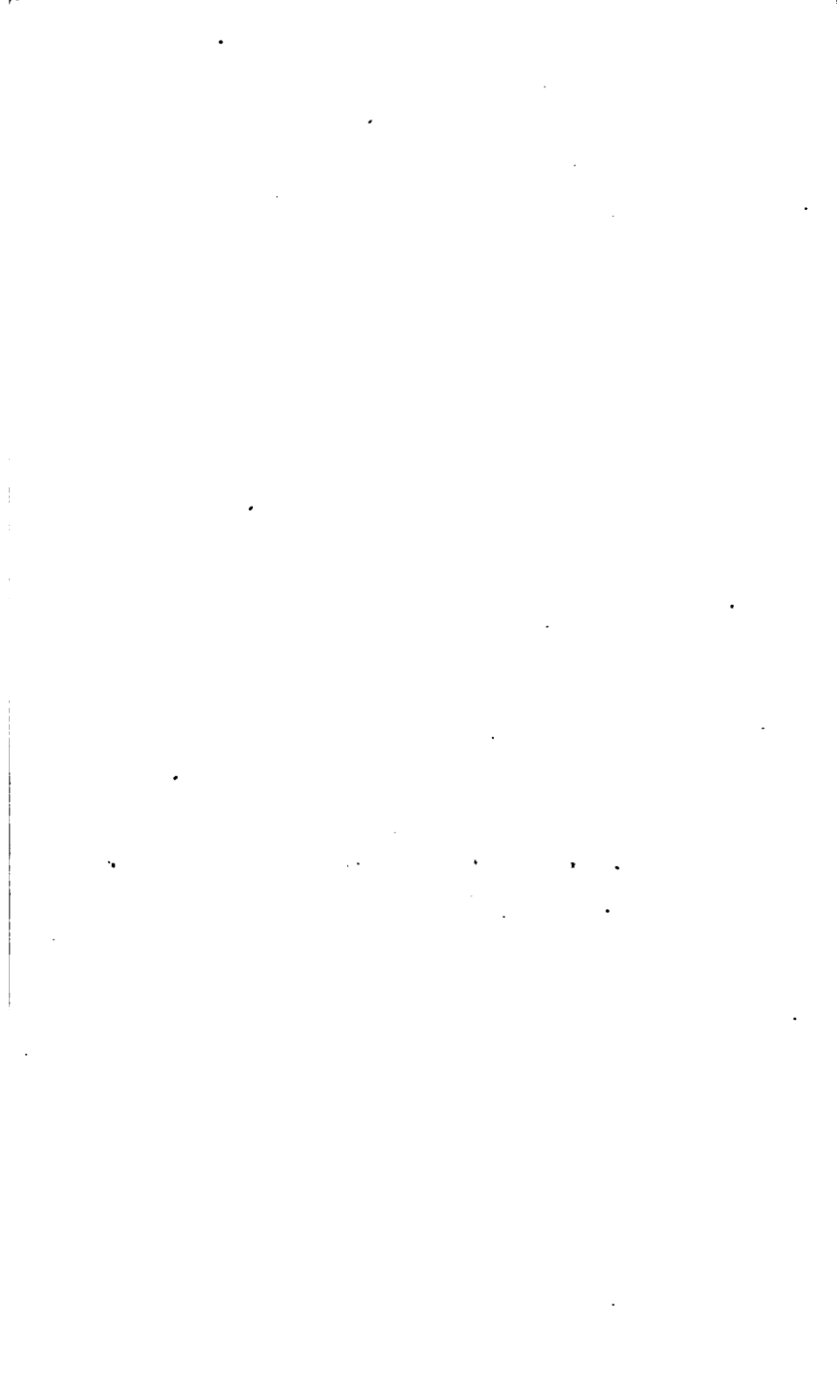
Capriccio, (kə-prēt'chō) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) a loose, irregular species of composition.
Capriccioso, (kə-prēt-che-d'chō) [It.] (*Mus.*) noting a capricious, free, or fantastic style.
Cap-price', (kə-prēa', & P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kə-prēs or kəp'rēs, W.) *n.* a sudden start of mind; freak; fancy; whim.
Cap-ri'cious, (kə-prish'us) *a.* changeable; fickle; whimsical; fanciful.
Cap-ri'cious-ly, (kə-prish'us-lee) *ad.* whimsically.
Cap-ri'cious-nēss, (kə-prish'us-nēs) *n.* caprice.
Cap'ri-cōrn, *n.* [L.] the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.
Cap-ri-si-cā'tion, *n.* a ripening of figs. [dance.
Cap'ri-ōle, *n.* [Fr.] a leap without advancing;
Cap'si-cūm, *n.* a guinea pepper, or its berry.
Cap-siz-e', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) to overturn; to upset.
Cap'stan, *n.* a machine or engine to draw up any great weight: — called also *capstern*.
Cap'su-lar, { *a.* relating to a capsule; hollow,
Cap'su-lar-ry, } *n.* as a chest.
Cap'su-late, or **Cap'su-lāt-ed**, *a.* enclosed.
Cap'sule, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant: — a dish.
Cap'tain, (kəp'tin) *n.* the commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or a company of foot; a chief.
Cap'tain-cy, **Cap'tain-ship**, *n.* office of a captain.
Cap'tain-ry, *n.* chieftainship; captaincy.
Cap'tion, *n.* act of taking; a seizure; an arrest.
Cap'tious, (kəp'shūs) *a.* apt to cavil; insidious.
Cap'tious-ly, *ad.* in a captious manner.
Cap'tious-nēss, *n.* inclination to find fault.
Cap'ti-vāte, *v. a.* to take prisoner; to charm.
Cap'ti-vā'tion, *n.* the act of captivating; charm.
Cap'tive, *n.* one taken in war; one charmed.
Cap'tive, *a.* made prisoner; taken by force.
Cap'tiv'i-ty, *n.* state of a captive; bondage.
Cap'tor, *n.* one who takes prisoners or prizes.
Cap'ture, (kəp'tyūr) *n.* act of taking; a prize.
Cap'ture, (kəp'tyūr) *v. a.* to take as a prize.
Cap't-y-ghin', (kəp-y-shēn') *n.* a Franciscan friar or monk: — a female garment: — a pigeon.
Cap't mūr'ty-ām, *n.* [L.] worthless remains.
Car, *n.* a chariot; cart; a vehicle or carriage: — a constellation; Charles's-Wain, or the Bear.
Car'a-bine, *n.* [Fr.] a sort of fire-arm.
Car'a-bin-ēer, *n.* one armed with a carbine.
Car'ac, *n.* a large Spanish ship of burden.
Car'a-cōle, *n.* [Fr.] an oblique trend of a horse.
Car'a-cōle, *v. n.* to move in caracoles.
Car'at, *n.* a weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
Car'a-vān, (kə-rə-vān', W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kə-rə-vān, S. E. K. Wb.) *n.* a body of travelling Eastern merchants or pilgrims; a large carriage.
Car'a-vān-sa-ry, *n.* a kind of inn or house, in the East, for lodging caravans and travellers.
Car'a-vēl, *n.* a light ship or vessel.
Car'a-wāy, *n.* a plant and its spicy seed.
Car'bīne, or **Car-bīne'**, (kərb'in, S. E. F. Sm.; kərb'in', W. P. Wb.) *n.* a small fire-arm. See *Carabine*.
Car'bōn, (*Carbo*, L.) (*Chem.*) pure charcoal.
Car-bō-nā-coous, (kərb-nā'shūs) *a.* containing carbon.
Car-bō-nā-dō, *n.* meat cut across and broiled.
Car-bō-nā-dō, *v. a.* to broil upon the coals.
Car-bō-nate, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt, or a substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Car-bōn'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing, carbon.
Car'būn-cle, *n.* a beautiful gem, or precious stone: — a hard tumor.

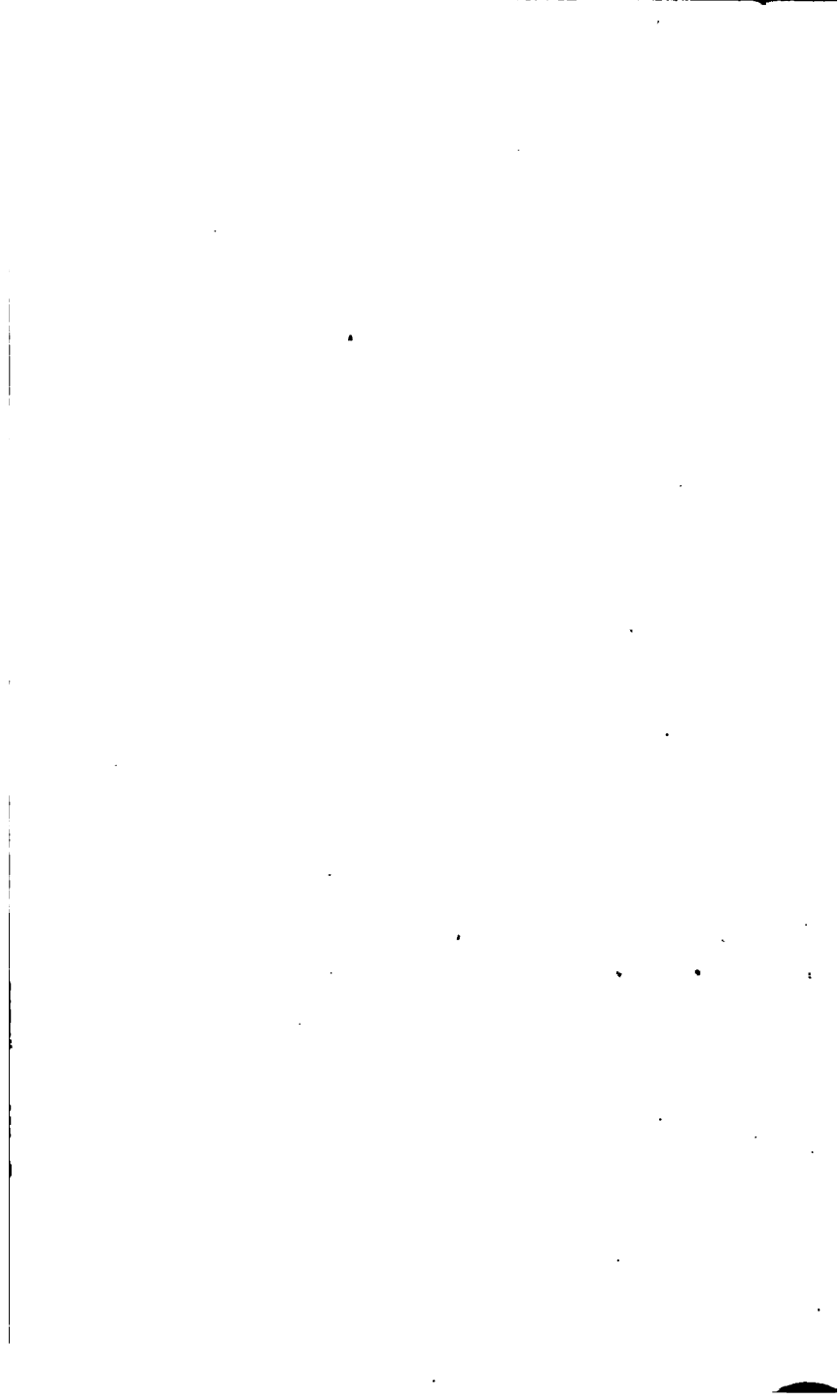
Car'būn-cled, (kərbūng-kld) *a.* spotted.
Car'būn-cy-lar, *a.* belonging to a carbuncle.
Car'būn-cy-lā'tion, *n.* the blasting of buds.
Car'by-rēt, *n.* (*Chem.*) a compound of carbus and some metallic substance.
Car'ca-nēt, *n.* a chain or collar of jewels.
Car'cas, *n.* a dead body of any animal: — a bone.
Car'ce-ral, *a.* belonging to a prison.
Car'ci-nō'ma, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) a cancer; an ulcer.
Car'ci-nōm'a-tōus, *a.* cancerous.
Card, *n.* a note; a message of civility; a billet — a painted paper used for games: — an instrument for combing wool: — a paper containing the points of the compass.
Card, *v. a.* to comb; to open wool; to separate.
Card, *v. n.* to play at cards; to game.
Card'a-mine, *n.* the plant lady's-smock.
Card'a-mom, *n.* a medicinal, aromatic seed.
Card'er, *n.* one who cards, or plays at cards.
Card'i-ac, or **Card'i-a-cal**, *a.* cordial.
Card'i-al-ity, *n.* (*Med.*) the heart-burn.
Card'i-nal, *n.* a dignitary in the Romish church next in rank to the pope: — a woman's cloak.
Card'i-nal, *a.* chief; principal. — *Cardinal virtues*, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude. — *Cardinal points*, north, south, east, and west. — *Cardinal signs*, Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.
Card'i-nal-ship, { *n.* the office or rank of a car
Card'i-nal-ship, } dinal.
Card'i-nal-ize, *v. a.* to make a cardinal.
Card'i-oid, *n.* an algebraic heart-shaped curve.
Card'mā-ker, *n.* a maker of cards.
Car-dōn', *n.* a species of wild artichoke.
Card'ā-ble, *n.* a table for playing cards.
Care, *n.* solicitude; anxiety; caution; charge.
Care, *v. n.* to be anxious; to be inclined.
Care'-crāzēd, (kərk'rāzd) *a.* broken by care.
Car-rēn', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) to lay a vessel on one side.
Car-rēn', *n.* a course; a race; speed; procedure.
Car-rēn', *v. n.* to run with swift motion.
Care'ful, *a.* anxious; provident; watchful.
Care'ful-ly, *ad.* heedfully; providently.
Care'ful-nēss, *n.* vigilance; anxiety; care.
Care'less, *a.* having no care; heedless.
Care'less-ly, *ad.* in a careless manner.
Care'less-nēss, *n.* state of being careless.
Car-rēs', *v. a.* to treat with fondness; to fondle.
Car-rēs', *n.* an act of endearment.
Car'et, *n.* [L.] this mark [a], which shows where something interlined should be read.
Car'gō, *n.*; *pl.* car'gōes; the lading of a ship.
Car'i-ca-tūre, *n.* a ludicrous likeness or representation of a person or thing.
Car'i-ca-tūre', *v. a.* to represent by caricature.
Car'i-ca-tūrist, *n.* one who caricatures.
Car'i-coūs, *a.* resembling a fig.
Car'i-ēf, *n.* [L.] rottenness of a bone.
Car'i-nāt-ed, *a.* shaped like the keel of a ship.
Car'i-ōle, *n.* a light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse.
Car'i-ōs-i-ty, *n.* ulceration of a bone.
Car'i-ōus, *a.* rotten; ulcerated.
Car'k, *n.* care; anxiety. — *v. n.* to be careful.
Car'le, *n.* a mean, brutal man: — a kind of hemp.
Car'lings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) timbers lying fore and aft in a ship.
Car'l-ish, *a.* churlish; rude.
Car'mān, *n.* a man who drives a car or cart.
Car'mēl-ite, *n.* a mendicant friar: — a pear.
Car'mīn'a-tive, *n.* medicine to dispel wind.
Car'mīn'a-tive, *a.* expelling wind; warming.
Car'mine, or **Car'mine'**, (kərb'min, S. E. F. Ja.

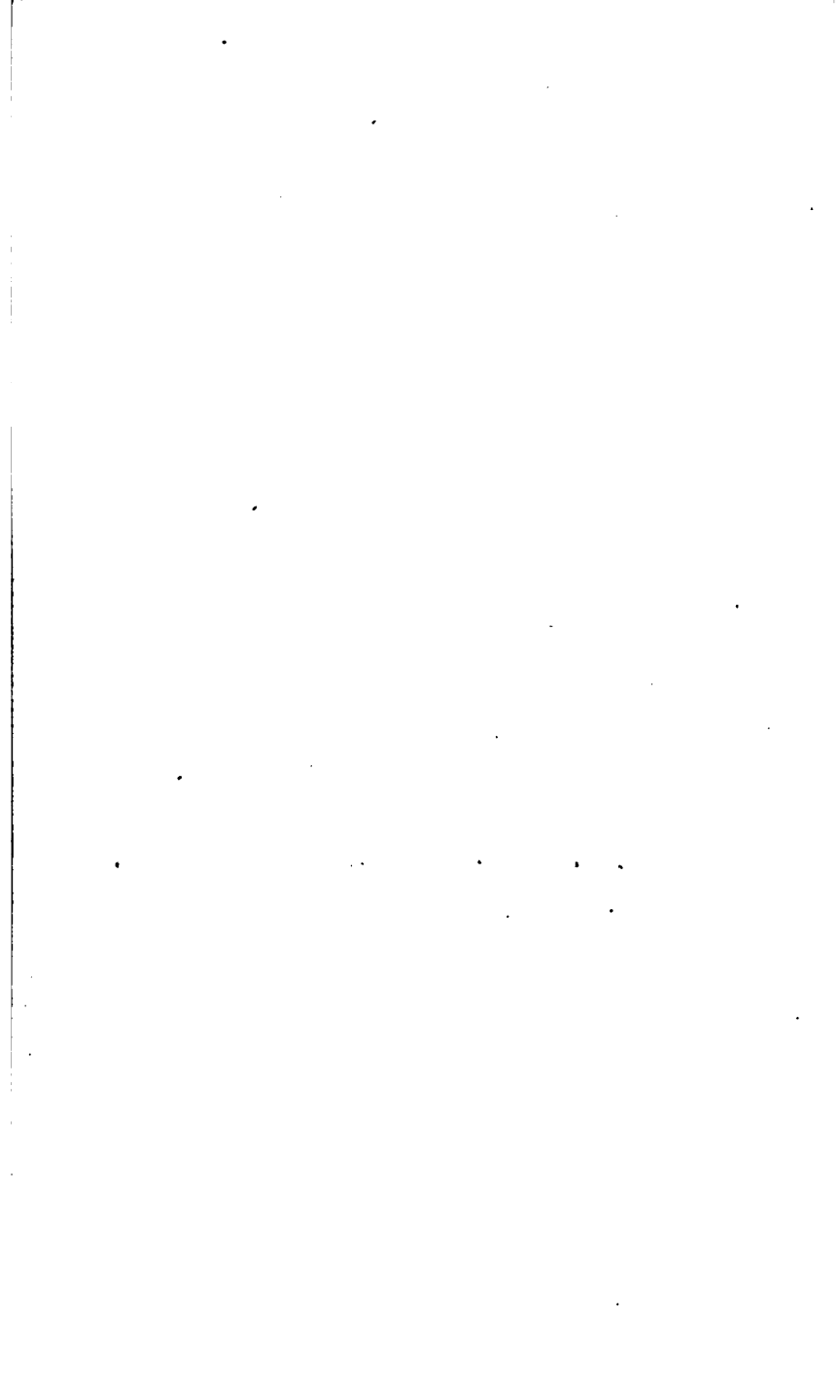
^(ed)
2^d Captive all that fell into their hands.

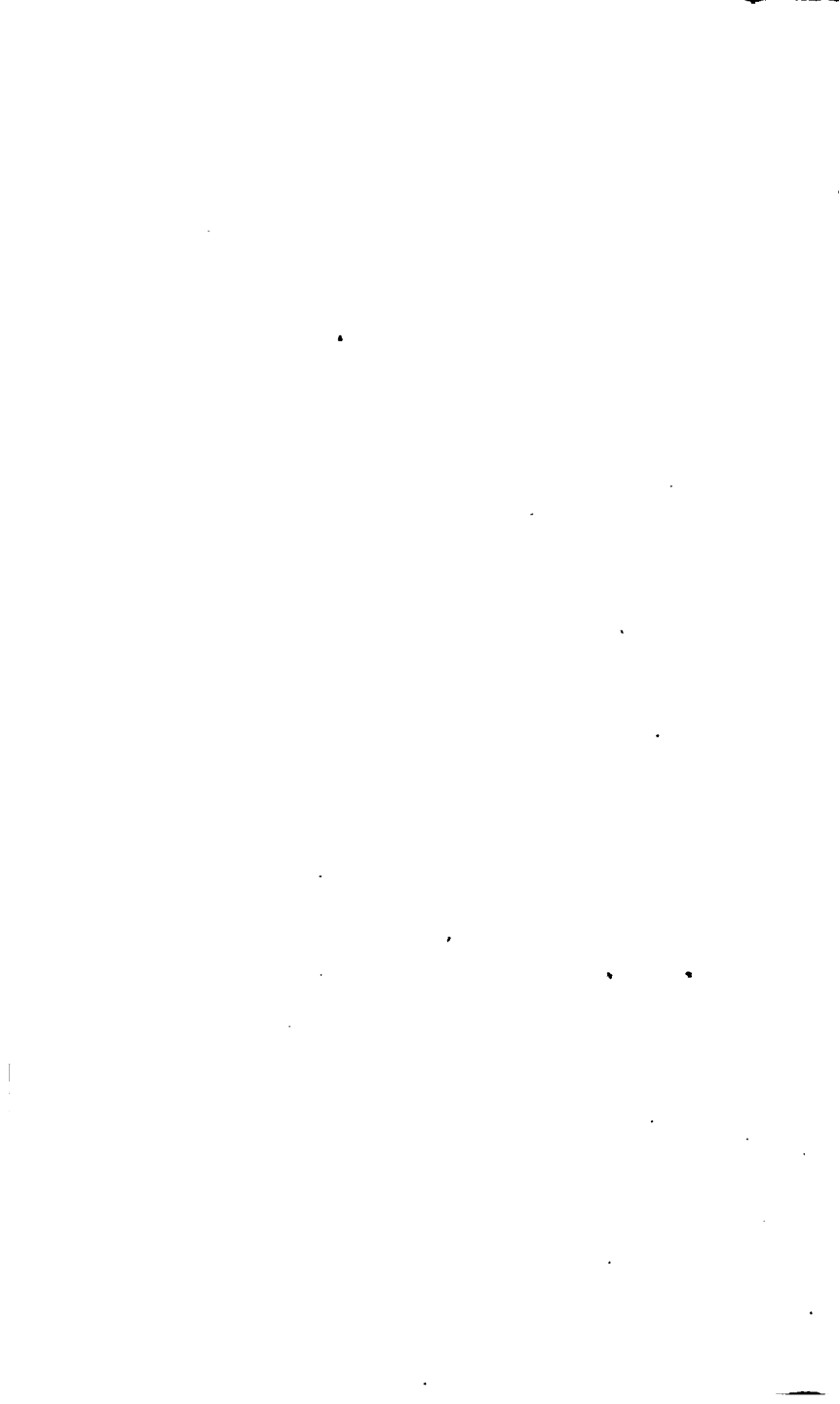
His protecting care over them.

Did not care much for those things
I have always taken care not to give any.
To care for — I hardly care to speak.
To be careful into what hands they ~~are~~
command their safety — to be careful to distin-
guish.









to corp at.

Carrot, Παύλον, ὁ Παύλος

He carried it in a string at his back

In such a case. — this is ~~at least~~ at least
with any one substance — the case is
the same with the other forms.

They are spoken of far greater — ex-
tent than in the case in either A-
merica or Africa.

Ma; *kpe-min'*, *W. P. J. Sm.* *n.* a bright red or crimson color, paint, or pigment.
Car, *n.* slaughter; havoc; massacre.
Car, *n.* fleshy; not spiritual; lustful.
Car-*nal*-ist, *n.* one given to carnality.
Car-*nal*-ity, *n.* fleshly lust; sensuality.
Car-*nal*-ize, *v. a.* to debase to carnality.
Car-*nal*-ly, *ad.* in a carnal manner.
Car-*pal*-mind'-ed, *a.* worldly-minded.
Car-*pal*-mind'-ed-ness, *n.* grossness of mind.
Car-*sa*-tan, *n.* a flesh color: — a fine flower.
Car-*nel*-ian, (*kār-nēl'yan*) *n.* a precious stone.
Car-*ne*-ous, *a.* fleshy; fat; carnal.
Car-ney, (*kār-ne*) *n.* a disease in horses.
Car-*ni*-fi-cā'-tion, *n.* the making of flesh.
Car-*ni*-fi, *v. n.* to breed or form flesh.
Car-*ni*-val, *n.* a Catholic feast held before Lent.
Car-*ni*-vo-rous, *a.* feeding on flesh; greedy.
Car-*ni*-ty, *n.* a fleshy excrescence.
Car-*ni*-che', *n.* a carriage of pleasure.
Car-ol, *n.* a song of exultation or praise; hymn.
Car-ol, *v. n.* to sing; to warble.
Car-ol, *v. a.* to celebrate in song.
Car-ot'id, *a.* a term applied to two arteries.
Car-ot'id, *n.* one of the arteries of the neck.
Car-ot'id, *n.* a festival; a revelling; a carouse.
Car-ot'id, *v. n.* to drink hard; to revel.
Car-ot'id, *n.* a noisy drinking-match.
Car-ot'id, *n.* a noisy, hard drinker.
Car-p, *n.* to censure; to caviil. — *n.* a pond fish.
Car-pen-ter, *n.* a builder of houses and ships.
Car-pen-try, *n.* the trade or art of a carpenter.
Car-pet, *n.* a covering for the floor or table.
Car-pet, *v. a.* to spread with carpets.
Car-pet-ing, *n.* materials for carpets.
Car-ping, *p. a.* captious; censorious.
Car-ping, *n.* a cavi; censure; abuse.
Car-pus, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) the wrist.
Car-p-way, *n.* an apple. See *Caraway*.
Car-ri-a-ble, *a.* capable of being carried.
Car-riage, (*kār'rij*) *n.* act of carrying; a vehicle with wheels: — behavior; conduct; manners.
Car-ri-er, *n.* one who carries; a sort of pigeon.
Car-ri-ya, *n.* dead, putrefying flesh.
Car-ri-ya, *a.* relating to, or feeding on, carcases.
Car-ri-ade, *n.* a short piece of ordnance.
Car-rot, *n.* an esculent, garden vegetable.
Car-rot, *a.* like carrots; of reddish yellow.
Car-row, *n. pl.* strolling gamblers in Ireland.
Car-ry, *v. a.* to convey; to transport; to bear; to effect; to gain; to behave; to conduct.
Car-ry, *v. n.* to convey; to transport.
Car-ry-All, *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage.
Car, *n.* a carriage for burden, with two wheels.
Car, *n.* a. to carry or place in a cart.
Car, *n.* a. to use carts for carriage.
Car-tage, *n.* act of carting, or charge for it.
Car-tā-ble', (*kār-tā-ble'*) *n.* [Fr.] a blank paper entrusted to a person, to be filled up as he pleases; unconditional terms.
Car-tel', (*kār-tēl'*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kār'tēl'*, *P. E. Wh.*) *n.* an agreement between two states at war, relative to the exchange of prisoners; a ship for exchanging prisoners: — a challenge.
Car-ter, *n.* one who drives a cart; a teamster.
Car-tē-pan, (*kār-tē'phan*) *a.* relating to Des Cartes, or his philosophy.
Car-tē-pan, *n.* a follower of Des Cartes.
Car-thō-ge, *n.* a horse that draws a cart.
Car-thā'-gian, (*kār-thā'ghan*) *n.* a monk of the Carthusians.
Car-thā'-gian, *a.* relating to monks so called.

Car-ti-lage, *n.* a tough, elastic substance; gristle.
Car-ti-lā'-gi-nous, *a.* consisting of cartilage.
Car-t-load, *n.* a quantity sufficient to load a cart.
Car-tōn', *n.* a sketch or pattern for tapestry; a painting or drawing on large paper.
Car-tūch', (*kār-tūch'*) *n.* a case to hold musket-balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges.
Car-tridge, *n.* a paper filled with gunpowder.
Car-tridge-box, *n.* a box for cartridges.
Car-t-rop, *n.* a strong rope for draught.
Car-rūt, *n.* the track made by a cart-wheel.
Car-t-y-lē-ry, *n.* a register; a place for records.
Car-t-wright, (*kār't'rit*) *n.* a maker of carts.
Car-un-cle, *n.* a small protuberance of flesh.
Car-un-cy-lāt-ed, *a.* having a protuberance.
Car-ve, *v. a.* to cut matter into elegant forms; to sculpture: — to cut meat at the table; to cut.
Car-ve, *v. n.* to cut stone or meat.
Car-vel, *n.* a caravel. See *Caravel*.
Car-ver, *n.* one who carves; a sculptor.
Car-ving, *n.* act of carving; sculpture.
Car-y-ā-dē', (*kār'ādē'*) *n.* [L.] (*Arch.*) figures of *Car*-y-ā-dē'-dēz, women, instead of columns, to support entablatures.
Car-cade', *n.* a small cataract; a waterfall.
*Cas*e, *n.* a box; a sheath; a cover: — condition; state: — a cause in court: — an inflection of nouns.
*Cas*e, *v. a.* to put in a case; to cover; to encase.
*Cas*e-här-den, (*käs'här-dn*) *v. a.* to harden on the outside, as iron.
*Cas*e-knife, (*käs'nif*) *n.* a table-knife.
*Cas*e-māte, *n.* a kind of moulding: — a vault.
*Cas*e-ment, [*käs'ment*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *käs'ment*, *P. Wh.*] *n.* a part of a window opening upon hinges: — a kind of moulding.
Cas-e-ous, (*käs'she-üs*) *a.* resembling cheese.
Cas-ern, *n.* a lodging for soldiers.
Cas-e-shōt, *n.* iron or bullets enclosed in a case.
Cas-e-worm, (*-würm*) *n.* a grub or worm that makes itself a case.
Cash, *n.* money ready money; coin; bank-notes.
Cash, *v. a.* to pay money for; to turn into money.
Cas-hew'-nut, (*käs-shd'nūt*) *n.* sort of nut-tree.
Cas-hiër', (*käs-shēr'*) *n.* one who has charge of the money in a bank, &c.
Cas-hiër', *v. a.* to discard; to dismiss from a post or office; to break.
Cash-kēep'-er, *n.* a man intrusted with money.
Cash-ōd, *n.* the gum or juice of an Indian tree.
Cas-ing, *n.* act of covering; a covering; case.
Cask, (*12*) *n.* a hollow wooden vessel; a barrel.
Cas-ket, *n.* a small box for jewels.
Cas-que, (*käsk*) *n.* a helmet; armor for the head.
Cas-sä-dq, or *Cas*-sä-dq, [*käs'sä-dq*, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; *käs-sä-dq*, *K. Wh.*; *P. Cyc.*] *n.* a plant. See *Cassava*.
Cas-säte, *v. a.* to vacate; to invalidate.
Cas-sä-tion, *n.* [act of annulling:] — a high court in France.
Cas-sä-vä, or *Cas*-sä-vä, *n.* a species of starch or secula; a plant from which tapioca is formed.
Cas-sä-q, (*käs'hä-q*) *n.* a sweet spice: — a tree.
Cas-sä-dō-ny, *n.* a plant; a mineral.
Cas-sä-mēre, *n.* a thin woollen cloth: — written also *kersey-mere*.
Cas-sä-nō, *n.* a game at cards.
Cas-sä-q-wä-ry, *n.* a large, stilt-legged bird.
Cas-sōck, *n.* a long under-garment of a priest.
Cas-sō-wēd, *n.* a weed; shepherd's pouch.
Cast, (*12*) *v. a.* [i. cast; *yp.* casting, cast:] to throw; to fling; to send; to scatter: — to com-

shin, str; möve, nör, ön; bäll, här, räle. — C, G, g, soft; C, G, g, hard; q as x; x as q; — thin

denn : — to compute ; to contrive : — to shed :
 — to found : — to bring forth abortively.
Cát, *v. n.* to grow into a form ; to warp.
Cát, *v. a.* to throw ; a casting ; a mould : — a shade ;
 air or mien ; shape ; touch : — race ; breed.
Cát-sà-nét, *n.* a small shell of ivory, or hard
 wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
Cát-sà-wáy, *n.* a person lost or abandoned.
Cáste, *n.* a race or class of people.
Cát-tel-lán, *n.* the governor of a castle.
Cát-tel-lá-ny, *n.* the lordship of a castle.
Cát-tel-lát-ýd, *a.* formed like a castle.
†Cát-tel-lá-ti-ôn, *n.* the act of fortifying.
Cát'ter, *n.* one who casts : — a viol ; a wheel.
Cát'terq, *n. pl.* a frame for holding bottles.
Cát'ti-gáte, *v. a.* to chastise ; to correct.
Cát'ti-gá-ti-ôn, *n.* punishment ; chastisement.
Cát'ti-gá-tor, *n.* one who corrects.
Cát'ti-gá-tó-ry, *a.* punitive ; corrective.
Cát'ting, *n.* the act of throwing, casting, or
 founding ; a vessel or thing cast.
Cát'ting-nét, *n.* a net to be thrown.
Cát'ting-vóte, *n.* the vote given by the presiding
 officer of any assembly, which decides the
 question, when the votes are equally divided.
Cát'tle, (*kás'sl*, 12) *n.* a fortress or fortified
 house.
Cát'tled, (*kás'sld*) *a.* furnished with castles.
Cát'tle-gúard, (*kás'sl-gúrd*) *n.* a feudal tenure.
Cát'tle-ry, *n.* the government of a castle.
Cát'tling, *n.* an abortion. — *a.* abortive.
Cát'tor, *n.* [L.] a beaver ; one of the Twins, or
Gemini : — a wheel. See *Caster*.
Cas-tó-ré-fín, *n.* [L.] matter found in a beaver.
Cát'tor-óil, *n.* an oil from the *palmæ Christi*.
Cát-tra-mé-tá-ti-ôn, *n.* the act of forming camps.
Cát'trâte, *v. a.* to emasculate ; to geld.
Cas-trá-ti-ôn, *n.* act of gelding or castrating.
Cás'trel, *n.* a kind of hawk.
Cas-trén'sigh, *a.* belonging to a camp.
Cás'u-al, (*káz'h/y-al*) *a.* accidental ; fortuitous.
Cás'u-al-ly, (*káz'h/y-al-ly*) *ad.* accidentally.
Cás'u-al-néss, *n.* state of being casual.
Cás'u-al-ty, (*káz'h/y-al-ty*) *n.* accident ; chance.
Cás'u-ist, (*káz'h/y-ist*) *n.* one versed in *casu-*
istry ; one who settles cases of conscience.
Cás'u-is-ti-cal, (*káz'h/y-is'ti-kal*) *a.* relating to
casuistry or cases of conscience. [*casuist*.]
Cás'u-is-try, (*káz'h/y-is'tre*) *n.* the science of a
Cát, *n.* an animal : — a kind of ship : — a tripod.
Cát's-bap-tist, *n.* an opponent of baptism.
Cát's-chré'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *pl.* *cát's-chré'sis* ; (*Rhet.*)
 a metaphor ; the abuse of a trope.
Cát's-chrés'ti-cal, *a.* forced ; far-fetched.
Cát's-clégh, *n.* a deluge : — a shower-bath.
Cát's-cómb, (*kát's-kóm*) *n.* ; *pl.* *cát's-cómbq* ; a
 cavern for burial of the dead.
Cát's-cóús'tics, *n. pl.* science of reflected sounds.
Cát's-dí-óp'tic,
Cát's-dí-óp'ti-cal, } *a.* reflecting light.
Cát's-gráph, *n.* the first draught of a picture.
Cát's-léc'tic, *a.* wanting a syllable.
Cát's-léc'tic, *n.* a verse wanting one syllable.
Cát's-lép-sy, *n.* a light kind of apoplexy.
Cát's-lógue, (*kát's-lóg*) *n.* a list of names of per-
 sons, or of the titles of books, &c.
Cát's-lógue, (*kát's-lóg*) *v. a.* to make a list of.
Cát's-tál-pe, *n.* a large flowering tree.
Cát's-tám-a-rán, *n.* (*Naut.*) a sort of raft.
Cát's-mé-ni-ga, *n.* [L.] menstrual discharges.
Cát's-móunt, or **Cát's-móun-tain**, *n.* a wicket.
Cát's-págm, *n.* (*Med.*) a mixture of powder.
Cát's-phón'ics, *n. pl.* doctrine of reflected sounds.

Cát's-phrict, *n.* a horseman in complete armor.
Cát's-plágm, *n.* a poultice ; a soft plaster.
Cát's-pált, *n.* [*catapulta*, L.] an ancient military
 engine.
Cát's-rict, *n.* a waterfall : — a disease in the eye.
Cát's-tárr'h, (*ká'tár'*) *n.* a discharge of fluid from
 the nose ; a cold ; influenza.
Cát's-tárr'h'al, (*ká'tár'ral*) } *a.* relating to a *ca-*
ta-
Cát's-tárr'h'qta, (*ká'tár'rys*) } *tarrh* or cold.
Cát's-tárr'h'pé, *n.* a final event ; calamity.
Cát'call, *n.* a small squeaking instrument.
Cátch, *v. a.* [i. caught or catch'd ; *pp.* catching,
 caught or catch'd ;] to lay hold on with the
 hand ; to seize ; to stop ; to ensnare ; to take ;
 to receive.
Cátch, *v. n.* to be contagious ; to lay hold.
Cátch, *n.* seizure ; an advantage taken ; a snatch ;
 a hold ; anything that catches ; a song, or part
 of a song, sung in succession.
Cátch'a-ble, *a.* liable to be caught
Cátch'er, *n.* the person or thing that catches
Cátch'ing, *p. a.* apt to catch ; contagious.
Cátch'pén-ny, *n.* a worthless publication.
Cátch'póll, *n.* a sergeant ; a bumbailiff.
Cátch'up, (*kách'yp*, *S. W. J. F.* ; *kát'syp*, *P.* ;
kéch'up, *Ja.*) *n.* a sauce or condiment.
Catch'word, (*-wúrd*) *n.* a word under the last
 line of a page, repeated at the top of the next.
Cát's-chét'ic, } *a.* consisting of questions and
Cátch'pén-ny, } answers.
Cát's-chét'ic-al-ly, *ad.* by question and answer.
Cát's-chét'ic, *n.* a form of instruction by ques-
 tions and answers ; an elementary book.
Cát's-chét'ic, *n.* one who teaches the catechism.
Cát's-chét'ic-al, *a.* by question and answer.
Cát's-chét'ic, *v. a.* to instruct by questions and an-
 swers ; to question ; to interrogate.
Cát's-chét'ic-er, *n.* one who catechizes.
Cát's-chét'mén, *n.* one who is yet in the rud-
 iments of Christianity ; a pupil little advanced.
Cát's-chét'mén'ic-al, *a.* relating to catechumens.
Cát's-gór'ic-al, *a.* absolute ; positive ; express.
Cát's-gór'ic-al-ly, *ad.* directly ; positively.
Cát's-gó-ry, *n.* an order of ideas ; a predicament.
Cát's-gó-ry-n', *a.* relating to a chain.
Cát's-gó-ry, *n.* a curve line formed by a rope or
 chain suspended by both ends.
Cát's-gáte, *v. a.* to link together ; to chain.
Cát's-gáte, *n.* a regular connection.
Cát'ter, *v. n.* to procure or provide food.
Cát'ter-er, *n.* a provider ; a purveyor.
Cát'ter-ess, *n.* a woman employed to cater.
Cát'ter-pil-lar, *n.* an insect ; a worm : — a plant.
Cát'ter-wául, *v. n.* to make a noise as cats.
Cátes, *n. pl.* dainties ; viands ; food.
Cát'fish, *n.* an American sea-fish.
Cát'gút, *n.* a string for musical instruments : —
 a species of linen or canvas.
Cát'h-a-ríst, *n.* one who claims great purity.
Cát'hár-pings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) small ropes in a ship
Cát'hár'tic, *a.* a purging medicine. [*ing*]
Cát'hár'tic, *a.* purgative ; cleanse.
Cát'héad, *n.* a piece of timber : — an apple.
Cát'hé'dral, *n.* the head church of a diocese.
Cát'hé'dral, *a.* relating to a cathedral.
Cát'hé'ter, *n.* an instrument to draw off urine.
Cát'hóles, *n. pl.* two little holes stern in a ship
Cát'hó-lic, *a.* universal ; general ; liberal.
Cát'hó-lic, *n.* a Roman Catholic ; a Papist.
Cát'hó'l'i-cizm, (*ká-thó'l'i-cizm*, *S. W. P. J. F.* ;
Ja. K. Sm. ; *káth'o-l'i-cizm*, *Wb.*) *n.* the doc-
 trine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church
 — liberality ; largeness of mind.

It casts some further light on
the subject.

No catch at.

By catering for its desires — we cater
for public pleasure.





until
he showed cause for believing in him
He caused it to disappear.

without assigning causes for — there was
no cause why he should not
cautioning the public to be careful — he
cautioned against it — I caution
cautions of you to avoid it.
not

He ceases to affect.

Celebrity, επροσέλιπον.

Cav-a-lér'-ty, *n.* the doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; catholicism. [*Modena.*]
Cav-a-lér'-tize, *v. n.* to become a Catholic.
Cav-a-lér'-cén, *n.* a universal remedy; a panacea.
Cav'-in, *n.* a kind of inflorescence; ament.
Cav'-ing, *n.* a dismembering knife; calgut.
Cav'-mint,
Cav'-nip, { *n.* a strong-scented, perennial plant.
Cav'-v-nine-tail, *n.* a whip with nine lashes.
Cav'-v-nis, *n.* a morbid quickness of vision.
Cav'-v-tri-cal, *a.* relating to catoptrics.
Cav'-v-trica, *n. pl.* that part of optics which treats of reflected light, or reflected vision.
Cav'-v-tris, *n.* a kind of optic glass.
Cav'-v-pipe, *n.* a squeaking pipe; a catcall.
Cav'-v-eye, (*ká-vé*) *n.* a silicious mineral.
Cav'-v-iv, (*-fút*) *n.* the ground-ivy; a plant.
Cav'-v-paw, *n.* the dupe of an artful person.
Cav'-v-sap, *n.* a sauce. See *Catchup*. [*&c.*]
Cav'-v, *n. pl.* beasts of pasture, as oxen, cows,
Cav'-v, *n.* a word used in *America* to denote a meeting preparatory to an election.
Cav'-v-dé, *a.* relating to the tail of an animal.
Cav'-v-dé, or **Cav'-v-dé**, *a.* having a tail.
Cav'-v-dé, *n.* a mixture of wine, gruel, &c.
Cav'-v, *n.* a cheat with holes to keep live fish in.
Cav'-v, (*ká-vt*) *i. & p.* from *Catch*. See *Catch*.
Cav'-v, *n.* a sulphate of barytes; a sort of spar.
Cav'-v-er, *n.* a prominence in the heel of a *Cav'-v*, horseshoe; calkin; cork.
Cav'-v, *n.* a part of a woman's cap; a kind of network:— a membrane covering the intestines.
Cav'-v-er-oids, *a.* having a caulis or stalk.
Cav'-v-er-er, *n.* (or *kál'-v*) a species of cabbage.
Cav'-v, (*L.*) (*Bot.*) a stalk or herbaceous stem.
Cav'-v. See *Calk*.
Cav'-v-ble, *a.* that may be caused.
Cav'-v-ble, *a.* relating to, or expressing, a cause.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* the agency of a cause. — (*Phron.*) the faculty of tracing cause and effect.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* the act of causing.
Cav'-v-ty, *a.* that expresses a cause.
Cav'-v-ty, *ad.* in a causative manner.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* one who causes.
Cause, *n.* that which produces an effect; reason; motive; object; side; party; suit.
Cause, *v. a.* to effect as an agent; to produce.
Causeless, *a.* having no cause; groundless.
Cause-er, *n.* one who causes; the agent.
Cause-way, *n.* a way or road raised and paved.
Caus-ty, *n.* same as *caus-ty*.
Caus-ty-cal, *a.* relating to an advocate.
Caus-ty, *n.* a corroding and burning substance.
Caus-ty, or **Caus-ty-cal**, *a.* burning; corroding.
Caus-ty-ty, *n.* the quality of being caustic.
Caus-ty-nés, *n.* the quality of being caustic.
Caus-ty-lous, *a.* cautious; wily; cunning.
Caus-ty, *n.* a searing, hot iron.
Caus-ty-lan, *n.* the application of cautery.
Caus-ty-zation, *n.* the act of cauterizing.
Caus-ty-lan, *n.* a. to burn with a cautery; to sear.
Caus-ty, *n.* an iron for burning; a caustic.
Caus-ty, *n.* provident care; advice; prudence; foresight; a provisionary precept; a warning.
Caus-ty, *v. a.* to give notice of danger; to warn.
Caus-ty-ry, *a.* given as a pledge; warning.
Caus-ty, (*ká-v-ty*) *a.* wary; watchful.
Caus-ty-ly, *ad.* in a cautious manner.
Caus-ty-nés, *n.* watchfulness; vigilance.
Cav'-v-cade, *n.* a procession on horseback.
Cav'-v-lér, (*ká-v-ty*) *n.* an armed horseman; a knight:— one of the party of Charles I.
Cav'-v-lér, *a.* gay; brave; disdainful; haughty.

Cav'-v-lér'-ly, *ad.* haughtily; disdainfully.
Cav'-v-lér'-né, *n.* disdainful conduct.
Cav'-v-ly, *n.* military troops on horses.
Cav'-v-ty, *v. a.* to excavate; to hollow out.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) a short air.
Cave, *n.* a cavern; a grotto; a den; a cell.
Cave, *v. a.* to make hollow. — *v. n.* to fall in.
Cav'-v-ty, (*L.*) (*Law*) a kind of process to stop proceeding; a caution; a hint.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a hollow place in the ground; cave.
Cav'-v-ty, (*ká-v-ty*) *a.* full of caverns.
Cav'-v-ty-oids, *a.* full of caverns. [*horse*]
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* [Fr.] a sort of noseband for a *Cav'-v-ty*, (*ká-v-ty*) (*ká-v-ty*, *S. W. J. F. R.*) *ká-v-ty*, *P.*; *ká-v-ty*, *Ja.*; *ká-v-ty*, *Sm.* [*carrier*, Fr.] food or sauce prepared from the roes of sturgeon, &c.
Cav'-v-ty, *v. n.* to raise captious objections; to carp.
Cav'-v-ty, *v. a.* to treat with objections.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a false or captious objection; sophism.
Cav'-v-ty-lon, *n.* the practice of objecting.
Cav'-v-ty-ler, *a.* a captious disputant.
Cav'-v-ty-lous, *a.* full of cavils; captious.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* [Fr.] a hollow, fit to cover troops.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* hollowness; a hollow place.
Cav, *v. n.* to cry as the ruck, raven, or crow.
Cav, *n.* the cry of a ruck, raven, or crow.
Cav'-v-ty, (*ká-v-ty*) *n.* a pungent, red pepper.
Cav'-v-ty, (*ká-v-ty*) *n.* formerly a title of the chief of some tribes of Indians in Mexico.
Cause, (*se*) *v. n.* to leave off; to fail; to stop.
Causeless, *a.* without stop; incessant.
Cav'-v-ty, (*che-kán'*) *n.* See *Sequin* and *Zeebin*.
Cav'-v-ty, or **Cav'-v-ty**, (*se-ké*, *W. P. J. F.*) *se-ké*, *Ja.* *Sm. Wb.* *n.* blindness.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a large evergreen tree.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* belonging to the cedar-tree; cedrina.
Cav, *v. a.* to yield; to resign; to give up.
Cav'-v-ty, (*cadilla*, *Fr.*) a mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, *c*] to make it sound soft, like *a*.
Cav'-v-ty, *a.* belonging to the cedar-tree.
Cav, (*se*) *v. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof.
Cav, *n.* the covering of the inner roof.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a plant; swallow-wort.
Cav'-v-ty, (*se-ké-tám*, *Ja.*) *R. Root*; *se-ké-tám*, *S. P. Sm. Wb.*; *se-ké-tám*, *Wb.* *n.* the art of engraving.
Cav'-v-ty, *v. a.* to praise; to extol; to honor; to distinguish by rites; to commemorate.
Cav'-v-ty, *p. a.* renowned; famous; eminent.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* act of celebrating; praise.
Cav'-v-ty-ty, *n.* one who celebrates.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* fame; renown; distinction.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* swiftness; rapidity; speed.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a plant used for salad.
Cav'-v-ty, (*se-ké-ty*) *a.* heavenly; ethereal.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* an inhabitant of heaven.
Cav'-v-ty, *ad.* in a heavenly manner.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a monk of a religious order.
Cav'-v-ty, *a.* relating to the belly. See *Cabac*.
Cav'-v-ty, (*se-ké-ty*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*) *se-ké-ty*, *Sm.*; *se-ké-ty*, *Wb.* *n.* unmarried state; sin.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* coibacy. [*gle life*]
Cav, *n.* a small, close room; a cavity; a cave.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a room in the ground under a house.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* a room of a cellar; a cellar.
Cav'-v-ty, or **Cav'-v-ty**, *n.* a butler.
Cav'-v-ty, *a.* consisting of cells or cavities.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* height; elevation.
Cav'-v-ty, (*se-ké-ty*, *Sm. Wb.*; *se-ké-ty* or *kél'-ty*, *Ja.*) *a.* relating to the Celts, or Gauls.
Cav'-v-ty, *n.* the language of the Celts.

aken, *at*; *máve*, *nór*, *són*; *báll*, *bür*, *rúle*. — *C*, *G*, *g*, *h*, *soft*; *E*, *É*, *é*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *x* as *gz*; — *thls*

**Cēta*, *n. pl.* the ancient inhabitants of Gaul, &c.
Cēm'ent, (114) *sēm'ent*, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; *sē-*
ment, *E. Ja.*; *sē-ment*, *Sm.*] *n.* a substance
 which unites; mortar.

Cē-mēt', *v. a.* to unite by the use of cement.

Cēm-ēnt', *v. n.* to cohere; to unite.

Cēm-en-tā'tion, *n.* the act of cementing.

Cēm-ēnt'er, *n.* the person or thing that unites.

Cēm'ē-tēry, *n.* a place, area, or edifice where
 the dead are buried.

Cēn'a-to-ry, (*sēn'a-tūr-q*, *W. P. J. F. K.*; *sē'na-*
tūr-q, *S. Sm.*) *a.* relating to supper.

†*Cēn-q-bit'i-cal*, *a.* living in community.

†*Cēn'q-by*, *n.* place where persons live together.

Cēn'q-tāph, *n.* a monument for one buried else- [where]

Cēnse, *n.* a rate; a tax; census.

Cēnse, *v. a.* to perfume with odors.

Cēn'sor, *n.* a pan in which incense is burnt.

Cēn'sor, *n.* an officer of ancient Rome who was
 an inspector of morals; a censor.

Cēn-sō'ri-al, *a.* full of censure; censorious.

Cēn-sō'ri-an, *a.* relating to a censor; censorial.

Cēn-sō'ri-ōs, *a.* addicted to censure; severe.

Cēn-sō'ri-ōs-ly, *ad.* in a censorious manner.

Cēn-sō'ri-ōs-nēs, *n.* a disposition to reproach.

Cēn'sor-shīp, *n.* the office of a censor.

Cēn'su-ra-ble, (*sēn'shū-ra-bl*) *a.* culpable; faulty.

Cēn'su-ra-ble-nēs, *n.* blamableness.

Cēn'su-ra-bly, (*sēn'shū-ra-blē*) *ad.* culpably.

Cēn'sure, (*sēn'shūr*) *n.* imputation of wrong;
 blame; reproach; judicial sentence.

Cēn'sure, (*sēn'shūr*) *v. a.* to blame; to condemn.

Cēn'sure, (*sēn'shūr*) *v. n.* to judge.

Cēn'sur-er, (*sēn'shūr-er*) *n.* one who blames.

Cēn'sus, *n.* [L.] an official enumeration of the
 inhabitants of a country.

Cēnt, *n.* a hundred; an American copper coin.

Cēnt'age, *n.* rate by the cent or hundred.

Cēnt'aur, (*sēn'tāw*) *n.* a fabulous being, half
 man and half horse; the Archer in the zodiac.

Cēn'tē-nā'ri-an, *n.* a person 100 years old.

Cēn'tē-nā-ry, *n.* the number of a hundred.

Cēn-tēn'ni-al, *a.* consisting of a hundred years.

Cēn-tēn'i-mal, *a.* hundredth.

Cēn'tē-fō'li-ōs, *a.* having a hundred leaves.

Cēn'ti-grade, *a.* having a hundred degrees.

Cēn-ti'q-quy, *n.* a hundred-fold discourse.

Cēntime, (*sēn'tēm'*) *n.* [Fr.] a hundredth part of
 a franc; a hundredth part.

Cēn'ti-pēd, *n.* a poisonous insect.

Cēn'tō, *n.*; *pl.* *cēn'tōs*; a collection of scraps
 from various authors.

Cēn'tral, *a.* relating to, or placed in, the centre.

Cēn-tral'ity, *n.* the state of being central.

Cēn-tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* act of centralizing.

Cēn'tral-ize, *v. a.* to make central.

Cēn'tral-ly, *ad.* in a central manner. [middle.]

Cēn'tre, (*sēn'tēr*) *n.* the central point; exact

Cēn'tre, (*sēn'tēr*) *v. a.* to place on a centre.

Cēn'tre, (*sēn'tēr*) *v. n.* to be in the midst.

Cēn'tre-bit, *n.* a tool for drilling holes.

Cēn'tric, or *Cēn'tri-cal*, *a.* placed in the centre.

Cēn'tri-cal-ly, *ad.* in a central situation.

Cēn'tri'city, *n.* the state of being centric.

Cēn-trif'y-gal, (*sēn-trif'y-gal*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*
K. Sm.; *sēn-trē-fū'gal*, *Kemrick*, *Dyche*) *a.* fly-
 ing from the centre.

Cēn-trif'y-gal, (*sēn-trif'y-gal*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*
K. Sm.; *sēn-trē-pē'tal*, *Kemrick*) *a.* tending to
 the centre.

Cēn'try, *n.* a sentinel. See *Sentry*.

Cēn-tūm'vī-rī, *n. pl.* [L.] the hundred judges in
 the Roman republic.

Cēn'ty-ple, *a.* a hundred-fold

Cēn'ty-ple, *v. a.* to multiply a hundred-folds

Cēn-tū'pī-cate, *v. a.* to make a hundred-folds

†*Cēn-tū'ri-ate*, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds.

Cēn-tū'ri-ā-tor, or *Cēn'ty-rīst*, *n.* an historian
 who distinguishes time by centuries.

Cēn'tū'ri-ōn, *n.* a Roman military officer, who
 commanded a hundred men.

Cēn'ty-ry, *n.* a period of 100 years; a hundred.

Cēph'a-lā'gy, *n.* (*Med.*) the headache.

Cē-phāl'ic, *a.* relating, or medicinal, to the head

Cē-rā-sē'ty, *n.* [Gr.] a serpent having horns.

Cē'rate, *n.* an unguent of wax, oil, &c.

Cē'rat-ēd, *a.* covered with wax.

Cēre, *v. a.* to cover with wax; to wax.

Cēre, *n.* the naked skin on a hawk's bill.

Cēr'ē-bēl, *n.* [*cerellum*, L.] a part of the brain

Cēr'ē-brāi, *a.* relating to the brain.

Cēr'ē-brūm, *n.* [L.] the brain.

Cēre'cloth, *n.* cloth dipped in melted wax or

Cēre'mēt, *n.* glutinous matter.

Cēr-q-mō'ni-al, *a.* relating to ceremony; formal.

Cēr-q-mō'ni-ōs, *n.* outward form; external rite.

Cēr-q-mō'ni-ōs, *a.* full of ceremony; scrupu-

lous; exact; civil; formal; precise.

Cēr-q-mō'ni-ōs-ly, *ad.* in a ceremonious manner

Cēr-q-mō'ni-ōs-nēs, *n.* great formality.

Cēr'q-mō-ny, *n.* outward rite; external form in

religion, in state, or in manners.

Cē'rō-ōs, *a.* waxen; like wax.

Cēr'q-vī'si-q, (*sēr'q-vīsh'q-q*) *n.* [L.] a species of
 ale or barley-wine; beer.

Cē'rj-ūm, *n.* [*Alca.*] a grayish-white metal

Cē-rō'g-ra-phy, *n.* art of engraving on wax.

Cē'rūm, *n.* [L.] the bitter oak.

Cērtain, (*sēr'tūn*) *a.* sure; indubitable; resolved
 unflinching; fixed; regular; — some or one.

Cērtain-ly, *ad.* indubitably; without fail.

Cērtain-nēs, *n.* the quality of being certain.

Cērtain-ty, (*sēr'tjūn-tē*) *n.* quality of being cer-
 tain; real state; truth; fact; regularity.

†*Cērtās*, *ad.* certainly; in truth.

Cērti'f-i-cate, *n.* a testimony in writing.

Cērti'f-i-cate, *v. a.* to give a certificate to.

Cērti'f-i-cā'tion, *n.* the act of certifying.

Cērti'f-i-er, *n.* one who certifies; an assurer.

Cērti'fy, *v. a.* to give certain information to.

Certiorari, (*sēr-shē-q-rā'rī*) *n.* [L.] (*Law*) a writ
 issuing out of a superior court to an inferior
 one.

Cērti-tūde, *n.* certainty. *Dryden*. [R.]

Cē-rū'q-an, *Cē-rū'q-ōs*, *a.* sky-colored; blue.

Cē-rū'q-ic, *a.* producing a blue color.

Cē-rū'men, *n.* [L.] the wax of the ear.

**Cē'rūs*, (*sē'rūs*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *sē'rūs*, *Sm.*;
sēr'ūs, *S. Wh.*) *n.* white lead; carbonate of
 lead.

**Cē'rūsed*, (*sēr'rūst*) *a.* washed with white lead.

Cē'rū'q-al, *a.* belonging to the neck.

Cē-rū'q-an, *a.* the *Cæsar* operation is the act
 of cutting a child out of the womb.

Cēs, *v. a.* to rate; to assess. — *n.* a rate; a tax.

Cēs-sā'tion, *n.* act of ceasing or stopping; a
 stop; a rest; a pause of hostility.

Cēs-sā'tō, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) an obsolete writ for re-
 covering lands.

Cēs-si-bil'ity, *n.* the quality of giving way. [R.]

Cēs-si-ble, *a.* yielding; easy to give way. [R.]

Cēs-siōn, (*sēs'hūn*) *n.* retreat; act of yielding.

Cēs-siōn-ary, (*sēs'hūn-q-rē*) *a.* yielding.

Cēs'sor, *n.* (*Law*) one who ceases so long to per-
 form a duty as to incur the danger of law.

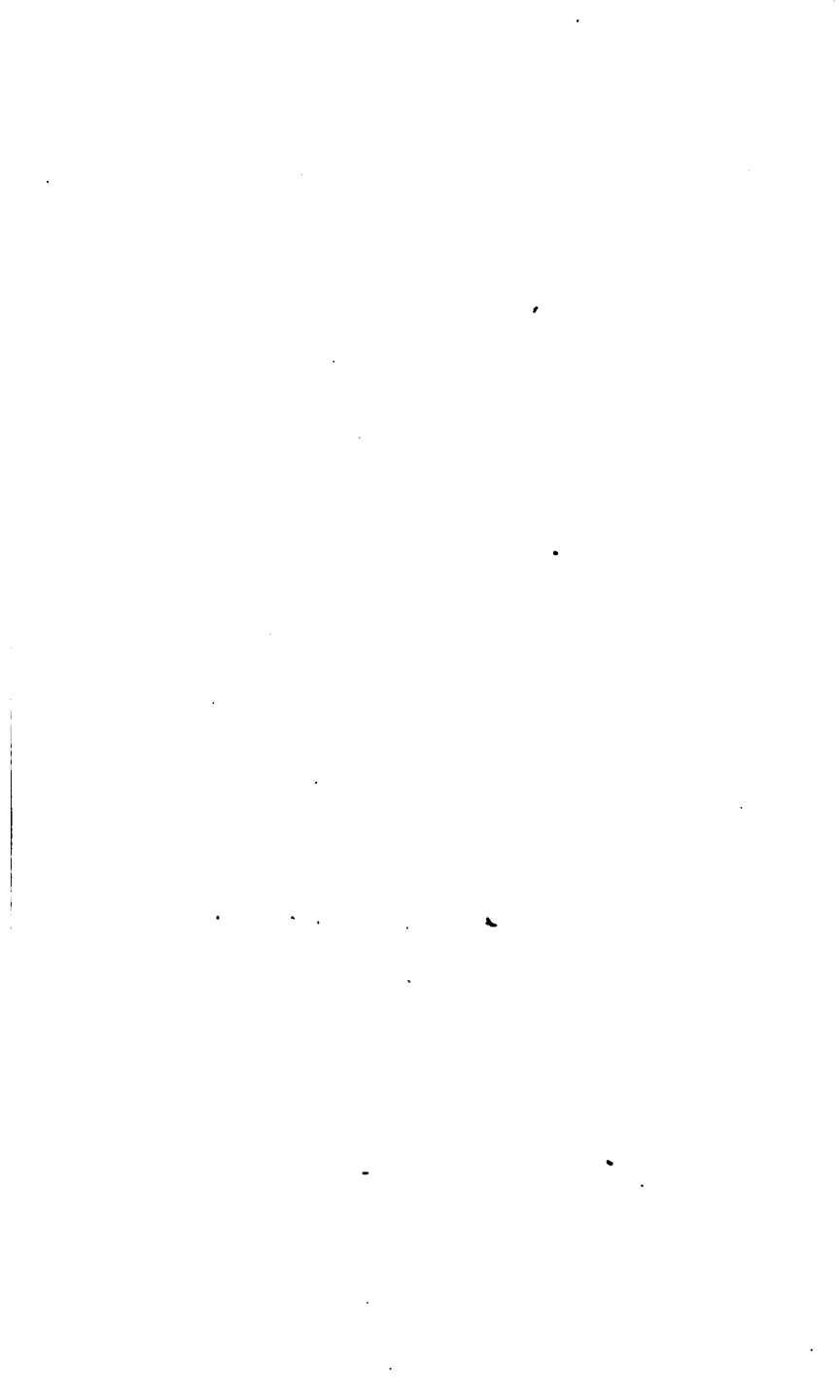
Cēs'tus, *n.* [L.] the girdle or zone of Venus.

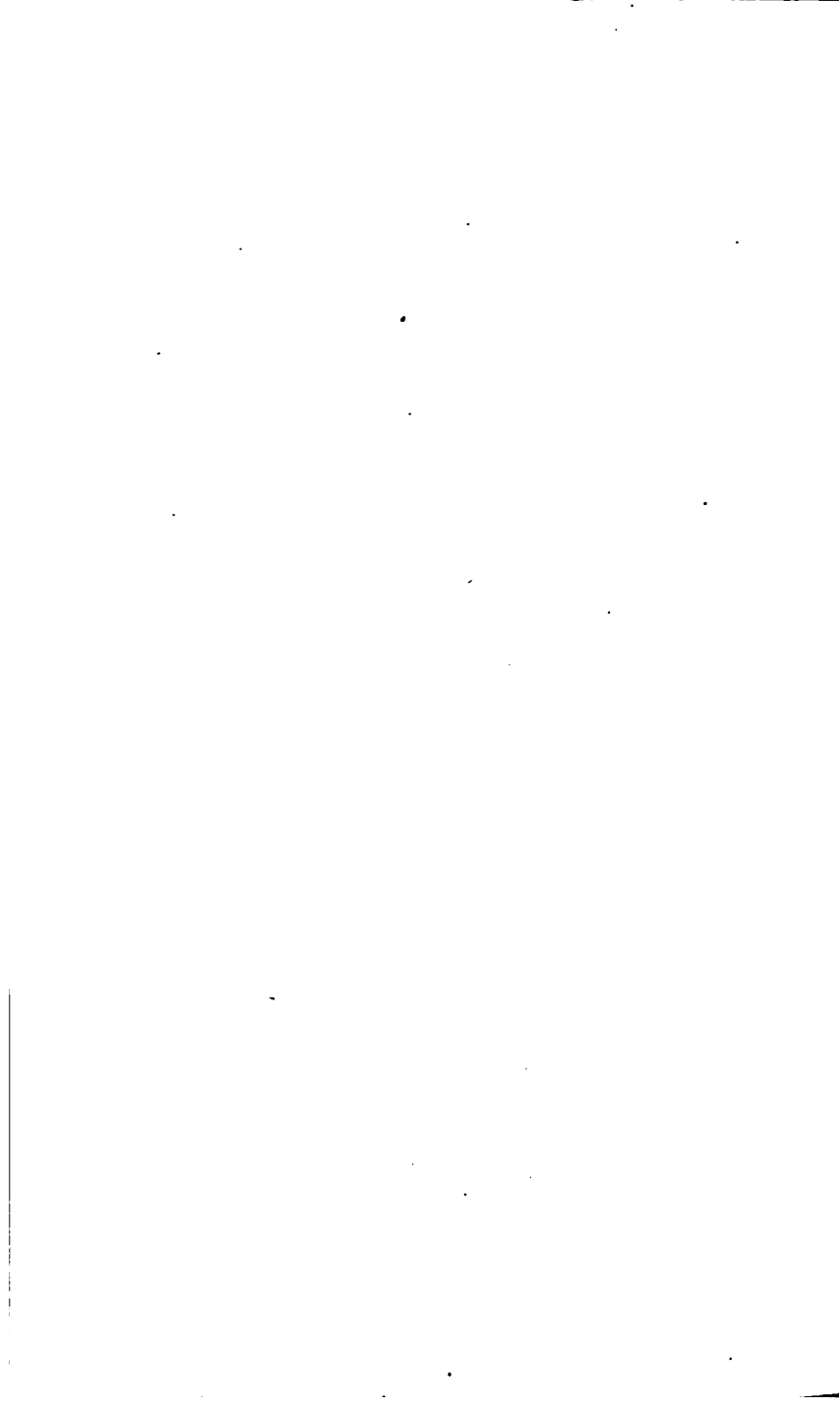
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, *y*, short; æ, ø, ē, i, o, u, *y*, obscure.—färe, fär, fäm, fäll; härr, hür;

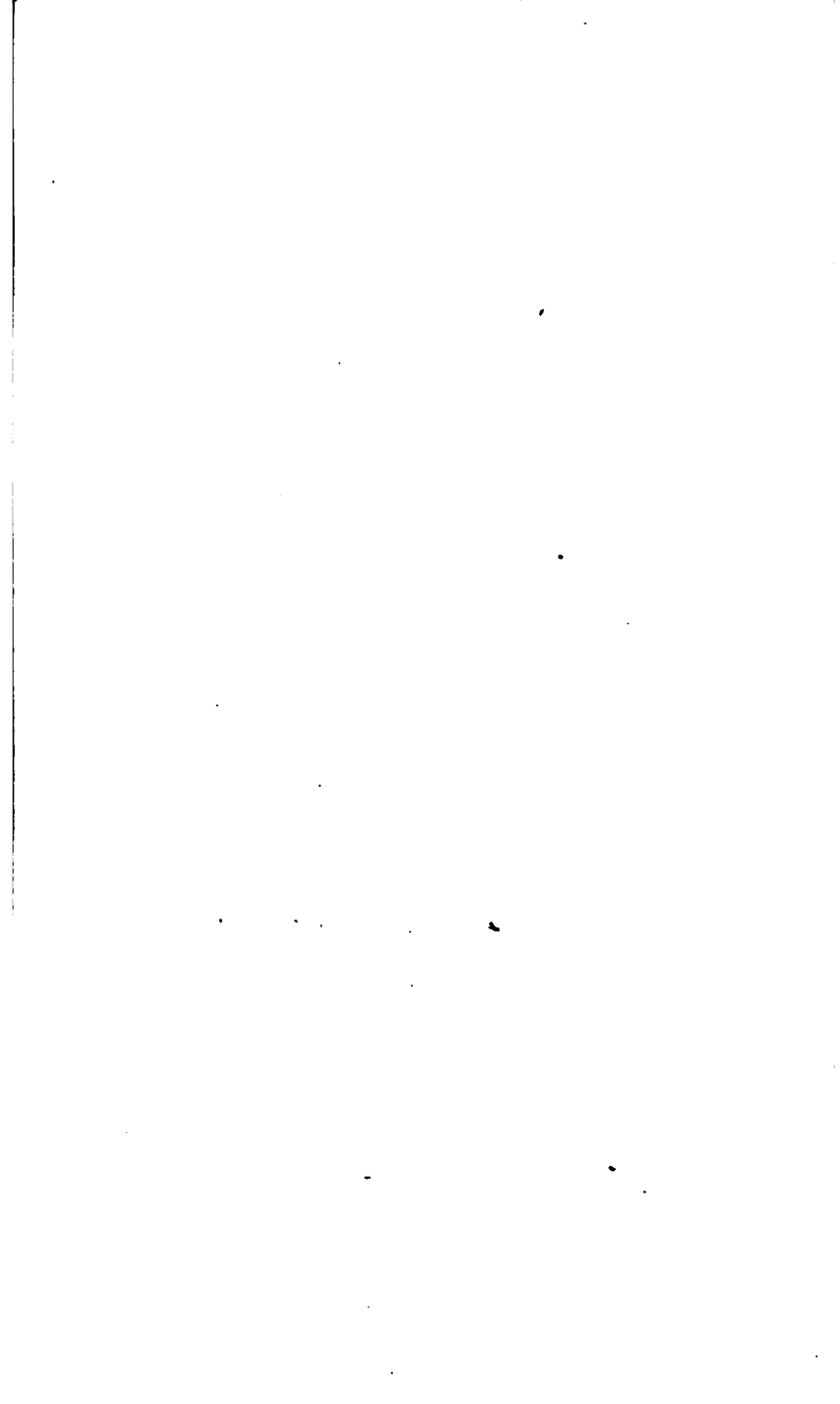
However, certain. If it is, we shall be able to.

We have no certainly that its genuineness
was doubted

The congregation is certified of it — I cer-
tify you that I have baptized this.









He chafed at the notion that
they should escape him.

He pretended to be for
merely

(chance) It is two to one whether
he might be trusted for two pence.

the possibility of a change for the better.

Now said him changing sexes.
= becoming a woman).

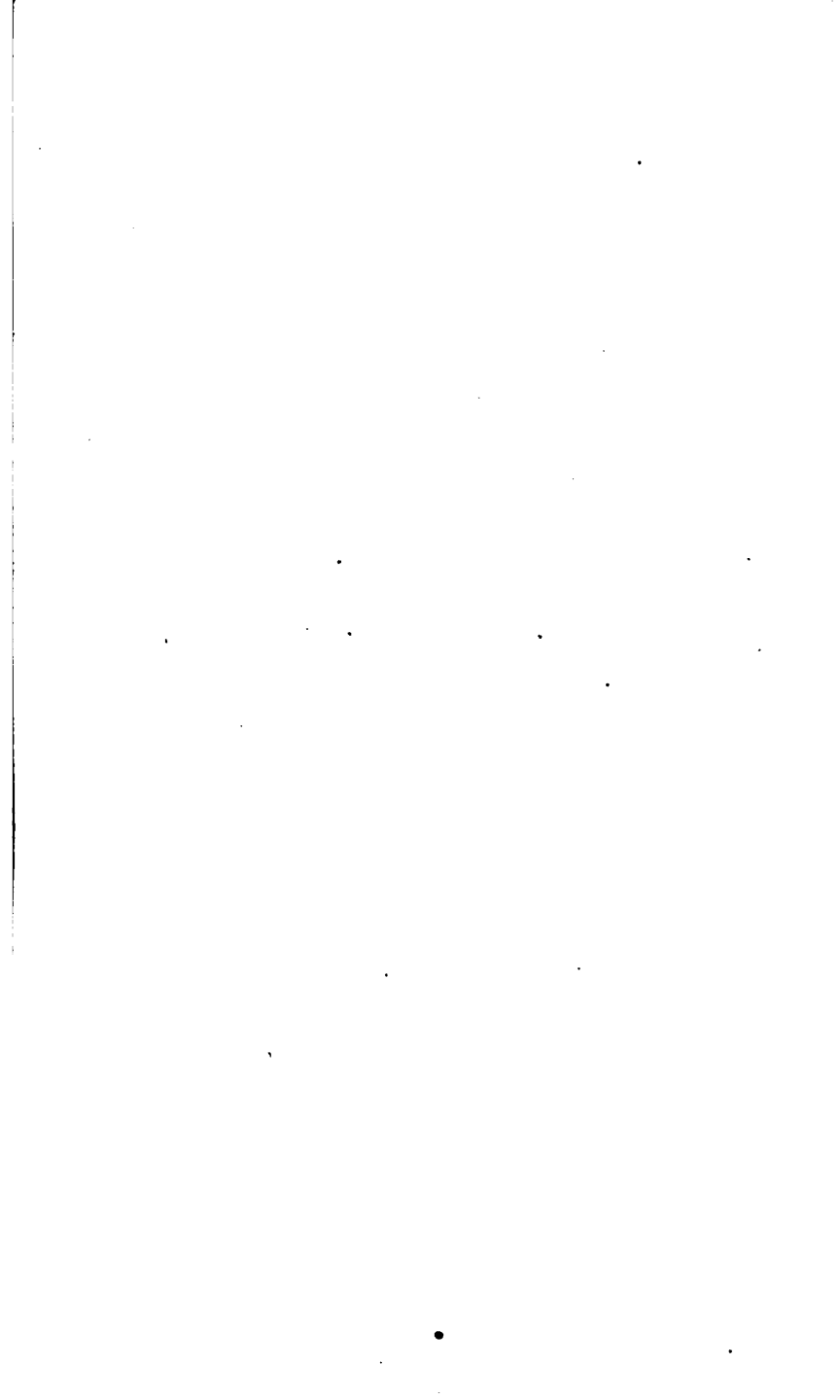
Ch'ye, (sē'zhyr) *n.* See *Casura*.
Ch'yeon, (sē-tā'shyan) *n.* the whale.
Ch'yeon, (sē-tā'shyan) *a.* of the whale kind.
Ch'yeon, or *Ch'yeon*, *n.* [*chayona*, Sp.] a tune and a dance, like a saraband.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to fret by rubbing; to make angry.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to rage; to be fretted; to fret.
Ch'ye, *n.* a fret; passion; a heat; a rage.
Ch'yer, *n.* one who chafes; an insect.
Ch'yer-y, *n.* a forge in an iron mill. [hay.
Ch'ye, (12) *n.* the husks of grain; refuse; cut
Ch'yer, *v. a.* to treat about a bargain; to hag-
Ch'yer, *v. a.* to buy; to exchange. [gle.
Ch'yer-er, *n.* one who chaffers.
Ch'yer, *n.* a vessel for heating water.
Ch'yer, *n.* a small bird.
Ch'yer, *a.* full of chaff; light; foul; bad.
Ch'yer-diah, *n.* a portable grate for coals.
Ch'yeen, *n.* a rough-grained leather.
Ch'yein, (shē-grēn', S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;
shē-grēn, Wb.) *n.* ill-humor; vexation.
Ch'yein, *v. a.* to vex; to tease; to mortify.
Ch'ye, *n.* a series of links or other things con-
 nected; bondage; a fetter; a bond; a mana-
 che; a connected series.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to fasten with a chain; to enslave.
Ch'ye pump, *n.* a pump used in large vessels.
Ch'ye-shē, *n.* bullets fastened by a chain.
Ch'ye work, (-würk) *n.* work with links.
Ch'ye, (chär) *n.* a movable seat; a sedan.
Ch'ye-man, *n.* the presiding officer of a meeting
 or assembly; one who carries a sedan.
Ch'ye, (shāz) *n.*; *pl.* chāis'eg; a kind of light,
 two-wheeled pleasure-carriage.
Ch'ye-dō-ny, or *Ch'ye-dō-ny*, [kāl'sē-dō-ny,
W. J. E. K. R.; käl'sē-dō-ny, Sm. Wb. Brands.]
 a silicious stone used in jewelry.
Ch'ye-cō-rā-pher, *n.* an engraver in brass.
Ch'ye-cō-rā-phy, *n.* art of engraving in brass.
Ch'ye-dō, *a.* relating to Chaldees.
Ch'ye-dō, or *Ch'ye-dōn*, [chāl'drōn, P. J.;
 chāl'drōn, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chāl'drōn, W. F.;
 chāl'drōn, S.] *n.* a measure of 36 bushels.
Ch'ye, (chāl'ja, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.
 Wb.; chāl'ja, P. J.) *n.* a cup; communion cup.
Ch'ye, (chāl'ja) *a.* having a cell or cup.
Ch'ye, (chāwk) *n.* a white carbonate of lime.
Ch'ye, (chāwk) *v. a.* to mark with chalk.
Ch'ye-pit, *n.* a pit in which chalk is dug.
Ch'ye-stone, *n.* a calcareous concretion in the
 hands and feet of persons affected by the gout.
Ch'ye, (chāwk'ē) *a.* consisting of chalk;
 like chalk; white.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to call to answer for an offence
 by combat; to accuse; to claim; to object to.
Ch'ye, *n.* a summons to fight a duel; a
 call; a demand; — an exception against.
Ch'ye, *a.* that may be challenged.
Ch'ye-er, *n.* one who challenges.
Ch'ye, (shē'fē) *a.* relating to iron; chalybeate.
Ch'ye, (shē'fē) *a.* impregnated with iron.
Ch'ye, *n.* the sovereign of Tartary. See *Khan*.
Ch'ye, (shē'mād') *n.* [Fr.] the beat of the
 drum, as a signal for a party or a surrender.
Ch'ye, [chām'ber, W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
 chām'ber, S. E.; chām'ber or chām'ber, P.]
 a apartment in an upper story of a house;
 a bedroom; a room; a cavity; a hollow
 space; — a court.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to lodge; to be wanton.
Ch'ye, *v. a.* to shut up, as in a chamber.
Ch'ye, (chān'sē) *n.* a counsellor who gives
 his opinion in private, but does not plead.

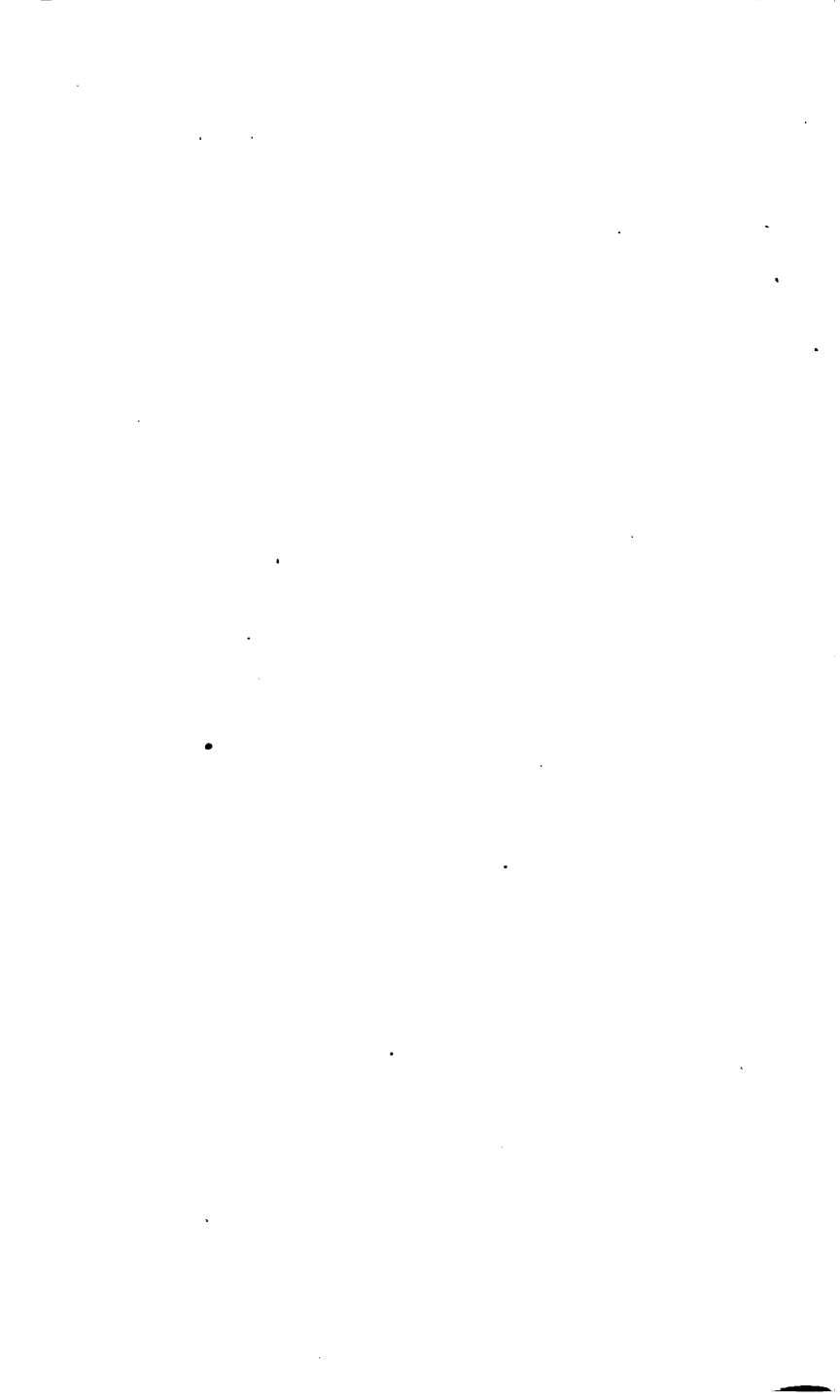
**Chām'ber-er*, *n.* one who chambers.
 **Chām'ber-fel'lōw*, *n.* a room-mate.
 **Chām'ber-ing*, *n.* intrigue; wantonness.
 **Chām'ber-lain*, *n.* an officer of state; a servant
 who has the care of the chambers.
 **Chām'ber-lain-ship*, *n.* office of a chamberlain.
 **Chām'ber-maid*, *n.* a maid who takes care of
 bedrooms, and waits on a lady.
Chām'brel, *n.* a joint in a horse's leg; gambrel.
Chām'le-qū, *n.* an animal of the lizard kind.
Chām'le-qū-ize, *v. a.* to change to many colors
Chām'fer, *v. a.* to channel; to cut furrows in.
Chām'fer, or *Chām'fret*, *n.* a furrow; a gutter.
Chamois, (shām'ē or shē'mōl') [shām'ine, P.
 E. Wb.; shē'mōl', S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; shām'wa,
 Sm.] *n.* [Fr.] a kind of antelope or wild goat,
 whose skin is made into soft leather, called
shammy.
Chām'q-mille, *n.* a plant. See *Camomile*.
Chām, *v. a.* to bite; to chew; to devour.
Chām, *v. a.* to bite with much action.
Chām-pagne, (shām-pān') [shām-pān', S. W. J.
 E. F. Ja.; shām-pān, K.] *n.* a kind of spark-
 ling wine from Champagne in France.
 **Chām-pān'*, (shām-pān') [shām-pān', P. E.
 Sm. Wb.; chām-pān, W. F.; chām-pān', S.;
 shām-pān, J. Ja.] *n.* flat, open country.
 **Chām-pān'*, (shām-pān') *a.* open; flat.
 **Chām-per-ter*, *n.* (*Law*) one guilty of champerty
 **Chām-per-ty*, [shām-per-ty, K.; chām-per-ty,
 Ja.; shām-per-ty, Sm.] *n.* a maintenance of a
 man in his suit, upon condition of having part
 of the thing, if recovered.
Chām-pi-n', (shām-pi-n'yūn) *n.* a mushroom.
Chām-pi-n', *n.* a single combatant; a hero.
Chance, (12) *n.* an event without an apparent
 cause; a fortuitous event; accident; fortune.
Chance, *a.* fortuitous; happening by chance.
Chance, *v. n.* to happen; to fall out; to occur.
 †*Chance-fūl*, *a.* full of chance; fortuitous.
Chān'cel, *n.* the eastern part of a church, in
 which the altar is placed.
Chān'cel-er, *n.* a high officer of state or of a
 university; — a judge of a court of equity or
 chancery.
Chān'cel-er-ship, *n.* the office of chancellor.
Chance-mōd'ley, *n.* (*Law*) the casual killing of
 a person, when the slayer is doing a lawful act.
Chān'cer-y, *n.* a high court of equity.
Chān'ces, *n. pl.* a branch of analysis, which
 treats of the probability of events.
Chān'cres, (shāngk'ēr) *n.* a venereal ulcer.
Chān'cres, (shāngk'rys) *a.* having cancras.
Chān-de-liēr, *n.* a branch for candles or lamps.
Chān'd'er, *n.* one who makes and sells candles.
Chān'd'er-y, *n.* the articles sold by a chandler.
 †*Chān'dry*, *n.* a place where candles are kept.
Chān'frin, *n.* the fore part of the head of a horse.
Chānge, *v. a.* to put one thing in the place of an-
 other; to alter; to make different; to ex-
 change, *v. n.* to undergo change. [change.
Chānge, *n.* alteration; novelty; — small money.
Chānge-a-ble, *a.* subject to change; inconstant.
Chānge-a-ble-ness, *n.* instability; inconstancy.
Chānge-a-bly, *ad.* inconstantly; variably.
Chānge-fūl, *a.* full of change; changeable.
Chānge-less, *a.* invariable; constant.
Chānge'ling, *n.* a child left or taken in the place
 of another; an idiot; one apt to change.
Chān'ger, *n.* one who changes.
Chān'nel, *n.* the hollow bed of running water
 a long cavity; a strait; a furrow of a pillar.
Chān'nel, *v. a.* to cut in channels.

chm, *ch*; *mōve*, *nōr*, *sōn*; *būll*, *būr*, *rūle*.—*C*, *G*, *g*, *h*, *soft*; *E*, *S*, *c*, *h*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *x* as *gz*;—*this*

You will find him characterised as a monster
by a description.

The duties with which he was charged by
- I am charged to ascertain - it was charged on
Chargeable on him - with ^{them} ~~others~~ - can be ~~copied out~~
I was charmed at the proposal





As a check upon the other

Cherry, κερδον

Chestnut, κάστανον
~~Chestnut~~ ή κασταλία
chickpea, ἐρέβινθος

Chéy'en, (chē'pən) *v. a.* to attempt to buy; to cheat; to make cheap; to lessen the value of.
Chéy'en-er, *n.* one who cheapens.
Chéy'ly, (chēy'ly) *ad.* at a small price.
Chéy'nēs, *n.* lowness of price.
Chét, *v. a.* to defraud; to impose upon; to trick.
Chét, *n.* a fraud; a trick; a deceiver; a cheater.
Chét'er, *n.* one who cheats or practises fraud.
Chick, *v. a.* to repress; to curb; to reprove.
Chick, *v. a.* to stop; to clash; to interfere.
Chick, *n.* a stop; restraint; curb; a reproof; — an order for money: — a kind of linen or cotton.
Chick'er, *v. a.* to vary; to diversify. [ton cloth.
Chick'er, *n.* one who checks; a rebuker.
Chick'er-board, *n.* a board to play checkers on.
Chick'et, *n. pl.* a game on a checker-board.
Chick'et, *n.* uncontrollable; violent.
Chick'mate, *n.* a movement on a chess-board that gains and ends the game. [mate.
Chick'mate, *v. a.* to finish; to defeat by check.
Chick, *n.* the side of the face below the eye.
Chick-bone, *n.* the bone of the cheek.
Chick'stich, *n.* the hinder tooth.
Chér, *n.* entertainment; gaiety; shout of joy.
Chér, *v. a.* to incite; to encourage; to applaud.
Chér, *v. a.* to grow gay or cheerful.
Chér'er, *n.* one who cheers.
Chér'ful, (chér'fūl, P. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; chér'fūl, &. chér'fūl or chér'fūl, W. F. K.) *a.* animated; moderately joyful; lively; gay.
Chér'ful-ly, *ad.* in a cheerful manner.
Chér'ful-nēs, *n.* alacrity; animation.
Chér'ly, *ad.* cheerfully; briskly.
Chér'less, *a.* without gaiety or gladness.
Chér'ly, *a.* brisk; gay; cheerful.
Chér'up, *v. a.* to animate; to cheer up.
Chér'y, *a.* gay; sprightly; merry; cheerful.
Chér'y, *n.* food made of the curd of milk.
Chér'y-cake, *n.* a cake of curds, sugar, &c.
Chér'y-meng'er, *n.* one who deals in cheese.
Chér'y-prēs, *n.* engine for pressing curds.
Chér'y-vāt, *n.* a wooden case for curds.
Chér'warr, (chér'dāv'r) *n.* [Fr.] a capital performance; a masterpiece.
Ché'y, *n.* the claw of a shell-fish.
Chém'ic, (kēm'ik or kīm'ik) *a.* same as *chem-*
Chém'ic-al, *a.* pertaining to chemistry. [ical.
Chém'ic-ly, *ad.* in a chemical manner.
Chém'is, (shē-mēz') *n.* [Fr.] a shift.
Chém'ist, *n.* a person versed in chemistry.
Chém'is-try, (kēm'is-trē or kīm'is-trē) *n.* a science which investigates the composition, the nature, and properties of material substances.
Chér'er, (chér'er) *v. & n.* See *Checker*.
Chér'ib, *v. a.* to support; to encourage; to nurse.
Chér'ib-er, *n.* one who cherishes.
Chér'y, *n.* a small stone-fruit.
Chér'y, *a.* red; ruddy; like a cherry.
Chér'y-pit, *n.* a child's play with cherry-stones.
Chér'y-trē, *n.* a tree that bears cherries.
Chér'y-nēs, (kér'y-nēs) *n.* a peninsula.
Chert, *n.* a kind of flint; hornstone.
Chér'y, *a.* like chert; flinty.
Chér'y, *n.* *pl.* chér'y-ang and chér'y-bim; a celestial spirit; an angel.
Chér'y-bic, (chér'y-bic) *a.* relating to cherubs or cherubim; angelic.
Chér'y-bim, *n.* the Hebrew plural of *Cherub*.
Chér'y-bim, *a.* cherubic; angelical.
Chér'y, *v. a.* to chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
Chér'y, *v. a.* to quicken; to chirrup.
Ches, *n.* a scientific game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

Chés'-board, *n.* a board for playing chess.
Chés'-mān, *n.* a piece or puppet for chess.
Chét, *n.* a large box or coffer: — the thorax.
Chét'ed, *a.* having a chest.
Chét'nūt, (chét'nūt) *n.* a fruit; a nut.
Chét'nūt, *a.* colored like a chestnut; brown.
Chét'nūt-trē, *n.* a tree that bears chestnuts.
Chét'-q-üer, (shév'-q-üer) *n.* [Fr.] a knight; a gallant man; a cavalier.
Chéveux-de-frise, (shév'-d-fréz') *n. pl.* [Fr.] (Fort.) a piece of timber furnished with spikes to defend a passage.
Chév'er-ü, *n.* a kid; kid-leather.
Chév'j-gānce, (shév'-g-zānce) *n.* [Fr.] enterprise.
Chév'ron, (shév'-ron) *n.* [Fr.] (Her.) an honorable ordinary. — (Arch.) a zigzag ornament.
Chév'roned, (shév'-roned) *a.* shaped like a chev.
Chév'ron-ñē, *a.* a diminutive of *chevron*. [ron.
Chew, (chū) *v. a.* to crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate.
Chew, (chū) *v. n.* to ruminate; to meditate.
Chew'ing, (chū'ing) *n.* mastication.
Ché-d'rō-qe-ch'rō, or **Ché-d'rō sc'h'rō**, *n.* [It.] the art of combining light and shade in painting.
Chi-cāno', *n.* a mean trick or art; chicanery.
Chi-cāno', *v. n.* to prolong a contest by tricks.
Chi-cān'er, *n.* one guilty of chicanery.
Chi-cān'er-y, *n.* mean arts of wrangling.
Chick, *n.* the young of a bird; a chicken.
Chick'en, *n.* the young of a bird, particularly of a hen; a term for a young person.
Chick'en-heart-ed, *a.* cowardly; timorous.
Chick'en-pōx, *n.* a mild, eruptive disease.
Chick'ling, *n.* a small chicken.
Chick'pēa, (chik'pē) *n.* a kind of pea.
Chick'wēd, *n.* an annual weed or plant.
Chide, *v. a.* [i. child; *pp.* chiding, chidden or chid;] to reprove; to scold; to check; to censure.
Chide, *v. n.* to clamor; to scold. [sure
Chid'er, *n.* one who chides.
Chid'ing, *n.* rebuke; quarrel; noise; sound.
Chief, (chēf) *a.* principal; most eminent; first.
Chief, *n.* a commander; the head of a party.
Chief'ly, *ad.* principally; eminently.
Chief'tain, *n.* a leader; a commander.
Chief'tain-ry, *n.* state or rank of a chief.
Chief'tain-ship, *n.* tain.
Chil'blāin, *n.* a sore made by cold or frost.
Child, *n.* *pl.* chil'dren; an infant; a very young person; a son or daughter.
Child'bear-ing, *n.* act of bearing children.
Child'bēd, *n.* the state of a woman in labor.
Child'birth, *n.* the act of bringing forth.
Chil'der-in-as-dāy, *n.* day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized; Dec. 28.
Chil'd'hood, (chil'd'hād) *n.* the state of children infancy; the properties of a child.
Chil'd'ish, *a.* like a child; trifling; puerile.
Chil'd'ish-ly, *ad.* in a childish, trifling manner.
Chil'd'ish-nēs, *n.* puerility; triflingness.
Chil'd'less, *a.* having no child.
Chil'd'like, *a.* like or becoming a child.
Chil'l'-ād, (kil'l'-ād) *n.* a thousand.
Chil'l'-q-hē-drōn, *n.* a figure of a thousand sides.
Chil'l'-ār-gh, *n.* a commander of a thousand.
Chil'l'-ār-gy, *n.* a body of a thousand men.
Chil'l'-ist, *n.* one of a sect of millenarians.
Chil'l'-i-fac'tive, *a.* See *Chylificative*.
Chill, *a.* cold; depressed; cold of temper.
Chill, *n.* chilliness; a shivering; cold.
Chill, *v. a.* to make cold; to depress; to blast.
Chill'i-nēs, *n.* a sensation of shivering.

chē, chē, mēve, nūr, sūn; bāll, būr, rīle.—Ç, Ç, ç, soft; E, E, ç, E, hard; q as z; ʒ as gn;—this,
 9

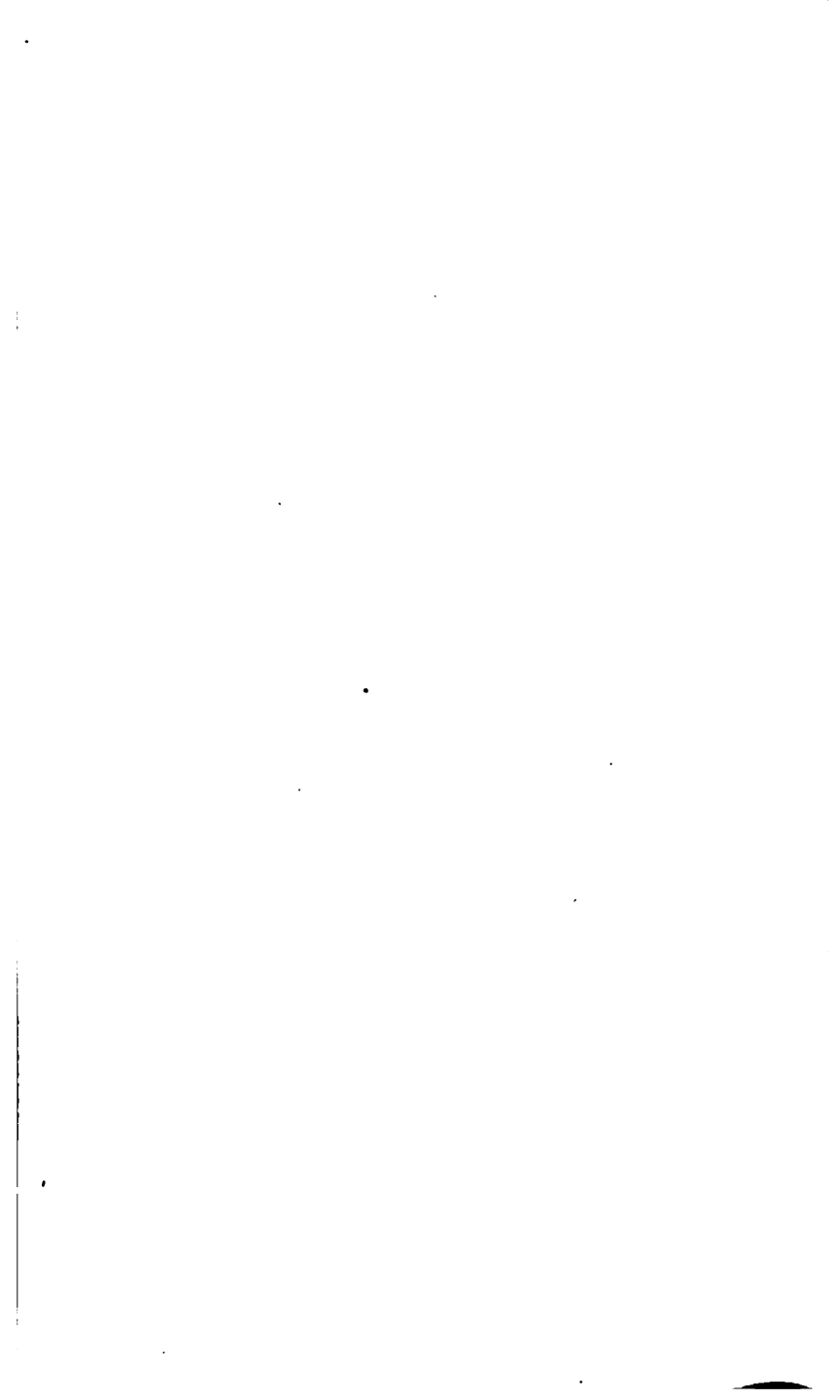
Chil'neq, *n.* coolness; coldness; chilliness.
Chil'ly, *a.* somewhat cold. — *ad.* coldly.
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Chime, *v. n.* to sound in harmony; to agree.
Chime, *v. a.* to move, strike, or sound in harmony.
Chim'er, *n.* one who chimes bells. [mony].
Chi-mér, *n.* a feigned monster; an odd fancy.
Chi-mère, *n.* a robe. See *Sinier*.
Chi-mér'-cal, *a.* imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
Chi-mér'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a chimerical manner.
Chim'ney, (**chim'ne**) *n.*; *pl.* **chim'neys**; a passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.
Chim'ney-cör'ner, *n.* the fireside.
Chim'ney-piöce, (**chim'ne-pöe**) *n.* the ornamental work round a fireplace.
Chim'ney-swööp-er, *n.* a cleaner of chimneys.
Chin, *n.* the lowest part of the human face.
Chi'na, [**chi'na**, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; **chä'na**, *S.*; **chi'na** or **chä'na**, *W. F.*] *n.* porcelain.
Chin'ough, (**chün'köf**) *n.* a violent cough.
Chine, *n.* the back-bone or spine; — the ends of a barrel or cask: written also *chine* and *chimb*.
Chine, *v. a.* to cut into pieces or chine.
Chined, (**chind**) *a.* having a chine.
Chi-nöge, *n.* the language and people of China.
Chin'gle, (**ching'gl**) *n.* gravel free from dirt.
Chink, *n.* a narrow aperture; an opening.
Chink, *v. a.* to shake so as to make a sound.
Chink, *v. n.* to sound by striking each other.
Chink'y, *a.* having chinks or narrow clefts.
Chintz, *n.* cotton cloth printed with colors.
Chip, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces; to hack.
Chip, *v. n.* to break or crack; to chap.
Chip, *n.* a small piece cut or broken off.
Chip-axe, *n.* a one-handed plane-axe.
Chip'ping, *n.* act of cutting off; a chip.
Chi-rä'gry, *n.* [L.] the gout in the hand.
Chi-rä'gri-cal, *a.* having the gout in the hand.
Chi-rö-gräph, *n.* a deed in writing; a fine.
Chi-rö-grä-pher, *n.* a writer. — (*Eng. Law*) an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines.
Chi-rö-grä-phist, *n.* a chirographer.
Chi-rö-grä-phy, *n.* art of writing; handwriting.
Chi-rö'gy, *n.* art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology.
***Chi-rö-män-cer**, or **Chi-rö-män-cer**, *n.* one who foretells future events by inspecting the hand.
***Chi-rö-män-cy**, [**ki-rö-män-ee**, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; **ki-rö-män-ee**, *W. J. F. Wb.*; **ki-röm'an-ee**, *P. J.*] *n.* divination by inspecting the hand.
Chirp, *v. n.* to make a cheerful noise, as birds.
Chirp, *n.* the voice of birds or insects.
Chir'ping, *n.* the gentle noise of birds.
Chir'rup, *v. a.* to quicken; to cheerup. *Compare*.
Chi-rür'gö-ön, *n.* a surgeon.
Chi-rür'gö-ry, *n.* surgery.
Chi-rür'gic, or **Chi-rür'gi-cal**, *a.* surgical.
Chis'el, *n.* a tool for paring wood or stone.
Chis'el, *v. a.* to cut or carve with a chisel.
Chit, *n.* a child; a baby; a sprout of corn.
Chit'chat, *n.* prattle; idle talk; chat. [animal].
Chit'ter-ling, *n. pl.* the bowels of an eatable.
***Chi-väl'ric**, *a.* gallant; chivalrous.
***Chi-väl'roux**, *a.* relating to chivalry; gallant.
***Chi-väl'ry**, or **Chi-väl'ry**, [**shiväl'ry**, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; **shiväl'ry**, *W. J. F. R.*] *n.* the system of knighthood in the middle ages; knighthood.
Chivez, [**chivz**, *W. P. F. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; **shivz**, *S. E.*] *n. pl.* threads or filaments in flowers.
Chlor'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Chlor'ide, *n.* a substance compounded of chlorine and a combustible body. [from common salt].
Chlor'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) a gaseous fluid obtained
Chlor'osis, *n.* (*Med.*) the greenishness.
Chlor'otic, *a.* affected by chlorosis.
Chöak, (**chök**) *v. a.* See *Chaka*.
Chöck'-full, *a.* quite full; choke-full.
Chöc'q-ite, *n.* a preparation of the cocoa-nut; also the liquor made with it.
Chöice, *n.* the power or act of choosing; election; option; the best part; the thing chosen.
Chöice, *a.* select; precious; very valuable.
Chöice'ly, *ad.* curiously; excellently.
Chöice'ness, *n.* excellence; niceness.
Chöir, (**kwir**) [**kwir**, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; **kwir** or **köir**, *P. J. F.*; **köir**, *E.*] *n.* an assembly or band of singers; quire; the part of a church where the singers are placed.
Chöke, *v. a.* to suffocate; to stop up; to suppress.
Chöke, *v. n.* to be choked or obstructed. [press].
Chöke, *n.* the capillary part of an artichoke.
Chöke-dämp, *n.* a noxious vapor in coal-mines.
Chöke'-full, *a.* as full as possible; choke-full.
Chöke'-pear, *n.* an unpalatable kind of pear.
Chök'er, *n.* he or that which chokes or suffices.
Chök'y, *a.* tending to choke; suffocating.
Chöl'er, *n.* the bile; anger; rage.
Chöl'er-ä, *n.* [L.] a malignant disease accompanied by vomiting and purging; cholera-morbus.
Chöl'er-ä-dys, *n.* [L.] a painful disease.
Chöl'er-ic, (**129**) *a.* full of cholera; angry; irascible.
Chöl'er-ic-ness, *n.* irascibility. [bile].
Chöl'ic-ämb'ic, *n.* a kind of verse.
Chöge, *v. a.* [i. chose; *pp.* choosing, chosen;] to prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect.
Chöge, *v. n.* to have power of choice; to prefer.
Chöge'ér, *n.* one who chooses.
Chöp, *v. a.* to cut with a quick blow; — to barter.
Chöp, *v. n.* to do any thing with a quick motion.
Chöp, *n.* a small piece of meat; a cleft.
Chöp-fäl-len, (**fäl'in**) *a.* See *Chop-fallen*.
Chöp-höuse, *n.* a house of entertainment.
Chopin, (**chöpin** or **chöp-pén'**) [**chö-pén'**, *W. J. Ja.*; **chöpin**, *P. F.*; **shö-pén'**, *S.*] *n.* [*chopin*, *Fr.*] a French liquid measure.
Chöp'per, *n.* one who chops; a cleaver.
Chöp'ping, *p. s.* stout; as, "a chopping boy."
Chöps, *n. pl.* the mouth of a beast. See *Chaps*.
Chö-rä'gry, *n.* [L.] a leader of a chorus.
Chö'ral, *a.* belonging to, or singing in, a choir.
Chö'ral-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus.
Chörd, *n.* the string of a musical instrument; a certain combination of notes; a line.
Chörd, *v. a.* to furnish with strings.
Chör-dsä', (*Med.*) a contraction of the frænum.
Chöre, *n.* a small job. [U. S.] See *Char*.
Chö-räm'bic, *n.* the foot of a verse consisting of four syllables; as, *anapaests*. [rus].
Chö'rj-ön, *n.* a membrane that inwraps the foot.
Chö'rjst, [**körjst**, *K. Sm. Wb.*; **körjst**, *Ja.*] *n.* a singer in a choir; a chorister.
Chör'is-ter, [**kör'is-ter**, *J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; **kwir'is-ter**, *W. F.*; **kwör'is-ter**, *S.*; **kör'is-ter** or **kwir'is-ter**, *P. K.*] *n.* a singer in cathedrals, or in a concert; a leader of a choir.
Chö-rö-grä-pher, *n.* a writer of chorography.
Chö-rö-gräph'i-cal, *a.* descriptive of regions.
Chö-rö-grä-phy, *n.* the description of a place; art of forming maps of particular regions.
Chö'r'rya, *n.* [L.] *pl. L.* **chö'r'i**; *Eng.* **chö'r'rya-ry**; a number of singers; a concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

The fancy chipping in
with his humor

They choose to reserve — they are
chosen out of every people.

الحمد لله الذي جعل
العلم من أجل



as a check upon the other

Cherry, κεράσιον

Chestnut, κάστανον
~~Chestnut-tree~~, ή κάστανα
chick pea, έρέβινθος

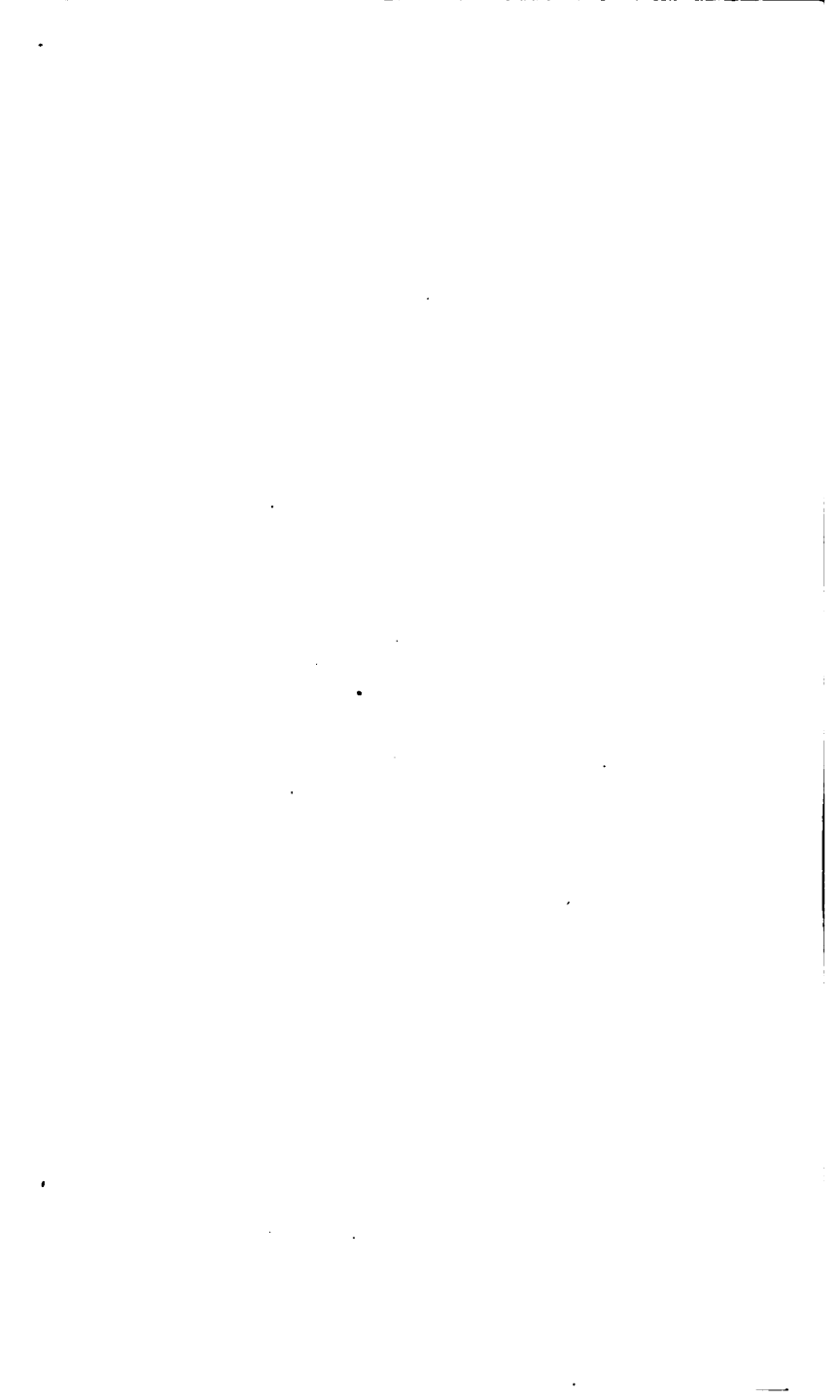
Chlín'neq, *n.* coolness; coldness; chilliness.
Chlín'y, *a.* somewhat cold. — *ad.* coldly.
Chime, *n.* a sound of bells; concord of sound: — the ends of a barrel, &c.; chimbo or chime.
Chime, *v. n.* to sound in harmony; to agree.
Chime, *v. a.* to move, strike, or sound in harmony.
Chim'er, *n.* one who chimes bells. [mony.]
Chim'mér, *n.* a feigned monster; an odd fancy.
Chim'mère, *n.* a robe. See *Simar*.
Chim'mér'-cal, *a.* imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
Chim'mér'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a chimerical manner.
Chim'ney, (*chim'ne*) *n.*; *pl.* *chim'neys*; a passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.
Chim'ney-cór'ner, *n.* the fireside.
Chim'ney-pléce, (*chim'ne-péce*) *n.* the ornamental work round a fireplace.
Chim'ney-swéép-er, *n.* a cleaner of chimneys.
Chin, *n.* the lowest part of the human face.
Chín'na, [*chín'na*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *chá'ná*, *S.*; *chín'na* or *chá'ná*, *W. F.*] *n.* porcelain.
Chín'ough, (*chín'kóf*) *n.* a violent cough.
Chine, *n.* the back-bone or spine: — the ends of a barrel or cask: written also *chims* and *chimb*.
Chine, *v. a.* to cut into pieces or chine.
Chined, (*chind*) *a.* having a chine.
Chin'ngé, *n.* the language and people of China.
Chin'gle, (*shing'gl*) *n.* gravel free from dirt.
Chink, *n.* a narrow aperture; an opening.
Chink, *v. a.* to shake so as to make a sound.
Chink, *v. n.* to sound by striking each other.
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Chintz, *n.* cotton cloth printed with colors.
Chíp, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces; to hack.
Chíp, *v. n.* to break or crack; to chap.
Chíp, *n.* a small piece cut or broken off.
Chíp'-axe, *n.* a one-handed plane-axe.
Chíp'ping, *n.* act of cutting off; a chip.
Chí-rá'-grá, *n.* [*L.*] the gout in the hand.
Chí-rá'-grá-cal, *a.* having the gout in the hand.
Chí-rá'-grá-ph, *n.* a deed in writing; a fine.
Chí-rá'-grá-phér, *n.* a writer. — (*Eag. Law*) an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines.
Chí-rá'-grá-phíst, *n.* a chirographer.
Chí-rá'-grá-phy, *n.* art of writing; handwriting.
Chí-rá'-grá-gy, *n.* art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology.
***Chí-rá'-mán-cér**, or *Chí-rá'-mán-cér*, *n.* one who foretells future events by inspecting the hand.
***Chí-rá'-mán-cy**, [*Chí-rá'-mán-cé*, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kí-rá'-mán-cé*, *W. J. F. Wb.*; *kí-rá'-mán-cé*, *P.*] *n.* divination by inspecting the hand.
Chí-rp, *v. n.* to make a cheerful noise, as birds.
Chí-rp, *n.* the voice of birds or insects.
Chí-r'ping, *n.* the gentle noise of birds.
Chí-r'p, *v. a.* to quicken; to cheerup. *Cowper*.
Chí-r'p'-on, *n.* a surgeon.
Chí-r'p'-ry, *n.* surgery.
Chí-r'p'-ric, or *Chí-r'p'-gi-cal*, *a.* surgical.
Chí's'el, *n.* a tool for paring wood or stone.
Chí's'el, *v. a.* to cut or carve with a chisel.
Chít, *n.* a child; a baby; a sprout of corn.
Chít'chat, *n.* prattle; idle talk; chat. [animal.]
Chít'tér'-ling, *n. pl.* the bowels of an entable.
***Chí-vál'-ric**, *a.* gallant; chivalrous.
***Chí-vál'-róus**, *a.* relating to chivalry; gallant.
***Chí-vál'-ry**, or *Chí-vál'-ry*, (*shí-vál'-ry*, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *chí-vál'-ry*, *W. J. F. R.*) *n.* the system of knighthood in the middle ages; knighthood.
Chives, (*chlvz*, *W. P. F. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *shlvz*, *S. E.*) *n. pl.* threads or filaments in flowers.
Chló'rite, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Chló'ride, *n.* a substance compounded of chlorine and a combustible body. [from common salt.]
Chló'rine, *n.* (*Chem.*) a gaseous fluid obtained
Chló-ré'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) the greenickness.
Chló-ré'sis, *a.* affected by chlorosis.
Chóek, (*chók*) *v. a.* See *Choke*.
Chóek'-full, *a.* quite full; choke-full.
Chóek'-lét, *a.* a preparation of the coco-nut; also the liquor made with it.
Chóice, *n.* the power or act of choosing; election; option; the best part; the thing chosen.
Chóice, *a.* select; precious; very valuable.
Chóice'ly, *ad.* curiously; excellently.
Chóice'ness, *n.* excellence; niceness.
Chóir, (*kwir*) [*kwir*, *S. W. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kwir* or *kóir*, *P. J. F.*; *kóir*, *E.*] *n.* an assembly or band of singers; quire; the part of a church where the singers are placed.
Chóke, *v. a.* to suffocate; to stop up; to suppress.
Chóke, *v. n.* to be choked or obstructed. [press.]
Chóke, *n.* the capillary part of an artichoke.
Chóke'-dám, *n.* a noxious vapor in coal-mines.
Chóke'-full, *a.* as full as possible; chock-full.
Chóke'-pear, *n.* an unpalatable kind of pear.
Chóke'ér, *n.* he or that which chokes or suffices.
Chók'y, *a.* tending to choke; suffocating.
Chó'ér, *n.* the bile; anger; rage.
Chó'ér'-ra, *n.* [*L.*] a malignant disease accompanied by vomiting and purging; cholera-morbus.
Chó'ér'-mór'-bus, *n.* [*L.*] a painful disease.
Chó'ér'-ic, (*199*) *a.* full of cholera; angry; irascible.
Chó'ér'-ic-ness, *n.* irascibility. [ble.]
Chó-í-ám'-bic, *n.* a kind of verse.
Chó'ice, *v. a.* [*i.* chose; *pp.* choosing, chosen;] to prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect.
Chó'ice, *v. n.* to have power of choice; to prefer.
Chó'ice'ér, *n.* one who chooses.
Chó'p, *v. a.* to cut with a quick blow: — to barter.
Chó'p, *v. n.* to do any thing with a quick motion.
Chó'p, *n.* a small piece of meat; a clift.
Chó'p'-fal-len, (*-fal'in*) *a.* See *Chop-fallen*.
Chó'p'-háse, *n.* a house of entertainment.
Chó'p'in, (*chó'p'in* or *chó'p'en*) [*chó'p'en*, *W. J. Ja.*; *chó'p'in*, *P. F.*; *shó'p'en*, *S.*] *n.* [*chopin*, *Fr.*] a French liquid measure.
Chó'p'ér, *n.* one who chops; a cleaver.
Chó'p'ing, *p. a.* stout; as, "a chopping boy."
Chó'p, *n. pl.* the mouth of a beast. See *Chaps*.
Chó'-ré-gys, *n.* [*L.*] a leader of a chorus.
Chó'rsal, *a.* belonging to, or singing in, a choir.
Chó'rsal-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus.
Chó'rd, *n.* the string of a musical instrument; a certain combination of notes; a line.
Chó'rd, *v. a.* to furnish with strings.
Chó'r-dés', *n.* (*Med.*) a contraction of the frænum.
Chó're, *n.* a small job. [*U. S.*] See *Char*.
Chó-rí-ám'-bic, *n.* the foot of a verse consisting of four syllables; as, *áxí'thēz*. [tra.]
Chó'ri-ón, *n.* a membrane that inwraps the foetus.
Chó'rist, [*kó'rist*, *K. Sm. Wb.*; *kó'rist*, *Ja.*] *n.* a singer in a choir; a chorister.
Chó'ris-ter, [*kó'ris-ter*, *J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kwir'-is-ter*, *W. F.*; *kwér'-is-ter*, *S.*; *kó'ris-ter* or *kwir'-is-ter*, *P. K.*] *n.* a singer in cathedrals, or in a concert; a leader of a choir.
Chó-ró'-grá-phér, *n.* a writer of chorography.
Chó-ró'-grá'-ph'-cal, *a.* descriptive of regions.
Chó-ró'-grá-phy, *n.* the description of a place; art of forming maps of particular regions.
Chó'rus, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *chó'ri*; *Eng.* *chó'rus*; *q.*; a number of singers; a concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

The fancy chipping in
with his humor

They choose to reserve — they are
chosen out of every people.

[illegible]





Ché, *i.* from *Chéss*. See *Chéss*.
Ché-yen, (ch'è/yn) *n.* from *Chéss*.
Chough, (ch'òf) *n.* a kind of sea-bird.
Chéss, *v.* *a.* to cheat; to trick.
Chéss, *n.* a bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.
Chéss-dér, *n.* fish boiled with biscuit, &c.
Chéss, *n.* a union used in sacred ceremonies.
Chéss-mel, (kris'/mel) *a.* relating to chrisman.
Chéss-mé-ry, *n.* a little oil vessel.
Chéss-ten, (kris'/sn) *v.* *a.* to baptize and name.
Chéss-ten-dém, (kris'/sn-dém) *n.* the regions of which the inhabitants profess Christianity.
Chéss-ten-ing, (kris'/sn-ing) *n.* baptism.
Chéss-tian, (kris'/yan) *n.* a disciple of Christ.
Chéss-tian, (kris'/yan) *a.* pertaining to Christ, or Christianity; ecclesiastical.
Chéss-tian-ism, *n.* the Christian religion.
Chéss-tian-ty, (kris'-yo-án-q-té) [kris'-ché-án-q-té, *W. J.*; kris'-tyán-q-té, *S. E. Sm.*; kris'-tyé-án-q-té, *P. Ja.*; kris'-tyé-án-q-té, *F.*] *n.* the religion taught by Christ, or that of Christians.
Chéss-tian-ise, *v.* *a.* to convert to Christianity.
Chéss-tian-ly, *a.* becoming a Christian.
Chéss-tian-ly, *ad.* like a Christian.
Chéss-tian-ná-mé, *n.* a name given in baptism.
Chéss-tian, (kris'/má) *n.* the festival of Christ's nativity, Dec. 25; Christmas-day.
Chéss-tian-bóx, *n.* a box for presents; a present.
Chéss-mát'ic, *a.* relating to color, or to music.
Chéss, *n.* a sort of metal; chromium.
Chéss-métal, *n.* a whitish, brittle metal.
Chéss-ic, or **Chéss-i-cal**, *a.* of long duration.
Chéss-i-ché, *n.* a register; a record; a history.
Chéss-i-ché, *v.* *a.* to record; to register.
Chéss-i-ché, *n.* a recorder of events; historian.
Chéss-i-gám, *n.* an inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'i-cal, *a.* belonging to a chronogram. [grams.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a writer of chronograms.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a writer of chronology.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a description of past time.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* one who is versed in chronology.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* denoting periods of time; relating to chronology.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *ad.* by chronology.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the science of computing and adjusting the dates of events, or the periods of time; a tabular view of events.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* an instrument for measuring time with great exactness.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the pupa of an insect; aurelia.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* [L.] a genus of plants. [stone.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a precious stone.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* [chrysoprassus, L.] a precious stone.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a river fish.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* big-headed, like a chub; chubby.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* plump; short and thick.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to make a noise like a hen.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to call as a hen; to strike gently; to throw, by a quick motion; to pitch.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the voice of a hen; a pat or blow.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a play.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to laugh convulsively; to laugh inwardly with triumph.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to call as a hen; to fondle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* blunt; fat; surly; angry.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a chamber-fellow in a college, &c.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a thick, heavy piece of wood.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a stucco made of calcined shells.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a short, thick piece of wood. *Ray.*

Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the collective body of Christians, a particular body of Christians; a place of divine worship; ecclesiastical authority.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to assist to return thanks in church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a wake or feast in commemoration of the consecration of a church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* church government.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* one who attends church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* act of returning thanks in church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* an ecclesiastic; an Episcopalian.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* an officer of the church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the burial-ground adjoining to a church, or belonging to a church.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a surly, ill-bred man; a miser.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* rude; brutal; selfish; avaricious.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* rudeness; nigardliness.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a vessel in which cream is churned.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to agitate; to make butter.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the act of making butter. [ing
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* instrument employed for churn
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* See *Chéss*.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, (ki-lá'shys) *a.* belonging to chyle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a milky fluid formed in the stomach.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the process of making chyle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, or **Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic**, [ki-lá-fák-tiv, *W. R. Wh.*; ki-lá-fák-tiv, *S. P. Ja. K Sm.*] *a.* making chyle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* the act of making chyle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* consisting of chyle.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a soft pap produced in the stomach by the digestion of food.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* See *Chemistry*.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* relating to food; edible.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a sort of small onion.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, [L.] an insect; a sort of locust.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* a scar left by a wound; a mark.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* that which induces a cicatrice.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *a.* that induces a cicatrice.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *n.* act of healing a wound.
Chéss-i-grám-mát'ic, *v.* *a.* to heal a wound; to skin over.
Cicero, (ch'è-ché-rò-né or sis-e-rò-né) [ch'è-ché-rò-né, *Ja.*; ch'è-ché-rò-né, *Sm.*; sis-e-rò-né, *Wh.*] *n.* [It.] pl. It. *ciceroni*, (ch'è-ché-rò-né;) Eng. *cic-e-rò-né*; a guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities.
Cicero, (ch'è-ché-rò-né) *a.* resembling Cicero.
Cicero, (ch'è-ché-rò-né) *n.* an imitation of Cicero.
Cicero, (ch'è-ché-rò-né or sis-e-rò-né) [ch'è-ché-rò-né, *Sm.*; ch'è-ché-rò-né, *K.*; ch'è-ché-rò-né, *E.*; sis-e-rò-né, *Wh.*] *n.* [It.] a gallant attending a lady.
Cider, *n.* the juice of apples fermented.
Cider, *n.* an inferior kind of cider.
Cider, (sè-dé-vàng') *ad.* [Fr.] formerly.
Cider, *n.* See *Cider*.
Cigar, *n.* a little roll of tobacco for smoking.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *a.* relating to the eyelids.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *a.* made of hair.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *a.* kind of moulding.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* a short Turkish sword; scymitar.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* [Cimmerii, L.] extremely dark.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* [Min.] a grayish-white clay.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* Peruvian or Jesuit's bark.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* a belt; a sash; a girdle.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* relics of burnt coal or wood; ashes a mass ignited and quenched.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* the act of reducing to ashes.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *a.* like ashes; ash-colored.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *a.* like ashes.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* girth for a horse; surcingle.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* a red sulphuret of mercury.
Cin, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* the spicy bark of a tree.
Cinque, (sif/yà-ré) *n.* [Fr.] the number five in dic-

ma, str; móve, nör, sön; bül, bür, rüle.—Ç, Ç, ç, ğ, soft; C, G, ç, ğ, hard; q as x; ʔ as gz;—this

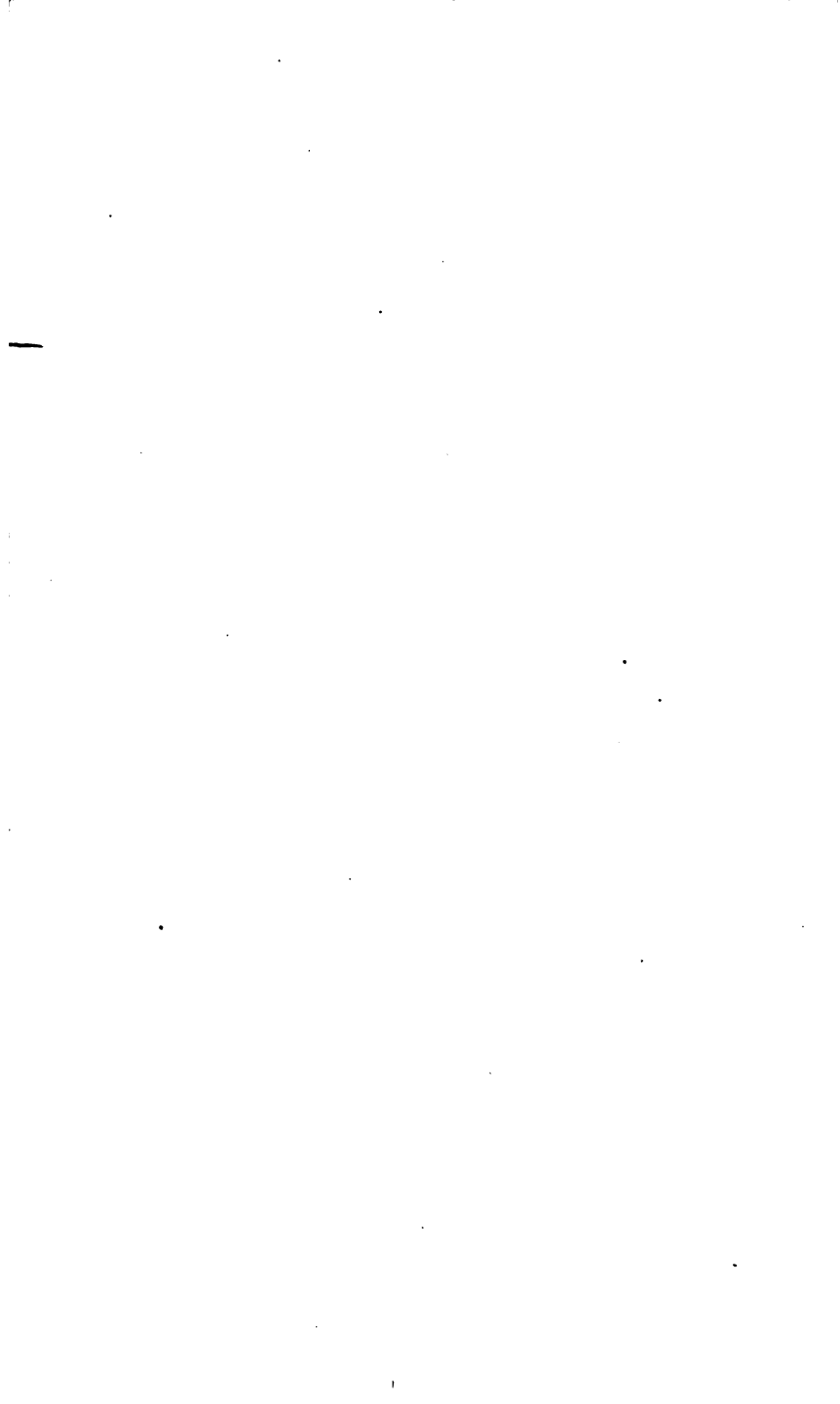
Cinque-f'fol, (sɪŋk'f'fɒl) *n.* five-leaved clover.
 Cl'en, *n.* a shoot engrafted. See *Scion*.
 Cl'pher, *n.* the arithmetical character [0]; a figure; a secret manner of writing.
 Cl'pher, *v.* *n.* to practise arithmetic; to compute.
 Cl'pher, *v.* *a.* to write in occult characters.
 Cl'pher-Ing, *n.* the practice of arithmetic.
 Cir-cen'sion, (sɪr-sen'shan) *a.* of the circus.
 Cir-cj-nate, *v.* *a.* to make a circle. [R.]
 Cir-cj-nā'tion, *n.* an orbicular motion. [R.]
 Cir'cle, *n.* a line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body; an orb; compass; a circumlocution: — a class of people; a district.
 Cir'cle, *v.* *a.* to move round; to enclose.
 Cir'cle, *v.* *n.* to move circularly.
 Cir'cle, (sɪr'klet) *n.* a little circle.
 Cir'cuit, (sɪr'kit) *n.* act of moving round; the space enclosed; extent: — visitation of judges; the tract of country visited by the judges.
 Cir'cuit, (sɪr'kit) *v.* *a.* to move round.
 Cir-cuit-ēer, *n.* one who travels a circuit.
 Cir-cy-l'ation, (sɪr-ky-lsh'un) *n.* a going round.
 *Cir-cū'i-tous, [ser-kū'e-tūs, W. P. F. J. K. Sm.; sɪr'kit-ūs, W. L.] *a.* round about; not direct.
 *Cir-cū'i-tous-ly, *ad.* in a circuitous manner.
 Cir-cy-lar, *a.* round, like a circle; spherical.
 Cir-cy-lar'i-ty, *n.* state of being circular.
 Cir-cy-lar-ly, *ad.* in form of a circle.
 Cir-cy-late, *v.* *n.* to move round; to be diffused.
 Cir-cy-late, *v.* *a.* to spread; to diffuse about.
 Cir-cy-lā'tion, *n.* act of circulating; circular motion; a return; extent of diffusion; currency.
 Cir-cy-lō-ry, *n.* a chemical vessel.
 Cir-cy-lō-ry, *a.* circular; moving round.
 Cir-cy-lūs, *n.* [L.] a surgical instrument.
 Cir-cum-ā'm-bi-en-cy, *n.* act of encompassing.
 Cir-cum-ā'm-bi-ent, *a.* surrounding.
 Cir-cum-ā'm-bi-late, *v.* *n.* to walk round about.
 Cir-cum-clō, *v.* *a.* to perform circumcision.
 Cir-cum-clō-er, *n.* one who circumcises. [rite.]
 Cir-cum-cl'gion, (sɪr-kum-sh'gion) *n.* a Jewish ceremony.
 Cir-cum-cl'gion, *v.* *a.* running up and down.
 Cir-cum-dūct', *v.* *a.* to contravene; to nullify.
 Cir-cum-dūct'ion, *n.* nullification; hinderance.
 Cir-cum-fer-ence, *a.* a line that bounds the space of a circle; periphery; an orb; a circle.
 Cir-cum-fē-rēn'tial, *a.* circular.
 Cir-cum-fē-rēn'tory, *n.* an instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.
 Cir-cum-flect', *v.* *a.* to fix the circumflex.
 Cir-cum-flex, *n.* an accent denoting a long syllable; marked in Greek [˘]; in Latin [˘].
 Cir-cum-flu-ence, *n.* an enclosure of waters.
 Cir-cum-flu-ent, *a.* flowing round.
 Cir-cum-fō-rā-ne-an, *a.* travelling about.
 Cir-cum-fō-rā-ne-ous, *a.* wandering about.
 Cir-cum-fūge', *v.* *a.* to pour round.
 Cir-cum-fū-sile, *a.* that may be poured round.
 Cir-cum-fū-sion, *n.* a pouring round.
 Cir-cum-l'ation, (-lsh'un) *n.* a going round.
 Cir-cum-jā-cent, *a.* lying round; surrounding.
 Cir-cum-jā-gā'tion, *n.* a binding round; a band.
 Cir-cum-lō-cū'tion, *n.* a circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; indirect expressions.
 Cir-cum-lōc'y-to-ry, *n.* periphrastical.
 Cir-cum-mūred', (-mūrd') *a.* walled round.
 Cir-cum-nā-v'i-gā-ble, *a.* that may be sailed round.
 Cir-cum-nā-v'i-gāte, *v.* *a.* to sail round.
 Cir-cum-nā-v'i-gā'tion, *n.* act of sailing round.
 Cir-cum-nā-v'i-gā-tor, *n.* one who sails round.
 Cir-cum-pli-cā'tion, *n.* a wrapping round.

Cir-cum-pā-lar, *a.* round or near the pole.
 Cir-cum-pō-si'tion, *n.* act of placing circularly.
 Cir-cum-rō-lā'tion, *n.* act of rolling round.
 Cir-cum-rō-lō-ry, *a.* whirling round. [Revol.]
 Cir-cum-scribe', *v.* *a.* to enclose; to bound; to
 Cir-cum-scrib'e-ble, } *a.* capable of being cir-
 Cir-cum-scrip't-ble, } cumscribed; limited.
 Cir-cum-scrip'tion, *n.* limitation; bound.
 Cir-cum-scrip'tive, *a.* enclosing the limits.
 Cir-cum-spēct, *a.* cautious; watchful; discreet.
 Cir-cum-spēct'ion, *n.* watchfulness; caution.
 Cir-cum-spēct'ive, *a.* attentive; cautious.
 Cir-cum-spēct-ly, *ad.* vigilantly; cautiously.
 Cir-cum-spēct-nēs, *a.* vigilance; caution.
 Cir-cum-stance, *n.* an adjunct of a fact; accident; incident; event: — pl. one's state or condition; state of affairs.
 Cir-cum-stance, *v.* *a.* to place in situation.
 Cir-cum-stān'tial, *a.* accidental; not essential incidental; particular; minute.
 Cir-cum-stān-ti-āl'i-ty, (sɪr-kum-stān-sh'āl'ē-ty) *n.* state as modified by circumstances.
 Cir-cum-stān'tial, *n.* pl. things not essential.
 Cir-cum-stān'ti-lāte, *v.* *a.* to place in a condition.
 Cir-cum-ter-rā-ne-ous, *a.* being round the earth.
 Cir-cum-vāl-late, *v.* *a.* to fortify around.
 Cir-cum-vāl-lā'tion, *n.* an enclosing fortification.
 Cir-cum-vēct'ion, *n.* the act of carrying round.
 Cir-cum-vēnt', *v.* *a.* to deceive; to cheat.
 Cir-cum-vēn'tion, *n.* fraud; deceit; prevention.
 Cir-cum-vēn'tive, *a.* deluding; cheating.
 Cir-cum-vēst', *v.* *a.* to cover round; to clothe.
 Cir-cum-vō-lā'tion, *n.* act of flying round.
 Cir-cum-vō-lā'tion, *n.* act of rolling round.
 Cir-cum-vōlve', *v.* *a.* to roll round.
 Cir'cus, *n.* [circus, L.; pl. circi;] pl. cir'cus-eg; an area for sports, with seats round for spectators.
 Cis-ā'l-pine, *a.* lying on this side of the Alps.
 Cis-at-lān'tic, *a.* on this side of the Atlantic.
 Cis-sid, *n.* [Geom.] a curve of the second order.
 Cist, *n.* a case; an angry tumor. See *Cyst*.
 Cist-ār'cian, (-shan) *n.* a Benedictine monk.
 Cist'ern, *n.* a vessel to hold water; a reservoir.
 Cit'us, *n.* [L.] a plant; the rockrose.
 Cit, *n.* a citizen; — used in contempt.
 Cit'adel, *n.* a fortress in or near a city.
 Cit'al, *n.* reproof; summons; citation.
 Cit-ā-shun, *n.* summons to appear before a judge — quotation; words quoted; enumeration.
 Cit'to-ry, *a.* calling; containing citation.
 Cite, *v.* *a.* to summon to answer in court: — to
 Cit'er, *n.* one who cites. [quote]
 Cit'h'ern, *n.* a kind of harp.
 Cit'i-clm, *n.* the behavior of a citizen.
 Cit'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant of a city; a freeman.
 Cit'i-zen-ship, *n.* state or rank of a citizen.
 Cit'ric, *a.* relating to citron, lime, or lemon.
 Cit-rj-nā'tion, *n.* a turning to a yellow color.
 Cit'rj-ne, *a.* like a citron; of dark yellow.
 Cit'rj-ne, *n.* a species of yellow quartz.
 Cit'ron, *n.* a fruit resembling a lemon.
 Cit'ryl, *n.* a pumpkin or pompon.
 Cit'y, *n.* a large town, walled or incorporated.
 Cit'y, *a.* relating to a city.
 Civēs, *n.* pl. a species of leek or allium. [et cat.]
 Civ'et, *n.* a quadruped: — a perfume from the civ.
 Civ'ic, *a.* relating to civil affairs or honors.
 Civ'il, *a.* relating to the community; municipal; intestine; political, opposed to criminal: — com-
 plaisant; well-bred. — Civil law, the law of state or country; but appropriately, the insti-
 tutes of the Roman law. — Civil war, an inter-
 tine war.

from the circumstance that they were
loosely quoted. - they were in circum-
stances to be fully informed

circumvolution = $\delta(\pi\lambda^2)$ round
the neck ⑥

their citations from Plato





He claims to rank with

He has no claims from his own merit to dis-
~~traction~~ — to lay claim to it — having
neither natural nor social claims to en-
force his petitions. — his claim for a com-
pensation — what claim he may have upon
me. — the claim of a higher source
of knowledge is then resorted to

clanny, κομωδός.

other class themselves with... — classes him
among

He will be kept clear of many com-
mon faults of young writers

Clavān, (ap-vī'yan) *n.* one versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity.
Clavā'ty, *n.* refinement; politeness; courtesy.
Clavā'tion, *n.* act of civilizing; civility.
Clavā'tze, *v. a.* to reclaim from savageness.
Clavā'tzed, (clav'p-lz) *p. a.* instructed in the arts; improved; polished; cultivated.
Clavā'tzer, *n.* one who civilizes.
Clavā'ty, *ad.* in a civil manner; politely.
Clack, *n.* a lasting and importunate noise.
Clack, *v. n.* to make a sudden, sharp noise.
Clack'er, *n.* the clack of a mill.
Clad, *p.* from *Clothe*; clothed. See *Clothe*.
Claim, *v. a.* to demand of right; to require.
Claim, *n.* a demand of any thing due; a title.
Claimā'ble, *a.* that may be claimed.
Claim'ant, or **Claim'er**, *n.* one who claims.
Clam, *n.* a small bivalve shell-fish.
Clam, *v. a.* to clog with any glutinous matter.
Clam, *v. n.* to be moist; to stick.
Clam'ant, *a.* crying; beseeching earnestly.
Clam'ber, *v. n.* to climb with difficulty.
Clam'my, *n.* viscosity; viscosity.
Clam'my, *a.* viscous; glutinous; slimy.
Clam'er, *n.* an outcry; noise; vociferation.
Clam'er, *v. n.* to make outcries; to vociferate.
Clam'er-ous, *a.* vociferous; noisy; turbulent.
Clam'er-ous-ly, *ad.* in a noisy manner.
Clamp, *n.* a piece of wood joined to another.
Clamp, *v. a.* to strengthen by a clamp; to stamp.
Clan, *n.* a family; a race; a tribe.
Clan-ca-lar, *a.* clandestine; secret. [R.]
Clan-de-stine, *a.* secret; hidden; private.
Clan-de-stine-ness, *n.* privacy; secrecy.
Clang, *n.* a sharp, shrill noise; clank.
Clang, *v. n.* to clatter; to make a shrill noise.
Clang, *v. a.* to strike together with a noise.
Clang'er, *n.* a loud, shrill sound; clang.
Clan'gors, *a.* making a clang. [R.]
Clank, *n.* a shrill noise, as of a chain; clang.
Clan'ship, *n.* an association of persons. [plaud.]
Clap, *v. a.* to strike together; to add; to applaud.
Clap, *v. n.* to strike the hands together in applause; to begin or move briskly.
Clap, *n.* a loud explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a blow: — a venereal infection.
Clap-board, (klāp'bōrd) *n.* a thin, narrow board, used in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses.
Clap-board, *v. a.* to cover with clapboards.
Clap'per, *n.* one who claps; the tongue of a bell.
Clap'per-claw, *v. a.* to scold; to revile.
Clap'trip, *n.* an artifice to lullmate.
Clar'en-cedix, { (klār'en-shd) *n.* (Eng.) the sec-
Clar'en-cedix, } and king at arms.
Clar'ob-scure, *n.* light and shade in painting.
Clar'et, *n.* a species of reddish French wine.
Clar'et, *n.* a musical instrument.
Clar'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* the act of clarifying.
Clar'i-fy, *v. a.* to purify; to fine; to brighten.
Clar'i-fy, *v. n.* to clear up; to grow bright.
Clar-net, *n.* a musical wind instrument: often written *clarinet*.
Clar-on, (klār'ō-yn, P. J. Ja. Sm.; klār'yn, S. E. K.; klār'yn, W.: klār'ō-yn, F.) *n.* a kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.
Clar'i-tude, or **Clar'i-ty**, *n.* brightness; splendor.
Clar'ob-scure, *n.* [It.] clear-obscure. See *Clar-ob-scure*.
Clash, *v. n.* to act in opposition; to interfere.
Clash, *v. a.* to strike one thing against another.
Clash, *n.* a noisy collision of two bodies.
Clash'ing, *n.* opposition; conflict; collision.

Clasp, (19) *n.* a kind of hook; an embrace.
Clasp, *v. a.* to shut with a clasp; to embrace.
Clasp'er, *n.* he or that which clasps. [handle.]
Clasp-knife, *n.* a knife which folds into the handle.
Class, (12) *n.* a rank; an order; a division; a set, as of pupils or students.
Class, *v. a.* to arrange in a class; to classify.
Class'ic, *a.* relating to authors of the first rank.
Class'ic-al, *a.* rank; Greek or Latin; elegant.
Class'ic, *n.* an author of the first rank.
Class'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in a classical manner.
Class'if'ic, *a.* forming or noting a class.
Class'if'icā'tion, *n.* act of arranging into classes.
Class'ify, *v. a.* to arrange in classes; to class.
Class'is, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *class'es*; order; body; class.
Clat'ter, *v. n.* to make a confused noise.
Clat'ter, *v. a.* to cause to sound and rattle.
Clat'ter, *n.* a rattling, confused noise; a rattle.
Clat'ter-ing, *n.* a noise; rattle; a clatter.
Clau'di-cant, *a.* limping; halting. [R.]
Clau'di-cā'te, *v. n.* to halt. [R.]
Clau'di-cā'tion, *n.* lameness. [R.]
Clause, *n.* part of a sentence; a stipulation.
Clau's-tral, *a.* relating to a cloister.
Clau's'tre, (klāw'zhur) *n.* confinement. [R.]
Clav'at-ed, *a.* club-shaped; set with knobs.
Clave, *n.* from *Cleave*. See *Cleave*.
Clav'i-chord, *n.* the same as *clavichord*.
Clav'i-cle, *n.* the collar-bone.
Claw, *n.* the foot of a beast, bird, or fish.
Claw, *v. a.* to tear with claws; to scratch.
Clawed, (klāwd) *a.* furnished with claws.
Clay, (klā) *n.* a tenacious kind of earth.
Clay, *v. a.* to cover with clay.
Clay'-cold, *a.* lifeless; cold as earth.
Clay'es, (klāz) *n. pl.* (Fort.) wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers.
Clay'ey, (klā'ē) *a.* consisting of or like clay.
Clay'i-māri, *n.* a whitish, chalky clay.
Clay'more, *n.* a large, two-handed sword.
Clay'-pit, *n.* a pit where clay is dug.
Clay'-stone, *n.* argillaceous limestone.
Clean, (clēn) *a.* free from dirt and impurity; elegant; neat; not foul; entire; innocent.
Clean, *ad.* quite; perfectly; completely.
Clean, *v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse.
Clean'ly, (klēn'lē) *ad.* in a cleanly manner.
Clean'li-ness, (klēn'lē-nēs) *n.* neatness.
Clean'ly, (klēn'lē) *a.* clean; neat; pure.
Clean'ly, (klēn'lē) *ad.* in a clean manner.
Clean'ness, *n.* neatness; purity; innocence.
Clean's-ble, *a.* that may be cleansed.
Cleanse, (klēnz) *v. a.* to free from dirt or impurity; to purify; to scour; to clean.
Clean's'er, *n.* he or that which cleanses.
Clean's'ing, (klēnz'ing) *n.* purification.
Clear, (klēr) *a.* bright; serene; pure; perspicuous; indisputable; manifest; innocent; free.
Clear, (klēr) *ad.* plainly; clean; quite.
Clear, *n.* the space within walls or any covering.
Clear, *v. a.* to make clear; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse.
Clear, *v. n.* to grow bright, fair, or disengaged.
Clear'age, *n.* the removing of any thing.
Clear'ance, *n.* the act of clearing; the certificate of a ship, giving permission to sail.
Clear'er, *n.* one who clears; a purifier.
Clear'ing, *n.* justification; defence.
Clear'ly, *ad.* brightly; plainly; evidently.
Clear'ness, *n.* transparency; distinctness.
Clear'-sight-ed, (klēr'sīt-əd) *a.* seeing well.
Clear'-sight-ed-ness, *n.* discernment.
Clear'-starch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

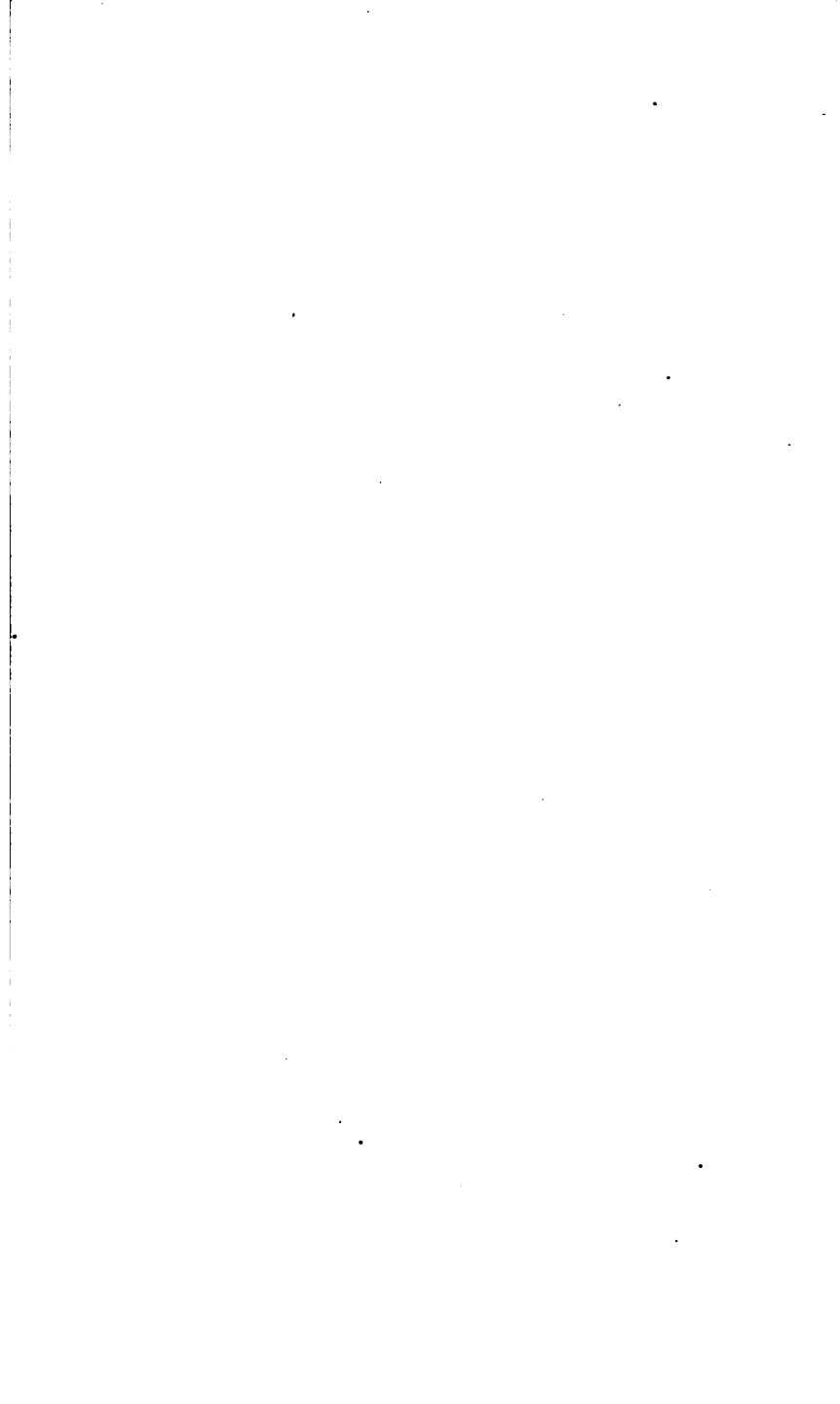
Clear-starch-er, *n.* one who clear-starches.
Clat, *n.* a piece of wood for fastening or strengthening; a thin metallic plate.
Clav-age, *n.* act or manner of splitting.
Clav'age, (*klāv*) *v. n.* [*i.* cleaved, (*tlclave*); *pp.* cleaving, cleaved;] to adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly.
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Clav'y, } to put on the end of the tongue of a cart, wagon, &c.
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Click, *n.* the latch of a door; — a sharp sound.
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Clit'ent-ship, *n.* state or condition of a client.
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Cliff'y, *a.* broken; craggy.
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Clit-mac'ter-ic, or **Clit-mac'ter-ic**, *a.* critical.
Clit'mate, *n.* a space upon the surface of the earth; a region, or tract of land; temperature.
Clit'ma-ture, *n.* climate. [*of the air.*]
Clit'max, *n.* gradation; ascent. — (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the sentence rises gradually.
Climb, (*klīm*) *v. n.* [*i.* climbed, (*tlclomb*); *pp.*

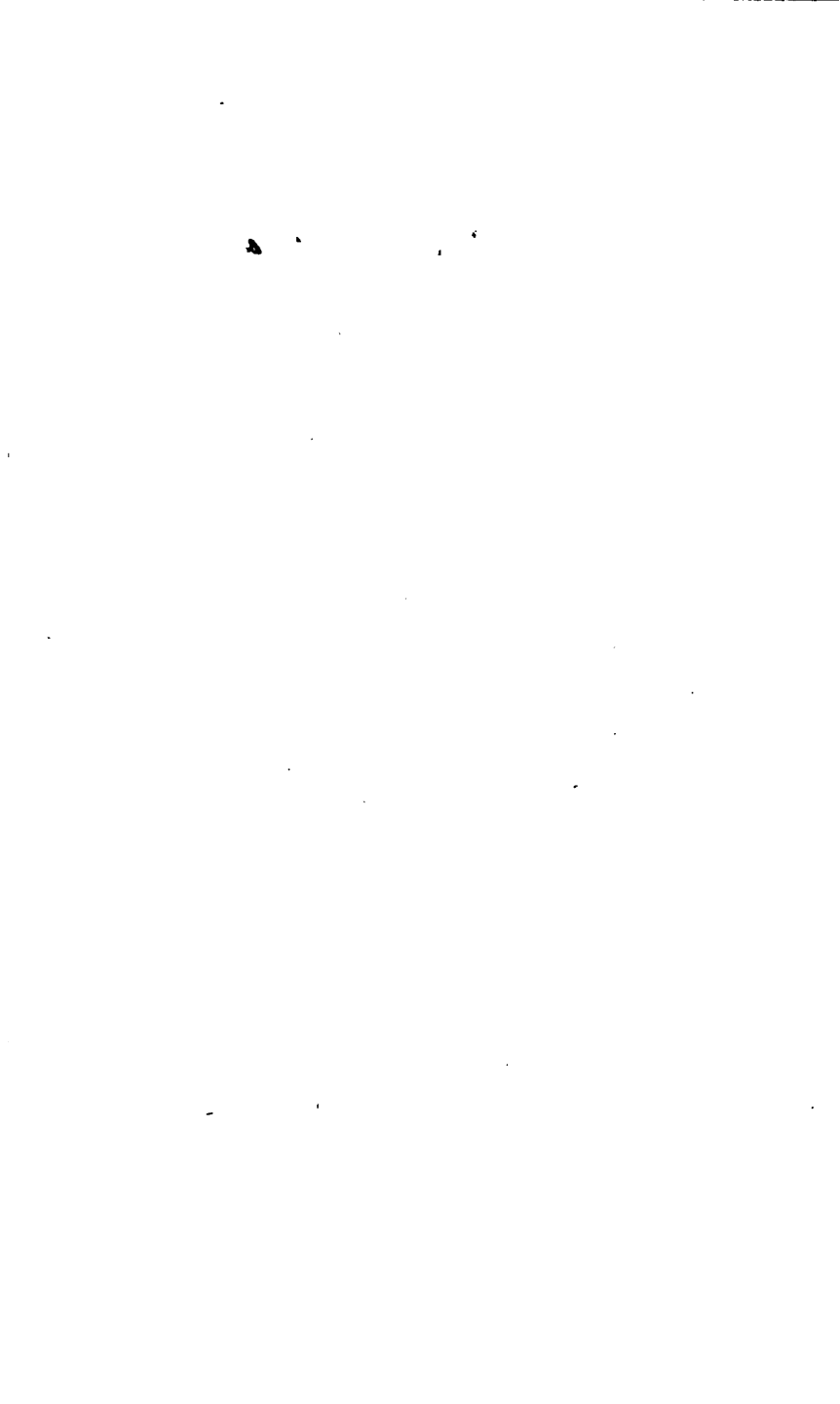
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Climb, (*klīm*) *v. a.* to ascend; to mount.
Climb-able, (*klīm-ā-bl*) *a.* ascendable.
Climb'er, (*klīm'er*) *n.* one who climbs.
Clime, *n.* climate; region.
Clinch, *v. a.* to grasp; to contract; to rivet; to fix.
Clinch, *v. n.* to hold fast; to adhere. [*ble*]
Clinch, *n.* a pun; a witty saying; — part of a can.
Clinch'er, *n.* one that clinches; a cramp.
Cling, *v. n.* [*i.* cling; *pp.* clinging, clinging;] to hang upon by twining round; to adhere.
Cling'y, *a.* apt to cling; adhesive.
Clin'ic, } *a.* pertaining to a bed; confined to
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Clin'ic, *n.* one confined on a bed of sickness.
Clink, *v. a.* to ring; to jingle; to clank.
Clink, *v. n.* to emit a small, sharp noise.
Clink, *n.* a sharp, successive noise; clank.
Clintant, (*klīnk'ant*) *a.* [*Fr.*] glittering.
Clip, *v. a.* to cut with shears; to cartail.
Clip-per, *n.* one who clips; a barber.
Clip-ping, *n.* act of cutting; a part cut off.
Clisk, (*klōk*) *n.* an outer garment; a cover.
Clisk, *v. a.* to cover with a cloak; to hide.
Clisk-bag, *n.* a portmanteau. [*sect.*]
Clisk, *n.* an instrument to show time; — an in-
Clisk, *v. n.* to make a noise like this; to clack.
Clisk, *v. a.* to call, as a hen. See *Clisk*.
Clisk-maker, *n.* one who makes clocks.
Clisk-ster, *n.* one who regulates clocks.
Clisk-work, (*-wōrk*) *n.* the work of a clock well-adjusted work.
Clod, *n.* a lump of earth or clay; — a dolt; clown.
Clod, *v. n.* to gather into concretions; to clot.
Clod, *v. a.* to pelt with clods.
Cloddy, *a.* consisting of clods; gross.
Cloddy-per, *n.* a dull clown; a laboring farmer.
Clod-pate, or **Clod-pail**, *n.* a stupid fellow; a dolt.
Clod-pat-ed, *a.* stupid; dull.
Clod, *n.* an allowance of weight. See *Clough*.
Clod, *v. a.* to encumber; to hinder; to obstruct.
Clod, *v. n.* to condescend; to be encumbered.
Clod, *n.* an encumbrance; a wooden shoe.
Clod-ness, *n.* the state of being clogged.
Clod-ging, *n.* an obstruction; a hindrance.
Clod-gy, *a.* clogging up; obstructing.
Clod-ter, *n.* a monastery; a nunnery; a piazza.
Clod-ter, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister; to con-
Clod-ter-sh, *a.* solitary; reclusive. [*ana.*]
Clod-ter-er, *n.* one belonging to a cloister.
Clod-tress, (*klōd'trēs*) *n.* a nun. *Shak.*
Clode, *n.* an outer garment. See *Clode*.
Clomb, [*klōm*, *W. Sm.*; *klām*, *P.*; *klōm*, *Ja. K.*] *i.* from *Climb*; climbed. See *Climb*.
Clomp, *v. n.* to walk with heavy steps; to clomp.
Clom, *v. a.* to close with glutinous matter.
Clōp, *v. a.* to shut; to conclude; to terminate; to enclose; to join; to unite.
Clōp, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite; to end.
Clōp, *n.* conclusion; end; pause; cessation.
Clōp, *n.* an enclosed place; a field; a passage.
Clōp, *a.* shut fast; compact; solid; secret; trusty; sly; retired; intent; near to; *pen-*
Clōp, *a.* densely; closely. [*rious*]
Clōp-bōd-ed, *a.* made to fit close to the body.
Clōp-fist-ed, or **Clōp-hānd-ed**, *a.* penurious.
Clōp-ly, *ad.* in a close manner; secretly.
Clōp-ness, *n.* state of being close; secrecy; pri-
Clōp-er, *n.* a finisher; a concluder. [*vacy.*]
Clōp-stōd, *n.* a chamber cabinet.
Clōp-ot, *n.* a small room for privacy; a cupboard.
Clōp-ed, *v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal.

To climb to the

To climb up into the tree
I climbed into the tree

I climb upon it





without clothes to keep off the cold

Colours, τριβύλλιον, τριβύλλιον

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Clit'-max, *n.* gradation; ascent. — (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the sentence rises gradually.
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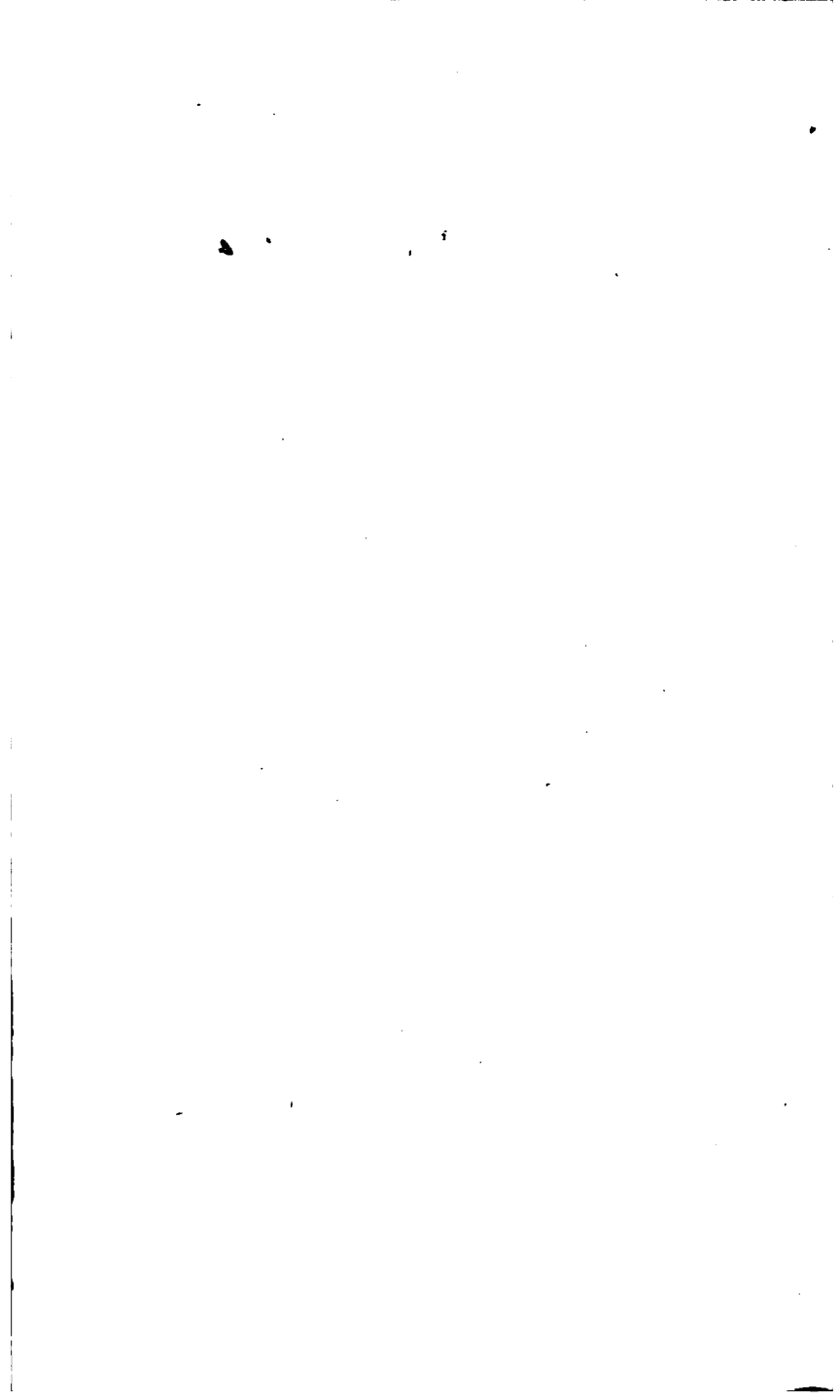
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Clisk'-work, (-wúrk) *n.* the work of a clock well-adjusted work.
Clod, *n.* a lump of earth or clay: — a dolt; clown.
Clod, *v. n.* to gather into concretions; to clod.
Clod, *v. a.* to pelt with clods.
Clod'-dy, *a.* consisting of clods; gross.
Clod'-dy-per, *n.* a dull clown; a laboring farmer.
Clod'-pate, or **Clod**'-pail, *n.* a stupid fellow; a dolt.
Clod'-pated, *a.* stupid; dull.
Clod'-y, *n.* an allowance of weight. See *Clough*.
Clug, *v. a.* to encumber; to hinder; to obstruct.
Clug, *v. n.* to coalesce; to be encumbered.
Clug, *n.* an encumbrance; a wooden shoe.
Clug'-y-ness, *n.* the state of being clogged.
Clug'-ing, *n.* an obstruction; a hindrance.
Clug'-y, *a.* clogging up; obstructing.
Clis'-ter, *n.* a monastery; a nunnery; a piazza.
Clis'-ter, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister; to con-
Clis'-ter-al, *a.* solitary; reclusive. [*fine.*]
Clis'-ter-er, *n.* one belonging to a cloister.
Clis'-tres, (klís'tres) *n.* a nun. *Shak.*
Clise, *n.* an outer garment. See *Cloak*.
Clomb, (klóm, *W. Sm.*; klóm, *P.*; klóm, *Ja. K.*) *i.* from *Climb*; climbed. See *Climb*.
Clomp, *v. n.* to walk with heavy steps; to clomp.
Clomp, *v. a.* to close with glutinous matter.
Cluse, *v. a.* to shut; to conclude; to terminate; to enclose; to join; to unite.
Cluse, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite; to end.
Cluse, *n.* conclusion; end; pause; cessation.
Cluse, *n.* an enclosed place; a field; a passage.
Cluse, *a.* shut fast; compact; solid; secret; trusty; shy; retired; intent; near to; pen-
Cluse, *ad.* densely; closely. [*close.*]
Cluse'-bod-ied, *a.* made to fit close to the body.
Cluse'-fast-ed, or **Cluse**'-hánd-ed, *a.* penurious.
Cluse'-ly, *ad.* in a close manner; secretly.
Cluse'-ness, *n.* state of being close; secrecy; pri-
Cluse'-er, *n.* a finisher; a concluder. [*vacy.*]
Cluse'-stool, *n.* a chamber cabinet.
Cluse'-et, *n.* a small room for privacy; a cupboard.
Cluse'-et, *v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal.

To climb to the

To climb up into the tree
I climbed into the tree.

I climb upon it





without clothes to keep off the cold

6 louva, τριφύλλου, τριφύλλου

Clab, *n.* a distemper in the feet of cattle.
Clay, *n.* period; conclusion; termination.
Clayre, (*klə/shər*) *n.* act of shutting up; end.
Clot, *n.* any thing clotted; coagulation; a clod.
Clot, *v.* a. to form clots or clods; to coagulate.
Clotch, (*klōth* or *klāth*, 21) [*klōth*, *W. P. F. Sm.*; *klāth*, *S. J. K. Wb.*] *n.*; *pl.* clothg, (*klāthz*) any thing woven for dress; a woven fabric; a covering for a table.
Clotche, (*klōth*) *v.* a. [*to clothe or clad*; *pp.* clothing, clothed or clad;] to cover with garments; to dress; to invest.
Clothes, (*klōthz* or *klās*) [*klōthz*, *P. F. Sm.*; *klās*, *S. J. K.*; *klōthz* or *klās*, *W. Ja.*] *n.* *pl.* garments; raiment; dress; vesture; apparel.
Cloth'er, (*klōth'yer*) *n.* a maker or seller of cloth or clothes. *U. S.* a fuller of cloth.
Cloth'ing, *n.* dress; vesture.
Cloth'ing, *v.* a. to concrete; to coagulate.
Cloth'y, *a.* full of clots; clotted.
Cloud, *n.* a dense collection of vapors in the air.
Cloud, *v.* a. to darken with clouds; to obscure.
Cloud, *v.* a. to grow cloudy or obscure.
Cloud'ed, *a.* topped with clouds.
Cloud'ly, *ad.* with clouds; obscurely.
Cloud'ness, *n.* state of being cloudy; darkness.
Cloud'less, *a.* without clouds; clear.
Cloud'y, *a.* covered with clouds; dark; obscure.
Clough, (*klōf* or *klūf*) [*klūf*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *klōf*, *P. F.*; *klōf*, *W.*] *n.* a cliff; a cleft.
Clough, (*klōf*) *n.* allowance in weight. See *Claff*.
Cloth, *n.* a cloth for any mean use; a patch.
Cloth, *v.* a. to patch; to cover with a cloth.
Clove, *i.* from *Clesse*.
Clove, *n.* a spice: — a weight; a cleft.
Clo'ven, (*klō/vn*) *p.* from *Clesse*.
Clo'ven-foot-ed, (*klō/vn-fūt-ed*) *a.* having the
Clo'ven-hoofed, (*klō/vn-hōf*) } foot divided.
Clo'ver, *n.* a kind of grass; a species of trefoil.
Clo'vered, (*klō'verd*) *a.* covered with clover.
Cloven, *n.* a rustic; a coarse, ill-bred man.
Cloven'er-y, *n.* ill-breeding; rudeness.
Cloven'ish, *a.* coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly.
Cloven'ish-ness, *n.* rusticity; incivility.
Clovy, *n.* a. to satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut.
Cloy'ment, *n.* surfeit; satiety. *Shak.*
Club, *n.* a heavy stick: — a society; suit of cards.
Club, *v.* a. to join in a common expense.
Club, *v.* a. to pay to a common reckoning.
Clubbed, (*klūbd*) *a.* heavy or thick, like a club.
Club'fist-ed, *a.* having a large fist.
Club'foot-ed, (*-fūt*) *a.* having crooked feet.
Club'law, *n.* the law of rude force; compulsion.
Club'man, *n.* one who carries a club.
Club'room, *n.* the room in which a club meets.
Club, *v.* a. to call chickens, as a hen.
Club, *v.* a. to call, as a hen calls chickens.
Club, *n.* See *Clew*.
Clump, *n.* a shapeless mass; a cluster of trees.
Clum'pily, *ad.* in a clumsy manner.
Clum'piness, *n.* awkwardness. [*dy.*]
Clum'ty, *a.* awkward; heavy; artless; unban-
Clung, *i.* & *p.* from *Cling*.
Clo'atic, *n.* a reformed Benedictine monk.
Club, *n.* a bunch; a collection; a body.
Club'er, *v.* a. to grow in bunches or clusters.
Club'er, *v.* a. to collect into bodies; to gather.
Club'er-y, *a.* growing in clusters. [*hand.*]
Clutch, *n.* a. to gripe; to grasp; to contract the
Clutch, *n.* grasp. — *pl.* the paws; the talons;
hands, in a sense of rapacity or cruelty.
Clut'ing, *n.* a bustle; disorder; clatter.
Clut'ing, *v.* a. to make a noise or bustle.

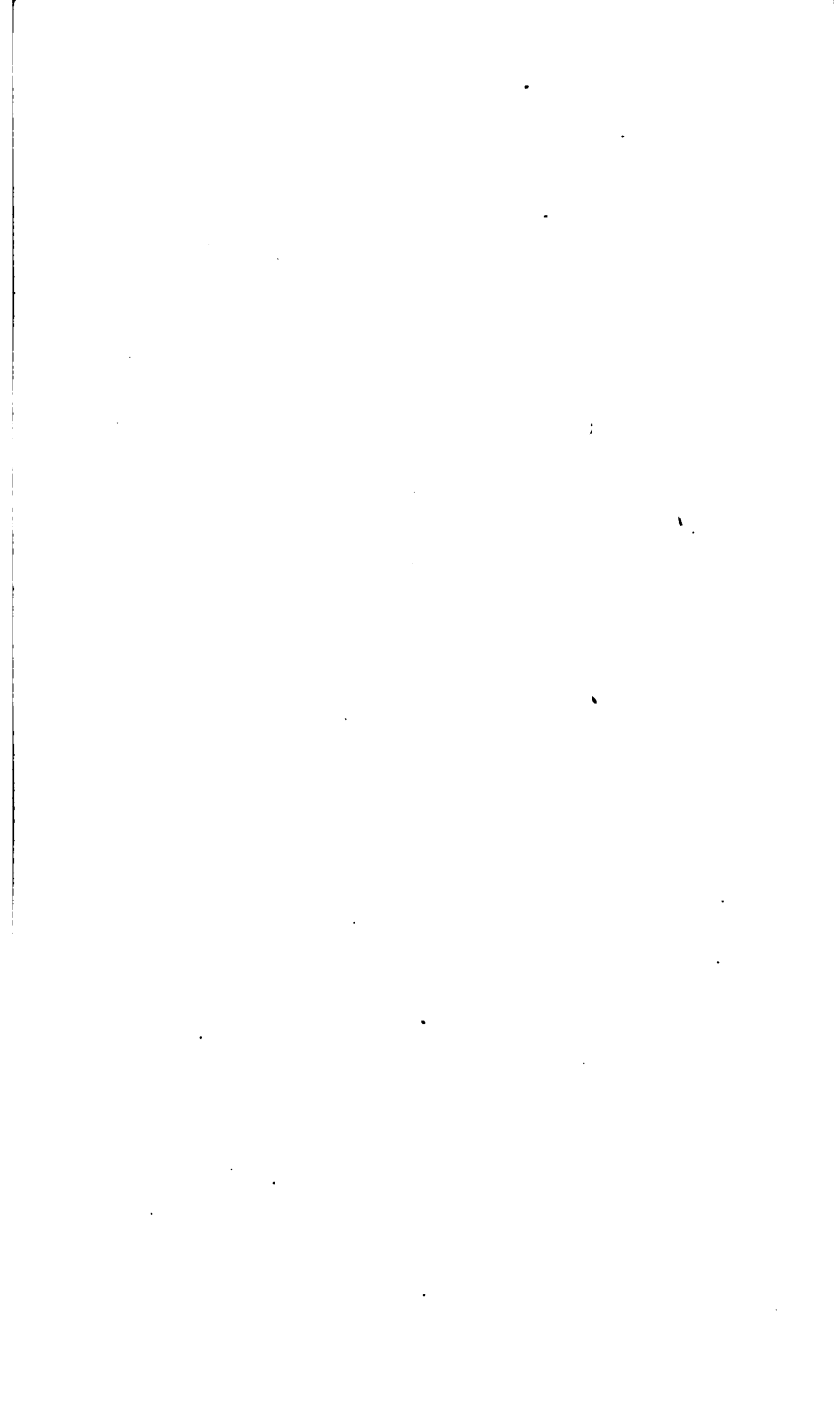
Cly'ter, [*klī'ter*, *W. P. E. Ja. Sm.*; *glī'ter*, *S. J. F. K.*] *n.* an injection into the rectum.
Cō-cō'vāle, *v.* a. to heap up together. [*E.*]
Coach, (*kōch*) *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a carriage for travelling.
Coach, *v.* a. & a. to ride or carry in a coach.
Coach'box, *n.* the seat of the driver of a coach.
Coach'hire, *n.* money paid for using a coach.
Coach'man, *n.* the driver of a coach.
Coach'man-ship, *n.* the skill of a coachman.
Cō-āc'tion, *n.* force; compulsion.
Cō-āc'tive, *a.* compulsory; acting in concurrence
Cō-āc'tu-ant, *a.* helping; assisting.
***Cō-āc'tu'tor**, [*kō-āc'tu'tor*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *kō-āc'tu'tor*, *E. Dyche.*] *n.* a fellow-helper; an assistant.
***Cō-āc'tu'trix**, *n.* she who is a fellow-helper.
Cō-āc'tu-vān-cy, *n.* help; concurrent help. [*a.*]
Cō-āc'tu-vēnt'ur-er, *n.* a fellow-adventurer.
Cō-āc'tu-gent, *n.* an associate; a fellow-agent.
Cō-āc'tu-lā-ble, *a.* capable of concretion.
Cō-āc'tu-lāte, *v.* a. to force into concretions.
Cō-āc'tu-lāte, *v.* a. to run into concretions.
Cō-āc'tu-lā'tion, *n.* act of coagulating; concretion; concretion.
Cō-āc'tu-lā-tive, *a.* producing coagulation
Cō-āc'tu-lā-tor, *n.* he or that which coagulates.
Cō-āc'tu-lūm, *n.* [*L.*] a coagulating substance.
Coal, (*kōl*) *n.* a combustible fossil; charcoal.
Coal, *v.* a. to burn wood to charcoal.
Coal'black, *a.* black as coal; very black.
Coal'box, *n.* a box to carry coals to the fire.
Coal'er-y, *n.* a coal-mine; a colliery.
Cō-ā-lēscē, (*kō-ā-lēscē*) *v.* a. to unite; to join.
Cō-ā-lēscēnce, *n.* union; concretion.
Coal'hōuse, *n.* a place to put coals in.
Cō-ā-lū'tion, (*kō-ā-lū'tion*) *n.* union; junction
Coal'mē-ter, *n.* a measurer of coal.
Coal'mine, *n.* a mine in which coals are dug.
Coal'pit, *n.* a pit wherein coals are dug.
Coal'stone, *n.* a sort of canal-coal.
Coal'y, (*kō'le*) *a.* containing coal. [*other.*]
Cō-ā-lū'tion, *n.* adjustment of parts to each
Coarse, (*kōrs*) *a.* not fine; not refined; not soft; rough; rude; uncivil; gross; inelegant; mean.
Coarse'ly, *ad.* in a coarse manner.
Coarse'ness, *n.* rudeness; roughness; grossness.
Cō-ā-sūme, *v.* a. to assume together.
Coast, (*kōst*) *n.* an edge; shore; side; frontier.
Coast, *v.* a. to sail close by or near the coast.
Coast, *v.* a. to sail near; to keep close to.
Coast'er, (*kōst'er*) *n.* he or that which sails near the shore; a small trading vessel.
Coat, (*kōt*) *n.* the upper garment; a petticoat; the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument.
Coat, *v.* a. to cover; to invest.
Coat'card, *n.* a card: — called also *count-card*.
Coat'ing, *n.* act of covering; a covering.
Coax, (*kōks*) *v.* a. to wheedle; to flatter.
Coax'er, (*kōks'er*) *n.* a wheedler.
Cob, *n.* a pony; a coin; a spike of maize.
Cōb'alt, or **Cōb'alt**, [*kōb'alt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *kōb'alt*, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a gray mineral.
Cōb'ble, *v.* a. to mend or make coarsely.
Cōb'ble, *n.* a fishing-boat; a round stone; a bird
Cōb'bler, *n.* a mender of old shoes.
Cōb'nūt, *n.* a boy's game; a large nut.
Cōb'web, *n.* the web or net of a spider; a trap.
Cōb'web, *a.* fine, slight, or flimsy.
Cōc'cifer-ōsa, *a.* bearing berries.
Cōc'cifer-ōsa, *n.* [*L.*] a poisonous berry.
Cōch'(-)nāl, [*kōch'(-)nāl*, *J. E. Ja. Wb.*; *kōch'(-)nāl*, *S. W. P. F. K.*; *kōch'(-)nāl*, *Sm.*] *n.* a

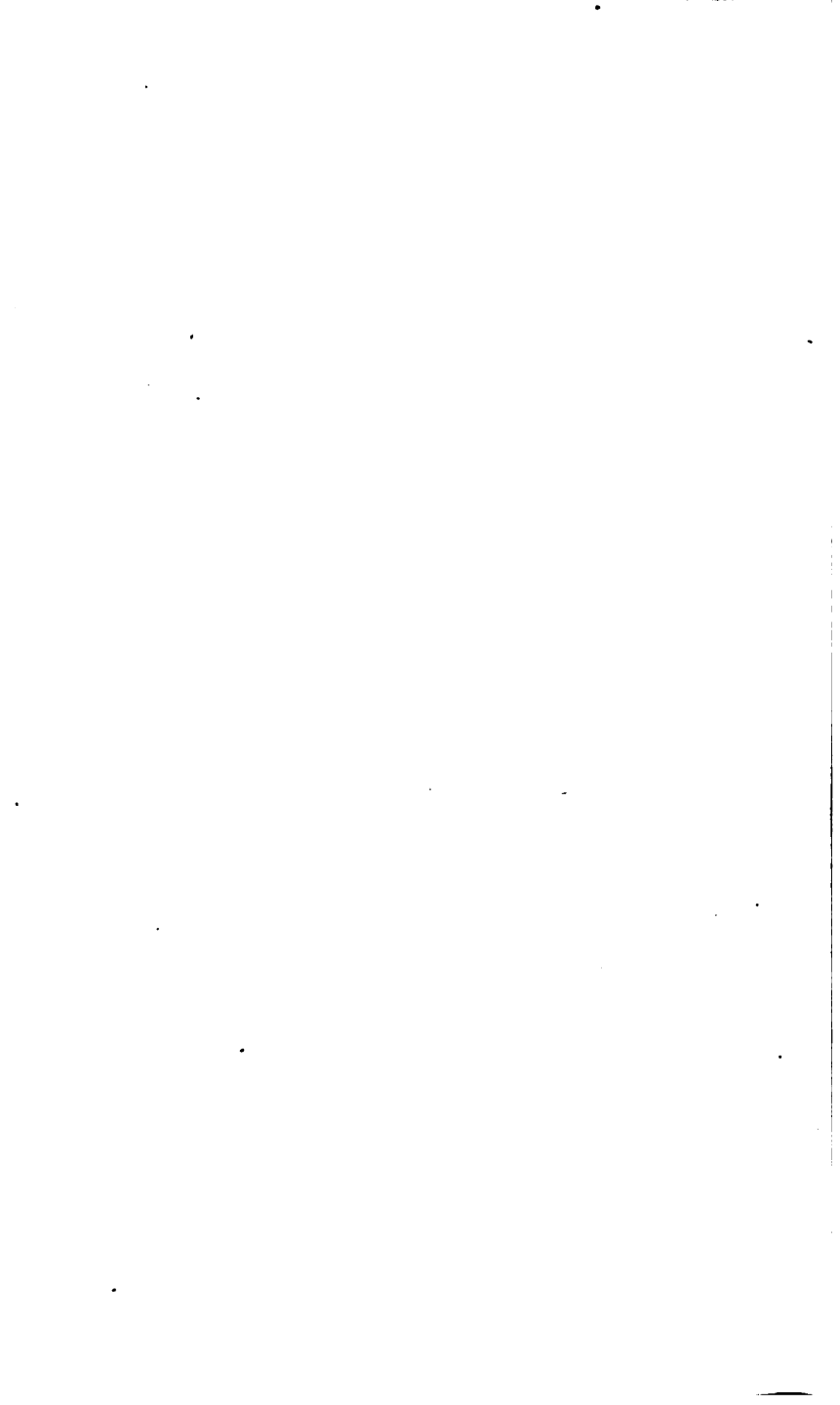
substance consisting of dried insects, used in dyeing scarlet.
 Cōch'le-p-ry, *a.* having the form of a screw.
 Cōch'le-āt-ed, *a.* of a screwed form.
 Cōck, *n.* the male of birds: — a spout to let out water: — part of a gunlock: — a heap of hay: — the form of a hat: — the style of a dial.
 Cōck, *v. a.* to set up the hat; to fix the cock.
 Cōck-āde', *n.* a ribbon or badge worn on the hat.
 Cōck-ād-ed, *a.* wearing a cockade in the hat.
 Cōck'-hōp', *ad.* in high mirth and jollity.
 Cōck'-tōb', *n.* a bird of the parrot kind.
 Cōck'-trice, [kōk'-trīs, *W. J. F. Sm.*; kōk'-trīs, *S. E. K.*] *n.* a kind of serpent.
 Cōck'boat, *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship.
 Cōck'cōw-ing, *n.* the time at which cocks crow.
 Cōck'er, *n.* a cockfighter: — a spatterdash.
 Cōck'er-el, *n.* a young cock.
 Cōck'et, *n.* a ticket from the custom-house.
 Cōck'fight, Cōck'fight-ing, *n.* a battle of cocks.
 Cōck'ing, *n.* cockfighting.
 Cōc'kle, (kōk'kl) *n.* a small testaceous fish.
 Cōc'kle, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles.
 Cōc'kle, *v. n.* to grow wrinkled.
 Cōck'ler, *n.* one who takes or sells cockles.
 Cōck'loft, *n.* the top loft or room.
 Cōck'match, *n.* a cockfight for a prize.
 Cōck'ney, *n.* a native of London, in contempt.
 Cōck'pit, *n.* the area where cocks fight.
 Cōck'roach, *n.* an insect; a species of beetle.
 Cōck'-cōmb, (kōk'skōm) *n.* a plant; a flower.
 Cōck'spir, *n.* Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
 Cōck'sure, (kōk'shūr) *a.* confidently certain.
 Cocks'wain, (kōk'swān or kōk'sn) [kōk'sn, *S. W. P. E. K.*; kōk'swān or kōk'sn, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* the officer who commands the cockboat.
 Cōcōa, (kō'kō) *n.* the chocolate-nut tree and its seeds or fruit; — written also *cacao*.
 Cō-cōb'n, *n.* the ball made by the silk-worm.
 Cōcō'tile, *a.* made by baking, as brick.
 Cōc'tion, *n.* the act of boiling or digesting.
 Cōd, or Cōd'fish, *n.* a common sea-fish.
 Cōd, *n.* a case or husk containing seeds; a bag.
 Cōd'dle, *v. a.* to parboil; to fuddle; to caudle.
 Cōde, *n.* a collection or digest of laws.
 Cōd'ger, *n.* a rustic; a clown; a miser.
 Cōd'-cil, *n.* an appendage to a will.
 Cō-dill', (kō-dil') *n.* [Fr.] a term at ombre.
 Cōd'ling, *n.* a species of apple.
 Cō-ēf'f'-cā-cy, *n.* joint efficacy. [tion.
 Cō-ēf'f'-cā-cy, (kō-ēf'f'ish-ēn-ē) *n.* coöpera-
 Cō-ēf'f'-cā-cy, *n.* that which unites in action with something else. — *a.* coöperating.
 Cō-ēl'der, *n.* an elder of the same rank.
 Cō-ēl'ic, (ēl'ē-ik) *a.* pertaining to the belly.
 Cō-ēmp'tion, *n.* an act of buying up the whole.
 Cō-ē'qual, *a.* equal; of the same rank.
 Cō-ē-qual'i-ty, (kō-ē-kwōl'ē-ty) *n.* equality.
 Cō-ē're', (kō-ērs') *v. a.* to restrain; to force.
 Cō-ē'r-cj-ble, *a.* capable of being restrained.
 Cō-ē'r'cion, (kō-ēr'shun) *n.* restraint; check.
 Cō-ē'r'cive, *a.* restraining; checking; forcible.
 Cō-ē-sēn'tial, *a.* partaking of the same essence.
 Cō-ē-sēn'tial'i-ty, (kō-ē-sēn-shē-ā'l'ē-ty) *n.* par-
 Cō-ē-sēn'tial-ly, *ad.* in a consensual manner.
 Cō-ē-tā'b'lish-mēt, *n.* a joint establishment.
 Cō-ē-tā'nē-ān, *n.* one of the same age.
 Cō-ē-tā'nē-ōūs, *a.* of the same age with another.
 Cō-ē-tēr'nāl, *a.* equally eternal with another.
 Cō-ē-tēr'nal'i-ty, *n.* equal or joint eternity.
 Cō-ē'vāl, *a.* of the same age with another.
 Cō-ē'vāl, *n.* one of the same age.

Cō-ē'vōus, *a.* being of the same age.
 Cō-ēx-ist', (kō-ēg-zist') *v. n.* to exist together.
 Cō-ēx-ist'ence, *n.* existence at the same time.
 Cō-ēx-ist'ent, *a.* existing at the same time.
 Cō-ēx-tēnd', *v. a.* to extend to the same space.
 Cō-ēx-tēn'sion, *n.* equal extension.
 Cō-ēx-tēn'sive, *a.* having the same extent.
 Cōf'f'ee, *n.* a berry, and the drink made from it.
 Cōf'f'ee-hōuse, *n.* a house of entertainment.
 Cōf'f'ee-mill, *n.* a mill for grinding coffee.
 Cōf'f'ee-pōt, *n.* a pot in which coffee is boiled.
 *Cōf'fer, [kōf'fer, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; kōf'fer, *S.*] *n.* a chest; a money-chest; a treasure.
 *Cōf'fer, *v. a.* to treasure up. [treas-
 Cōf'f'in, *n.* a chest in which a dead body is in.
 Cōf'f'in, *v. a.* to enclose in a coffin; to cover.
 Cōg, *v. a.* to flatter; to wheedle; to falsify: —
 Cōg, *v. n.* to lie; to wheedle. [R.]
 Cōg, *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a little boat.
 Cōg'en-cy, *n.* force; strength; power.
 Cōg'ent, *a.* forcible; powerful; convincing.
 Cōg'ger, *n.* a flatterer. [R.]
 Cōg'ger-y, *n.* trick; falsehood. [R.]
 Cōg'gle-stōne, *n.* a pebble; a cobble-stone.
 Cōg'i-tā-ble, *a.* capable of being thought on.
 Cōg'i-tāte, *v. n.* to think; to meditate.
 Cōg'i-tā'tion, *n.* meditation; contemplation.
 Cōg'i-tā'tive, *a.* thinking; given to thought.
 Cōgnac, (kōn-yāk') *n.* [Fr.] a French brandy.
 Cōg'nāte, *a.* allied by blood; kindred; akin.
 Cōg'nā'tion, *n.* relationship; kindred.
 Cōg-ni'tion, (kōg-nish'un) *n.* knowledge.
 Cōg-ni'tive, *a.* having the power of knowing.
 *Cōg-ni'ta-ble, *a.* liable to be tried or examined.
 *Cōg-ni-zānce, (kōg-nē-zāns or kōn'ē-zāns) [kōn'-
 ē-zāns, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; kōg-nē-zāns, *F. R.*; kōg-nē-zāns or kōn'ē-zāns, *W. J.*] *n.* judi-
 cial notice; trial; a badge; a crest.
 *Cōg-ni-zēd', *n.* (*Law*) he to whom a fine is ac-
 Cōg-nōw'ed.
 *Cōg-ni-zōr', *n.* one who acknowledges a fine.
 Cōg-nō'men, [L.] *n.* a surname; a family name.
 Cōg-nōm'i-nāl, *a.* belonging to the surname.
 Cōg-nōm'i-nāte, *v. a.* to give a name.
 Cōg-nōm'i-nā'tion, *n.* act of giving a surname.
 Cōg-nōs'cence, *n.* knowledge.
 Cōg-nōs-cēn'te, [L.] *pl.* cōg-nōs-cēn'tē; one
 Cōg-nōs-cēn'te, *n.* well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.
 Cōg-nōs-cj-ble, *a.* that may be known.
 Cōg-nōs-cj-tive, *a.* having the power of knowing.
 Cōg-nō'vā, (*Law*) *n.* an acknowledgment by
 Cōg-nō'vā, (*Law*) *n.* the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's
 Cōg'-whēel, *n.* a wheel furnished with cogs.
 Cō-hāb'it, *v. n.* to dwell or live together.
 Cō-hāb'it-ānt, *n.* an inhabitant of the same place.
 Cō-hāb'it-ā'tion, *n.* the act of cohabiting.
 Cō-hēir, (kō-ār') *n.* a joint heir with others.
 Cō-hēir'ess, (kō-ār'ēs) *n.* a joint heiress.
 Cō-hēre', *v. n.* to stick together; to fit; to agree.
 Cō-hē'rence, } *n.* act of cohering; union; cohe
 Cō-hē'ren-cy, } sion; connection.
 Cō-hē'rent, *a.* sticking together; consistent.
 Cō-hē'sion, (kō-hē'shun) *n.* act of cohering.
 Cō-hē'sive, *a.* having the power of sticking.
 Cō-hē'sive-nēss, *n.* the quality of being cohesive.
 Cō-hē-bāte, *v. a.* to distil again; to redistil.
 Cō-hē-bā'tion, *n.* repeated distillation.
 Cō'hōrt, *n.* a body of about 500 soldiers.
 Cōif, *n.* a head-dress; a cap.
 Cōifod, (kōif) *a.* wearing a coif.
 Cōif'sure, *n.* a head-dress; a coif.

He was coëval with the epoch of the Polish captivity.

It cannot be brought into any co-
herence with one another





Strict verbal coincidence between —
a want of verbal coincidence with
Coincident with

able to catch wld.

the collect of (or for) the day.

The combination of H. with others enters
it combination with others.

It came on to snow (= ἐπεξεῖν, ἀπεξεῖν
ἐν τῇ πόλει)

Comedy is defined to be a picture

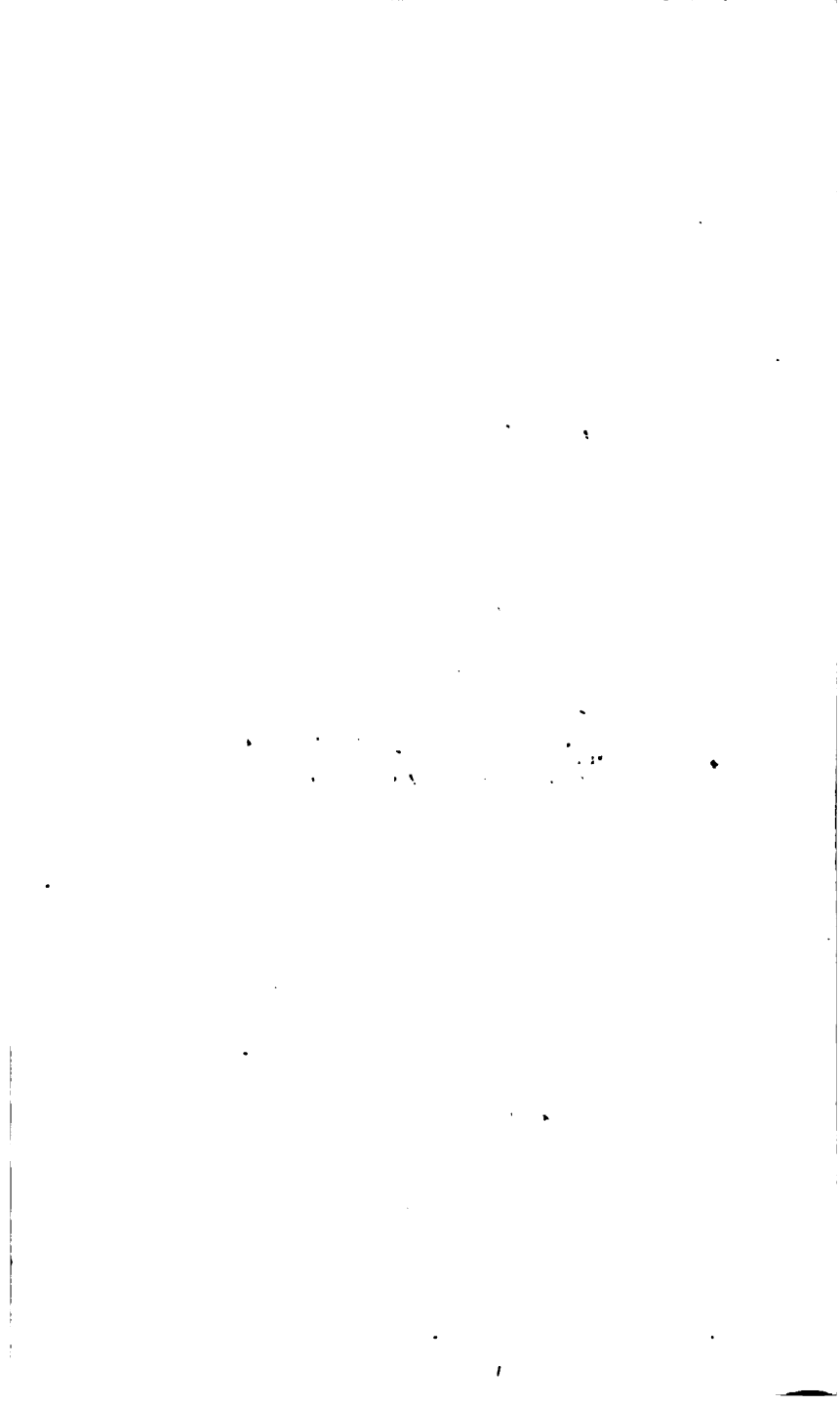
This comes of landing you the
use of my castle - by her death
he came in for a large fortune.

He gave commandment to depart unto
the other side.

It is commended to be honorable

the commentator on Statius
Commentary on





Strict verbal coincidence between —
a want of verbal coincidence with.
Coincident with

color to catch wild.

the collection of (or for) the day.

Colage, (kôl'aj) *n.* a corner; a wooden wedge.
Col, *v.* *a.* to gather into a narrow compass.
Col, *n.* a rope wound into a ring; a winding.
Coln, *n.* money bearing a legal stamp. [vent.
Coln, *v.* *a.* to stamp money; to make; to in-
Coln, *a.* a corner. See *Coigne*, and *Quoin*.
Coln'age, *n.* act or art of coining; forgery.
Coln'ide, *v.* *a.* to agree with; to concur.
Coln'ci-déncé, *n.* concurrence; agreement.
Coln'ci-dént, *a.* agreeing with; consistent.
Coln'cid'er, *n.* he or that which coincides.
Coln'di-c'ition, *n.* concurrent sign.
Coln'er, *n.* a maker of money; an inventor.
Coln, *n.* a quoit. See *Quoit*.
Col-y'tip, (kô-lsh'un) *a.* copulation.
Col-jân', *v.* *a.* to join with another.
Col-jâ'nyr, *a.* a witness of another's credibility.
Coln, *n.* fossil coal burnt to charcoal.
Col'n-der, *n.* a sieve; a strainer; cullender.
Col'n'ition, *n.* act of straining; filtration.
Col'g-târ, (kô'g-târ, *S. P. J. F. Sm.*; kô'g-chûr,
W.; kô'g-tûr, *J. R.*) *n.* filtration.
Col'g-thar, *a.* a brown red oxide of iron.
Coln, *a.* not hot; not warm; chill; indifferent;
 frigid; without passion or affection; reserved.
Coln, *a.* privation of heat:—*a.* disease; catarrh.
Coln'blod-ed, (-blûd-ed) *a.* without feeling.
Coln'heart-ed, *a.* wanting feeling or passion.
Coln'ly, *ad.* without heat; without concern.
Coln'ness, *n.* want of heat or warmth; frigidity.
Coln, *a.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage.
Col'g-to-râ, } *a.* having four wings with
Col'g-to-rôus, } sheaths, as the beetle.
Col'g-to-rân, *a.* an insect having two pairs of
 wings; *a.* beetle.
Col'wort, (kô'wûrt) *a.* a sort of cabbage.
Col'ic, *a.* a painful disorder of the bowels.
Col'ispe', *n.* a fall; a wasting or shrinking.
Col'ispe', (kô'lispe') *v.* *n.* to fall together.
Col'ispe'd', (kô'lispe'd') *a.* withered; gloed.
Col'ispe'syn, *n.* act of collapsing or closing.
Col'lar, *a.* a ring round the neck; a band.
Col'lar, *a.* *a.* to seize by the collar.
Col'lar-bone, *n.* the clavicle.
Col'iste', *v.* *a.* to compare things similar; to con-
 fer:—*a.* place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
Col'ist'er-al, *a.* being side by side; not direct.
Col'ist'er-al-ly, *ad.* side by side; indirectly.
Col'ist'ion, *n.* act of collating; comparison:—*a.*
 repeat:—*a.* act of bestowing a benefice.
Col'ist'itious, *a.* contributed by many.
Col'ist'ive, *a.* conferred by a bishop or patron.
Col'ist'or, *n.* one who collates or compares.
Col'league, (kô'lég) *n.* a partner; associate.
Col'league, (kô'lég), 114 *v.* *a.* to unite with.
Col'lect, *v.* *a.* to gather together; to gain.
Col'lect, (114) *n.* a short, comprehensive prayer.
Col'lect'g-ne-oûs, *a.* gathered up together.
Col'lect'g-ne-s, *a.* state of being collected.
Col'lect'ble, *a.* capable of being gathered.
Col'lect'yn, *n.* act of collecting; that which is
 collected; contribution; assemblage; a group:
 —*a.* collary; *a.* deduction.
Col'lect'ive, *a.* gathered into one body or mass.
Col'lect'ive-ly, *ad.* in a general mass.
Col'lect'ive-nés, *n.* state of union; *a.* mass.
Col'lect'or, *n.* one who collects or gathers.
Col'lect'or-ship, *n.* the office of a collector.
Col'lect'g-to-ry, *n.* (*Law*) a joint legatee.
Col'lege, *n.* a community; a society of men set
 apart for learning or religion; a seminary of
 learning; house in which collegians reside.
Col'g'g-ol, *a.* relating to a college; collegiate.

Col'le'g-ar, *n.* a member of a college.
Col'le'g-ist, *a.* pertaining to a college.
Col'le'g-ist, *n.* a member of a college. [act.
Col'let, *n.* part of a ring in which the stone is
Col'hide', *v.* *a.* to strike against each other.
Col'hier, (kô'l'yer) *a.* a digger of coals; coal-ship.
Col'hier-y, (kô'l'yer-y) *a.* a coal-mine, coal-trade.
Col'hier-yer, *n.* See *Coal-digger*.
Col'li-mâ'tion, *n.* act of aiming at a mark.
Col'li-quâ'te, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to melt; to dissolve. [*n.*]
Col'li-quâ'tion, *n.* the act of melting.
Col'li-quâ'tive, *a.* melting; dissolvent.
Col'li-quâ'tion, *n.* a melting together.
Col'li-sion, (kô'l-lish'un) *n.* act of colliding, or of
 striking two bodies together; opposition; *a.*
 clash; interference.
Col'lo-câ'te, *v.* *a.* to place; to arrange.
Col'lo-câ'tion, *n.* act of placing; arrangement.
Col'lo-câ'tion, *n.* conference; conversation.
Col'lo-câ'tor, *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.
Col'logue', (kô'l-lôg') *v.* *a.* to wheedle; to plot.
Col'lop, *n.* a small cut or slice of meat.
Col'lo-qui-al, *a.* relating to common conversation.
Col'lo-qui-al-ism, *n.* a word or phrase used in
 conversation.
Col'lo-quist, *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.
Col'lo-quist, *n.* conversation; *a.* dialogue.
Col'hâ'de', *v.* *a.* to conspire in a fraud.
Col'hâ'd'er, *n.* one who conspires in a fraud.
Col'lu-gion, (kô'l-lû'zhun) *n.* deceitful agreement.
Col'lu-give, *a.* fraudulently concerted; knavish.
Col'lu-give-ly, *ad.* in a collusive manner.
Col'lu-give-nés, *n.* a fraudulent concert.
Col'lu-gy, *a.* containing collusion or fraud.
Col'ly, or **Col'low**, *n.* the smut of coal; grime.
Col'ly, *v.* *a.* to grime with coal.
Col'lyr'g-um, *n.* [*L.*] medicine for the eyes.
Col'cynth, *n.* the pith of the bitter-apple.
Col'lon, *n.* the point, thus, [:] used to mark a
 pause:—the largest of the intestines. [*ment.*
Colonel, (kûr'nél) *n.* the commander of a regi-
 Colonelcy, (kûr'nél-sé) *n.* the office of a colonel.
Colonelship, (kûr'nél-ship) *n.* the office of colonel.
Col'w'ni-pl, *a.* relating to a colony or colonies.
Col'w-nist, *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
Col'w-ni-zâ'tion, *n.* the act of colonizing.
Col'w-nize, *v.* *a.* to establish a colony in.
Col'w-nâ'de', *n.* a range of pillars or columns.
Col'w-ny, *n.* a body of people who remove and
 settle in a distant region, continuing subject
 to the mother country; the country planted.
Col'p-phén, *n.* the conclusion of a book, contain-
 ing the date and place of publication.
Col'poph'ny, (kô-lô'f'ny, *W. Ja.*; kô'l'ô-fô-né,
Wb.; kô'l'ô-fô-né, *K. Sm.*) *n.* a black resin.
Col'p-quin'ti-dé, *n.* the bitter-apple; colocynth.
Col'or, (kô'l'ur) *n.* the hue or appearance of
 bodies to the eye: the seven principal colors
 are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo,
 and violet:—the tint of the painter; conceal-
 ment; pretence.—*pl.* a standard; *a.* flag.
Col'or, (kô'l'ur) *v.* *a.* to mark with some hue; to
 palliate; to excuse.
Col'or, (kô'l'ur) *v.* *n.* to blush.
Col'or'g-ble, *a.* specious; plausible.
Col'or'g-ble, *ad.* speciously; plausibly.
Col'or'g-tion, *n.* the act of coloring.
Col'or'g-ic, *a.* able to give color.
Col'or'g-ing, *n.* an art in painting:—an excuse.
Col'or'ist, *n.* a painter who excels in coloring.
Col'or'less, *a.* without color; transparent.
Col'or'less, or **Col'or'less'g'n**, *a.* like a colossus.
Col'or'less'g'n, *n.* [*L.*] a great amphitheatre.

Có-k'is'ianq, (kó-k'is'ianq) *n.* pl. the inhabitants of the ancient city of Colosse.

Có-k'is'ianq, *n.* [L.] pl. *l. q'is'ianq*; Eng. *co-k'is'ianq*; a status of enormous magnitude.

Có-l'ist, *n.* a large staff, on which a burden is carried between two men on their shoulders.

Có-l't, *n.* a young horse; an inexperienced person.

Có-l'ter, *n.* the sharp iron of a plough.

Có-l'ish, *a.* like a colt; wanton.

Có-l's-foot, (kó-l's'fút) *n.* a plant.

Có-l'y-brine, *a.* relating to a serpent; cunning.

Có-l'um-ba-ry, or **Có-l'um-ba-ry**, [kó-l'um-ba-ry, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; kó-l'um-ba-ry, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Kenrick*] *n.* a dove-cot; a pigeon-house

Có-l'um-bine, *n.* a genus of plants.

Có-l'y-mel, *n.* (*colomella*, L.) *n.* (*Bot.*) the central part of a capsule, or of the theca of moss.

Có-l'umn, (kó-l'um) *n.* a cylindrical pillar: — a file of troops: — part of a page; a line of figures.

Có-l'um-nar, *a.* formed in columns.

Có-l'ures, *n.* pl. two imaginary great circles, supposed to intersect each other in the poles of the world.

Có-ma, *n.* (*Med.*) a morbid disposition to sleep.

Có-mate, [kó-mát, *S. P. E. Wb.*; kó-mát', *W. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* a fellow-mate; a companion.

Có-ma-tose, *a.* lethargic; drowsy; dozing.

Có-mb, (kóm) *n.* an instrument for the hair: — a comb of a cock: — cells in which bees lodge their honey: — a measure. See *Comb*.

Comb, (kóm) *v.* a. to divide and adjust the hair; to dress, and lay any thing smooth.

***Cóm-bat**, or **Cóm-bat**, [kóm-bat, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; kóm-bat, *P. E. Ja. K. Wb.*] *v.* a. to fight; to contend; to act in opposition.

***Cóm-bat**, or **Cóm-bat**, *v.* a. to oppose; to fight.

***Cóm-bat**, *n.* contest; battle; fight; duel.

***Cóm-bat-ant**, *n.* one who combats; a champion.

***Cóm-bat-ant**, *a.* disposed to quarrel.

***Cóm-bat-er**, or **Cóm-bat-er**, *n.* one who fights.

***Cóm-ba-tive-nés**, *n.* (*Phren.*) a disposition or propensity to fight.

Comb'er, (kóm'er) *n.* one who combs.

Com-bi-ná-ble, *a.* capable of being combined.

Com-bi-ná-tion, *n.* union; association; coalition.

Com-bí-ne, *v.* a. to join together; to unite.

Com-bí-ne, *v.* a. to unite; to coalesce; to agree.

Comb'less, (kóm'les) *a.* destitute of a comb.

Com-bú-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* a quality of being com-

Com-bú-si-bí-ble-nés, *n.* bustible.

Com-bú-si-bí-ble, *a.* that may burn or be burnt.

Com-bú-si-bí-ble, *a.* a combustible material.

Com-bú-si-on, *n.* conflagration; a burning.

Come, (kóm) *v.* a. [*i. came*; *pp. coming, come*]; to draw near; to advance toward; to arrive; to happen; to fall out; to appear; to arise.

Com'e-dí-an, *n.* an actor of comedy; a player.

Com'e-dy, *n.* an amusing dramatic piece.

Cóme-li-nés, *n.* grace; beauty; dignity.

Cóme-ly, *a.* graceful; becoming; decent.

Cóm'er, *n.* one who comes.

Cóm'et, *n.* a heavenly body with a tail or train of light, and an eccentric motion.

Có-mét', *n.* a game at cards.

Cóm-ét-á-rí-um, *n.* a machine to show the rev-

Cóm-ét-á-ry, *n.* solutions of comets.

Cóm-ét-á-ry, or **Có-mét'ic**, *a.* relating to a comet.

Cóm-ét-óg-ra-phy, *a.* a description of comets.

Cóm'fit, or **Cóm'fí-ture**, *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

Cóm'fort, *v.* a. to enliven; to console; to cheer.

Cóm'fort, *n.* support; countenance; consolation.

Cóm'fort-á-ble, (kóm'fúrt-á-bl) *a.* possessing com-

fort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.

Cóm'fúrt-á-ble-nés, *n.* a state of comfort.

Cóm'fúrt-á-bly, *ad.* in a comfortable manner

Cóm'fúrt-er, *n.* one who administers consolation

Cóm'fúrt-less, *a.* wanting comfort.

Cóm'froy, *n.* a medicinal plant.

Cóm'ic, *a.* relating to comedy; raising mirth.

Cóm'i-cál, *a.* diverting; sportive; droll.

Cóm'i-cál-ly, *ad.* in a comical manner.

Cóm'i-cál-nés, *n.* quality of being comical.

Cóm'ing, (kám'ing) *n.* act of coming; arrival.

Cóm'ing, *p.* a future; being about to come.

Có-mí'tí-q, (kó-mísh'q-s) *n.* pl. [L.] popular as-

semblies of the Romans.

Có-mí'tí-q, (kó-mísh'q) *a.* relating to the com-mis-

Cóm'ity, *n.* courtesy; civility; good-breeding.

Cóm'má, *n.* a point marked thus [.]

Cóm-má-d', *v.* a. to govern; to order; to lead.

Cóm-má-d', *v.* n. to have the supreme authority

Cóm-má-d', *n.* power; rule; direction; order.

Cóm-má-dá-t', *n.* [Fr.] a military officer.

Cóm-má-d'ér, *n.* one who commands.

Cóm-má-d'ér-y, *n.* a body of knights. [ful]

Cóm-má-d'ing, *a.* ordering; directing; power-

Cóm-má-d'mént, *n.* a mandate; a command.

Cóm-má-t'í-rí-ál, *a.* being of the same matter.

Cóm-méas'q-rá-ble, (kóm-mézh'q-rá-bl) *a.* reduc-

ible to the same measure

Comme il faut, (kóm'él-fú) [Fr.] as it should be.

Cóm-mém'q-rá-ble, *a.* worthy of remembrance.

Cóm-mém'q-rá-té, *v.* a. to celebrate with honor.

Cóm-mém'q-rá-tion, *n.* act of public celebration.

Cóm-mém'q-rá-tive, *a.* preserving in memory.

Cóm-mém'q-rá-tory, *a.* preserving in memory.

Cóm-ménce', *v.* a. & n. to begin; to enter upon.

Cóm-ménce'mént, *a.* a beginning; the time when

students in college receive their degrees.

Cóm-ménd', *v.* a. to recommend; to praise.

***Cóm-ménd'á-ble**, [kóm-ménd'á-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick*; kóm'men-dá-bl, *J. F.*; kóm'men-dá-bl or kóm'men-dá-bl, *S. W.*] *a.* laudable; worthy of praise.

***Cóm-ménd'á-ble-nés**, *n.* the being commenda-

***Cóm-ménd'á-bly**, *ad.* laudably. [ble]

Cóm-mén'dan, *n.* [L.] (*Eng. Law*) the holding of a vacant benefice till a pastor is supplied.

Cóm-mén'dá-tory, *n.* the holder of a living in commendam.

Cóm-mén'dá-tion, *n.* recommendation; praise.

Cóm-mén'dá-tory, *a.* serving to commend.

Cóm-mén-sá-l'i-ty, *n.* fellowship of table. [M.]

***Cóm-méns-á-ry-bil'i-ty**, { *n.* capacity or state

***Cóm-méns-á-ry-ble-nés**, { of having a com-

mon measure.

***Cóm-méns-á-ry-ble**, [kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-bl, *W. P. J. F.*; kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-bl, *S. Ja. Sm.*] *a.* hav-

ing a common measure.

***Cóm-méns-á-rá-té**, *v.* a. to reduce to some com-

mon measure.

***Cóm-méns-á-rá-té**, [kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-té, *W. P. F.*; kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-té, *S.*; kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-té, *J.*; kóm-mén'sh'q-rá-té, *Ja.*] *a.* equal; coextensive.

***Cóm-méns-á-rá-tion**, *n.* a reduction to some com-

mon measure; proportion.

***Cóm'mént**, [kóm'mént, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. A. Wb.*; kóm'mént', *P. J. E. K.*] *v.* a. to anno-

tate; to expound.

***Cóm'mént**, *v.* a. to explain. [M.]

Cóm'mént, *n.* a note; explanation; exposition.

Cóm'mén-tá-ry, *n.* an exposition; annotation.

Cóm'mén-tá-tor, *n.* an expositor; an annotator.

Cóm'mént-ér, or **Cóm'mén't'ér**, [kóm-mén't'ér, *S. W. P.*; kóm'mént'ér, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*] *n.* one who comments.

The combination of H. with others - enters
it combination with others.

It came on to snow (= ἐπελάει, ἐπελάει
ἐν τῇ πόλει)

Comedy is defined to be a picture

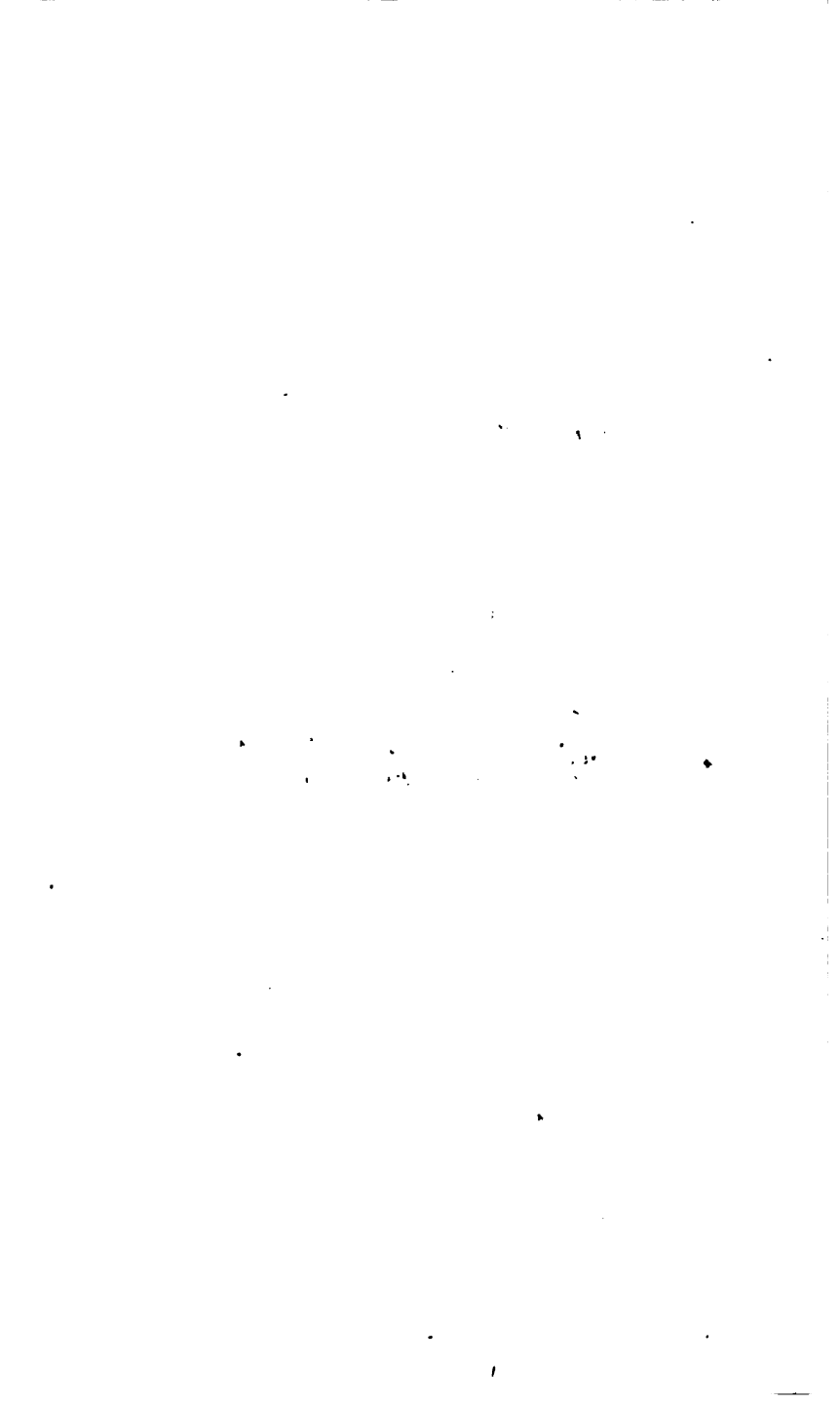
This comes of landing you the
use of my castle - by her death
he came in for a large fortune.

He gave commandment to depart unto
the other side.

It is commended to be honorable

the commentator on Statius
commentary on





Then: commences with the

He is commissioned to do

To commit it into the hands
the Committee on the judiciary

In common with other acts - in with many others
To commune with one's self. he exposed the cause
To communicate it, not to one another.
- to, communicate with, here
communication, from - a free com-
munication with the air.

To come into communion with - want
it come out at your nostrils. Num. 11, 20

The letters are commuted for
each other (Stewart's Heb. Gen.)
mode of communication from 2d to man.

I was in company with a politician

Com'merce, *n.* trade; traffic; intercourse.
Com'merç', v. n. to traffic; to hold intercourse.
Com'merç'ial, (*kôm-mér'ch'el*) *a.* relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile.
Com'merç'ial-ly, *ad.* in a commercial manner.
Com'm'grate, *v. n.* to migrate together. [*R.*]
Com'm'grat'ion, *n.* a migrating together. [*R.*]
Com'm'ni'tion, *n.* a threat; a denunciation.
Com'min'a'to-ry, *a.* denunciatory; threatening.
Com'min'gle, *v. a.* to mix together; to blend.
Com'min'gle, *v. n.* to unite one with another.
Com'min'ute, *v. a.* to grind; to pulverize.
Com'min'ut'ion, *n.* a grinding; pulverization.
Com'mis'ér-a-ble, *a.* worthy of compassion.
Com'mis'ér-à-ble, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate.
Com'mis'ér-à'tion, *n.* pity; compassion.
Com'mis'ér-à-tive, *a.* compassionate.
Com'mis'ér-à-tyr, *n.* one who has compassion.
Com'mis'ér-à-tyr, *n.* [*Fr.*] the body of officers under the commissary-general.
Com'mis'sary-ship, *n.* office of a commissary.
Com'mis'sary, *n.* a delegate; a deputy:—an officer attending an army, who inspects military stores, or regulates provisions, &c.
Com'mis'sary-gén'ér-al, *n.* an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, &c.
Com'mis'sion, (*kôm-mish'yun*) *n.* a trust; a warrant; charge; compensation:—office:—perpetration:—a body of commissioners.
Com'mis'sion, *v. a.* to empower; to appoint.
Com'mis'sion-er, *n.* one empowered to act.
Com'mis'sion-er, (*kôm-mish'yun*) [*kôm-mish'yun*, *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *kôm-mish'ar*, *S.*; *kôm-mis'ar*, *Ja.*] *n.* a joint; a seam; a suture.
Com'mis'sion, *v. a.* to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to perpetrate; to expose.
Com'mis'sion-ment, *n.* the act of committing.
Com'mis'sion-ment, *n.* act of committing; commitment.
Com'mis'sion-ment, *n.* a select number of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter.
Com'mis'sion-ship, *n.* the office of a committee.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *n.* one who commits.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *n.* liable to be committed.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *v. a.* to mingle; to blend; to mix.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *v. n.* to unite; to be mixed.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, (*kôm-mis'yun*) *n.* mixture.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, (*kôm-mis'yun*) *n.* a compound.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *n.* a lady's head-dress:—a piece of furniture or small sideboard.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, (*kôm-mis'dys*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kôm-mis'dys*, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; *kôm-mis'dys* or *kôm-mis'j'is*, *W.*) *a.* convenient; suitable; useful.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *ad.* conveniently; suitably.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *n.* convenience; use.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, *n.* interest; profit; merchandise.
Com'mis'sion-tyr, or *Com'mis'sion-tyr*, *n.* the captain who commands a squadron of ships of war.
Com'mon, *a.* belonging equally to the public, to many, or to more than one; vulgar; mean; not scarce; public; general; frequent; usual.
Com'mon, *n.* an open public ground or space.
Com'mon, *v. n.* to possess or board with others.
Com'mon-a-ble, *a.* held in common.
Com'mon-a-tyr, *n.* the right of feeding on a common.
Com'mon-a-tyr, *n.* the common people. [*mon.*]
Com'mon-coun'cil, *n.* the council of a city.
Com'mon-ér, *n.* a man not noble.
Com'mon-law, *n.* unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage.
Com'mon-ly, *ad.* frequently; usually; jointly.
Com'mon-ness, *n.* state of being common.
Com'mon-place, *a.* ordinary; common; usual.

Com'mon-place', *v. a.* to reduce to general heads.
Com'mon-place', *n.* a memorandum; a note.
Com'mon-place'-book, (*-bók*) *n.* a book in which things are ranged under general heads.
Com'mon-tyr, *n. pl.* the common people:—the lower house of parliament:—food on equal pay.
Com'mon-wéal', *n.* the public good.
Com'mon-wealth, *n.* a state; *property*, a free state; the public; the community.
Com'mon-wealth, or *Com'mon-tyr-ty*, *n.* residence.
Com'mon-tyr, *n.* tumult; disturbance; sedition.
Com'mon-tyr-ty, *n.* one causing commotion.
Com'mon-tyr, *v. a.* to disturb; to agitate.
Com'mun'al, *a.* relating to a commune.
Com'mun'al, [*kôm-mün'*, *W. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *Ash*, *Ros.*; *kôm-mün*, *S. J. E. F.*; *kôm-mün'* or *kôm-mün*, *P.*] *v. n.* to converse together.
Com'mun'al, [*Fr.*] a French territorial district.
Com'mun'al-bis *an'nis*, [*Lu.*] one year with another. [*nica*].
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* state of being common.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* that may be imparted.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* communicability.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* a partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *v. a.* to impart; to reveal.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *v. n.* to partake of the Lord's supper; to have something in common.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* act of communicating; common inlet; conference; conversation.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* ready to impart.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* readiness to impart.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* imparting knowledge.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, (*kôm-mün'yun*) *n.* intercourse, fellowship; celebration of the Lord's supper.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* the commonwealth; the public; an association; common possession.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* capacity of exchange.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* that may be commuted.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* change; alteration; ransom.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* relating to exchange.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *ad.* in the way of exchange.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *v. a.* to exchange; to buy off.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *v. n.* to bargain for exemption.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* a contract; a mutual agreement.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, (*114*) *v. a.* to join together; to league.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* firm; solid; close; held together.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* firmness; density.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *ad.* closely; densely.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* firmness; closeness.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, (*kôm-pakt'yun*) *n.* structure.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, [*Lu.*] a system of parts united.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* union; structure.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, (*kôm-pän'yun*) *n.* a partner; an associate; a comrade; a fellow; a mate.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* social; agreeable.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* sociableness.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* company; fellowship.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* persons assembled together; fellowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; a subdivision of a regiment.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, [*kôm-pä-rä-bl*, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm.*; *kôm-pä-rä-bl*, *Ash.*] *a.* worthy to be compared.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, [*kôm-pä-räts*, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kôm-pä-rä-téz*, *P.*] *n. pl.* two things compared.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *a.* estimated by comparison.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *ad.* in a comparative state.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *v. a.* to measure one thing by another:—to show the degrees of comparison.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* comparison; simile; similitude.
Com'mun'al-bis-bil'ity, *n.* one who compares.

com, *str.* move, *m*, *son*; *b*, *bill*, *bill*, *bill*.—*C*, *q*, *g*, *soft*; *B*, *S*, *g*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *z* as *gz*;—*thin*

Com-pār'i-com, *n.* act of comparing; a comparative estimate; a simile; similitude.
Com-part', *v. a.* to divide; to mark out.
Com-part'i-ment, *n.* a division of a picture, &c.
Com-part'i-tion, *n.* act of dividing; division.
Com-part'ment, *n.* a division; separate part.
Com-pass, *v. a.* to encircle; to encompass; to grasp; to procure; to obtain; to attain.
Com-pass, *n.* a circle; grasp; space; extent; enclosure; power of the voice:—a magnetic apparatus for steering ships.
Com-pass-es, *n. pl.* an instrument for dividing, making circles, &c.
Com-pass-ion, (*kom-pāsh'yun*) *n.* grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration.
Com-pass-ion-ate, *a.* inclined to pity; merciful.
Com-pass-ion-ate, *n.* *a.* to pity; to commiserate.
Com-pass-ion-ate-ly, *ad.* mercifully; tenderly.
Com-pass-ion-ate-ness, *n.* tenderness.
Com-pā-ter-ni-ty, *n.* the relation of godfather.
Com-pā-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* consistency; suitableness.
Com-pā-ti-ble, *a.* suitable to; fit for; consistent.
Com-pā-ti-ble-ness, *n.* consistency; fitness.
Com-pā-ti-bly, *ad.* fitly; suitably.
***Com-pā-tri-ot**, [*kom-pā'tre-ut*, *W. F. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kom-pā'tre-ut*, *W. F.*] *n.* one of the same country; a fellow-countryman.
***Com-pā-tri-ot**, *a.* being of the same country.
Com-pēer', *n.* an equal; a companion.
Com-pēer', *v. a.* to be equal with; to mate.
Com-pēl', *v. a.* to force; to oblige; to constrain.
Com-pēl'i-a-ble, *a.* that may be compelled.
Com-pēl-i-tion, *n.* style or manner of address.
Com-pēl'er, *n.* one who compels.
Com-pēnd, *n.* an abridgment; compendium.
***Com-pēn'di-ōus**, [*kom-pēn'de-ūs*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *kom-pēn'dyus*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kom-pēn'je-ūs*, *W. F.*] *a.* short; concise; summary; abridged.
***Com-pēn'di-ōus-ly**, *ad.* shortly; in epitome.
***Com-pēn'di-ōus-ness**, *n.* shortness; brevity.
***Com-pēn'di-ūm**, *n.* an abridgment; summary.
Com-pēn-sa-ble, *a.* susceptible of recompense.
Com-pēn-sāte, [*kom-pēn'sāt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kōm'pēn-sāt*, *W. F.*] *v. a.* to recompense; to pay; to requite. See *Compen-sate*.
Com-pēn-sā-tion, *n.* recompense; amends.
Com-pēn-sā-tive, *a.* that compensates.
Com-pēn-sā-to-ry, *a.* making amends.
Com-pēn-se', *v. a.* to compensate. [*contend*.
Com-pēte', *v. a.* to carry on competition; to
Com-pē-tence, *n.* state of being competent;
Com-pē-tēn-cy, *n.* capacity; sufficiency.
Com-pē-tēt, *a.* suitable; fit; able; capable.
Com-pē-tēt-ly, *ad.* adequately; moderately.
Com-pē-ti-tion, *n.* rivalry; rivalry; contest.
Com-pē-ti-tor, *n.* a rival; an opponent.
Com-pi-lā-tion, *n.* act of compiling; collection.
Com-pile', *v. a.* to collect from various authors.
Com-pile-ment, *n.* coacervation; a piling togeth-
Com-pil'er, *n.* one who compiles. [*er*.
Com-plā-cēnce, *n.* gratification; satisfaction;
Com-plā-cēn-cy, *n.* pleasure; civility.
Com-plā-cēt, *a.* civil; affable; mild; easy.
Com-plā-cēt-ly, *ad.* in a soft or easy manner.
Com-plāin', *v. n.* to murmur; to find fault.
Com-plāin-a-ble, *a.* that is to be complained of.
Com-plāin-ant, *n.* one who urges a suit.
Com-plāin'er, *n.* one who complains.
Com-plāin-ing, *n.* expression of sorrow.
Com-plāint', *n.* accusation; a lamentation; a
 malady; a disease; information against.
Com-plā-ñce, *n.* civility; courteousness.
Com-plā-sant', *a.* civil; courteous; polite.

Com-plā-sant'ly, *ad.* civilly; politely.
Com-plā-sant'ness, *n.* civility; politeness.
Com-plā-nāte, or **Com-plāne'**, *v. a.* to level.
Com-plē-mēt, *n.* a full quantity or number.
Com-plē-mēt'al, *a.* filling up; completing.
Com-plēte', *a.* perfect; full; finished; ended.
Com-plēte', *v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to fulfil.
Com-plēte-ly, *ad.* fully; perfectly; entirely.
Com-plēte-ness, *n.* perfection; completion.
Com-plē-shion, *n.* accomplishment; perfect state.
Com-plē-tive, *a.* filling; making complete.
Com-plē-to-ry, *a.* fulfilling; completing.
Com-plēx, *a.* intricate; complicated; of many parts; not simple.
Com-plēx, *n.* complication; collection.
Com-plēxēd', (*-plēx't*) *a.* complicated; complex.
Com-plēx'ed-ness, *n.* complication.
Com-plēx'ion, (*kom-plēx'eyon*) *n.* the color of the skin or of the external parts of any body; temperature or habitude of the body.
Com-plēx'ion-al, *a.* pertaining to complexion.
Com-plēx'ion-al-ly, *ad.* by complexion.
Com-plēx'ion-ary, *a.* relating to complexion.
Com-plēx'ioned, (*-yund*) *a.* having a complexion.
Com-plēx'i-ty, *n.* state of being complex.
Com-plēx-ly, *ad.* in a complex manner.
Com-plēx-ness, *n.* state of being complex.
Com-plēx-ure, (*kom-plēx'yur*) *n.* complication.
Com-pli-a-ble, *a.* disposed to comply; yielding.
Com-pli-ance, *n.* act of complying; assent.
Com-pli-ant, *a.* yielding; bending; civil.
Com-pli-cāte, (117) *v. a.* to entangle; to involve.
Com-pli-cāte, *a.* compounded; complicated.
Com-pli-cāte-ly, *ad.* in a complicated manner.
Com-pli-cāte-ness, *n.* intricacy; perplexity.
Com-pli-cā-tion, *n.* a mixture; intricacy.
Com-pli'er, *n.* one who complies.
Com-pli-ment, *n.* an act of civility or respect.
Com-pli-ment, *n.* a. to flatter; to praise.
Com-pli-ment, *v. n.* to use adulatory language.
Com-pli-mēt'al, *a.* implying compliments.
Com-pli-mēt'al-ly, *ad.* by way of civility.
Com-pli-mēt'ary, *a.* bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering.
Com-pli-mēt-er, *n.* one who compliments.
Com-plōt, (114) [*kōm'plōt*, *S. W. J. F. Sm. W. F.*; *kom-plōt'*, *P. Ja.*] *n.* a confederacy in a secret plot; a joint plot.
Com-plōt', *v. n.* to form a plot; to conspire.
Com-plōt'ment, *n.* conspiracy. [*K.*]
Com-plōt'ter, *n.* a conspirator.
Com-pl'y, *v. n.* to yield; to assent; to consent.
Com-pō-nent, *a.* forming a compound or a part.
Com-pōrt', *v. n.* to agree; to suit; to bear.
Com-pōrt', *v. a.* to bear; to endure; to behave.
Com-pōrt, [*kōm'pōrt*, *W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. W. F.*; *kom-pōrt*, *S. P.*] *n.* behavior; conduct.
Com-pōrt-a-ble, *a.* consistent; suitable.
Com-pōrt'ment, *n.* behavior; mien; demeanour.
Com-pōse', *v. a.* to form; as a compound; to put
 together; to write, as an author:—to quōt;
 to adjust; to settle:—to arrange, as types.
Com-pōsed', (*kom-pōzd'*) *a.* calm; quiet.
Com-pōs'ed-ly, *ad.* calmly; sedately; quietly.
Com-pōs'ed-ness, *n.* sedateness; tranquillity.
Com-pōs'er, *n.* one who composes; an author.
Com-pōs'ite, *a.* compounded; united.—(*drbk*)
 noting the last of the five orders of columns.
Com-pō-si-tion, (*kōm-pō-si-sh'yun*) *n.* a mixture;
 a written work; adjustment; compact.
Com-pōs'i-tor, *n.* one who sets types.
Com-pōs'mēn'tis, (*L.*) being of sound mind.
Com-pōst, *n.* a mixed manure; any mixture.

c, d, l, s, t, y, long; k, g, i, j, u, y, short; o, q, b, v, y, obscure.—*fire, fir, fast, fall; hair, hat*

To compare them to anything — Let any man
compare his present fortune with the past.
— compare the authorities together.

Have made a disparaging comparison of them
with other duties — worthy of comparison with —
brought into comparison with
to compensate for a diminished amount of labor.

They pretend to the utmost compassion
for animals. — He took compassion on her.

to be compelled to obedience. — compelt
me to the contrary admission.
compensation for big lands
of competent witness υαποτις εὐδόκειος
there with even a competition among buyers.
complaining to them of us.

cause of complaint against.

of which we should complain and be humble.
complaining that they are overpaid — com-
plain of inordinate
complimenting each other upon their

to be complied with — to comply with
in compliance with

the elements of which it is composed.

To come into competition with any body.

the sources from which it is compiled

It does not comport with the ^{solemn} nature
of the message.

few works will bear comparison with it;
more than could justly be allowed within the
compass of a preface...

It was compiled out of many authorities.

To compare with him in vigor of arm.

There will be a competition of labor-
ers for work. - there will be a compet-
ition among among capitalists for labor.
Came in competition with them.



Then: commences with the

He is commissioned to do

To commit it into the hands
the Committee on the judiciary

In common with other arts—in common with many others,
To commune with one's self. he exposed the cause,
To communicate it not to one another.
—to, communicate with, here
communication, from — a free con-
munication with its air.

To come into communion with — want
it come out at your nostrils. Rem. 11, 20

The letters are commuted for —
each other (Stewart's Heb. Gen.)
mode of communication from 2^d to 5th.

I was in company with a politician

Căm-mərce, *n.* trade; traffic; intercourse.
 Căm-mər-c'ial, *v.* *a.* to traffic; to hold intercourse.
 Căm-mər-c'ial, (kəm-mər-shal) *a.* relating to commerce or traffic; mercantile.
 Căm-mər-c'ial-ly, *ad.* in a commercial manner.
 Căm-m'grate, *v.* *a.* to migrate together. [*R.*]
 Căm-m'grat'ion, *n.* a migrating together. [*R.*]
 Căm-m'grat'ion, *n.* a threat; a denunciation.
 Căm-m'grat'ion, *a.* denunciatory; threatening.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to mix together; to blend.
 Căm-m'ing'le *v.* *n.* to unite one with another.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to grind; to pulverize.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* a grinding; pulverisation.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ble, *a.* worthy of compassion.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ate, *v.* *a.* to pity; to compassionate.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ate, *n.* pity; compassion.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ative, *a.* compassionate.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ive, *n.* one who has compassion.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ive, *n.* [*Fr.*] the body of officers under the commissary-general.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ship, *n.* office of a commissary.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ry, *n.* *a.* delegate; a deputy:—an officer attending an army, who inspects muster-rolls, or regulates provisions, &c.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ry, *n.* *a.* an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, &c.
 Căm-m'ing'le, (kəm-m'ish'yn) *n.* a trust; a warrant; charge; compensation:—office:—perpetration:—a body of commissioners.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to empower; to appoint.
 Căm-m'ing'le-er, *a.* one empowered to act.
 Căm-m'ing'le, (kəm-m'ish'yn) [kəm-m'ish'yn, *W. J. F. K. S.*; kəm-m'ish'ar, *S.*; kəm-m'ish'ar, *Ja.*] *n.* a joint; a seam; a suture.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to perpetrate; to expose.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* the act of committing.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* act of committing; commitment.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* a select number of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ship, *n.* the office of a committee.
 Căm-m'ing'le-er, *n.* one who commits.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ble, *a.* liable to be committed.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to mingle; to blend; to mix.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *n.* to unite; to be mixed.
 Căm-m'ing'le, (kəm-m'ish'yn) *n.* mixture.
 Căm-m'ing'le, (kəm-m'ish'yn) *n.* a compound.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* a lady's head-dress:—a piece of furniture or small sideboard.
 *Căm-m'ing'le, (kəm-m'ish'yn, *S. E. F. K.*; kəm-m'ing'le, *W. J. F. K. S.*; kəm-m'ish'ar, *S.*; kəm-m'ish'ar, *Ja.*) *a.* convenient; suitable; useful.
 *Căm-m'ing'le-ly, *ad.* conveniently; suitably.
 *Căm-m'ing'le-ness, *n.* convenience; use.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* interest; profit; merchandise.
 Căm-m'ing'le, or Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* the captain who commands a squadron of ships of war.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *a.* belonging equally to the public, to many, or to more than one; vulgar; mean; not scarce; public; general; frequent; usual.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* an open public ground or space.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *v.* *a.* to possess or board with others.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ble, *a.* held in common.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* the right of feeding on a common.
 Căm-m'ing'le-ty, *n.* the common people. [*mon.*]
 Căm-m'ing'le-c'ial, *n.* the council of a city.
 Căm-m'ing'le-er, *n.* a man not noble.
 Căm-m'ing'le-law', *n.* unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *ad.* frequently; usually; jointly.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *n.* state of being common.
 Căm-m'ing'le, *a.* ordinary; common; usual.

Côm-môn-pi-ác', *v. a.* to reduce to general heads.
Côm'môn-pi-ác, *a.* a memorandum; a note.
Côm'môn-pi-ác'-book, (*-bók*) *a.* a book in which things are ranged under general heads.
Côm'mông, *a. pl.* the common people: — the low or house of parliament: — food on equal pay.
Côm'môn-wéal', *a.* the public good.
Côm'môn-wéalth, *a.* a state; *properly,* a free state; the public; the community.
† **Côm'mon-rance,** or **Côm'mon-ran-cy,** *a.* residence.
Côm-mó'ti-ôn, *a.* tumult; disturbance; sedition.
Côm-mó'ti-ôn-er, *a.* one causing commotion.
Côm-mó've, *v. a.* to disturb; to agitate.
Côm-mó'nal, *a.* relating to a community.
Côm-mún-', [*kôm-mún', W. J. & K. Sm. Wb. Ash, Rees;* *kôm'mún, S. J. & F;* *kôm-mán' or kôm'mán, P.*] *v. a.* to converse together.
Côm'múne, *a.* [*F.*] a French territorial district.
Côm-mú'ni-tés án'nis, [*L.*] one year with another. [*niceable.*]
Côm-mú-ni-cá-bil'-i-ty, *a.* state of being commu-
Côm-mú-ni-cá-ble, *a.* that may be imparted.
Côm-mú-ni-cá-ble-nés, *a.* communicability.
Côm-mú'ni-cánt, *a.* a partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
Côm-mú'ni-cáto, *v. a.* to impart; to reveal.
Côm-mú'ni-cáto, *v. a.* to partake of the Lord's supper; to have something in common.
Côm-mú-ni-cá'ti-ôn, *a.* act of communicating; common diet; conference; conversation.
Côm-mú'ni-cá-tive, *a.* ready to impart.
Côm-mú'ni-cá-tive-nés, *a.* readiness to impart.
Côm-mú'ni-cá-ti-ry, *a.* imparting knowledge.
Côm-mún'ion, (*kôm-mún'yún*) *a.* intercourse, fellowship; celebration of the Lord's supper.
Côm-mú'ni-ty, *a.* the commonwealth; the public; an association; common possession.
Côm-mú'tá-bil'-i-ty, *a.* capacity of exchange.
Côm-mú'tá-ble, *a.* that may be commuted.
Côm-mú'tá'ti-ôn, *a.* change; alteration; ransom.
Côm-mú'tá-tive, *a.* relating to exchange.
Côm-mú'tá-tive-ly, *ad.* in the way of exchange.
Côm-mú'te', *v. a.* to exchange; to buy off.
Côm-mú'te', *v. n.* to bargain for exemption.
Côm-mú'tu-ál, *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
Côm'páct, *a.* a contract; a mutual agreement.
Côm'páct', (114) *v. a.* to join together; to league.
Côm'páct', *a.* firm; solid; close; held together.
Côm'páct'-nés, *a.* firmness; density.
Côm'páct'ly, *ad.* closely; densely.
Côm'páct'ness, *a.* firmness; closeness.
† **Côm'páct'ure,** (*kôm'páct'yúr*) *a.* structure.
Côm'pá'fig, *a.* [*L.*] a system of parts united.
Côm'pá'f-ná'ti-ôn, *a.* union; structure.
Côm'pán'ion, (*kôm'pán'yún*) *a.* a partner; an associate; a comrade; a fellow; a mate.
Côm'pán'ion-á-ble, *a.* social; agreeable.
Côm'pán'ion-á-ble-nés, *a.* sociableness.
Côm'pán'ion-ship, *a.* company; fellowship.
Côm'pá'ny, *a.* persons assembled together; fellowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; a subdivision of a regiment.
Côm'pá'ra-ble, [*kôm'pá-ra-bl, S. W. P. J. & Sm.;* *kôm'pár'-á-bl, Ash.*] *a.* worthy to be compared.
Côm'pá'rátion, [*kôm'pá-rátion, J. & K. Sm. Wb.;* *kôm'pár'-átion, P.*] *a. pl.* two things compared.
Côm'pá'r'-á-tive, *a.* estimated by comparison.
Côm'pá'r'-á-tive-ty, *ad.* in a comparative state.
Côm'pá'r'e', *v. a.* to measure one thing by another: — to show the degrees of comparison.
Côm'pá'r'e', *a.* comparison; simile; similitude.
Côm'pá'r'er, *a.* one who compares.

Còm-pàr'i-son, *n.* act of comparing; a comparative estimate; a simile; similitude.
Còm-pàrt', *v. a.* to divide; to mark out.
Còm-pàrt'-mènt, *n.* a division of a picture, &c.
Còm-pàr-ti-ti-ôn, *n.* act of dividing; division.
Còm-pàrt'mènt, *n.* a division; separate part.
Còm-pass, *v. a.* to encircle; to encompass; to grasp; to procure; to obtain; to attain.
Còm-pass, *n.* a circle; grasp; space; extent; enclosure; power of the voice: — a magnetic apparatus for steering ships.
Còm-pass-es, *n. pl.* an instrument for dividing, making circles, &c.
Còm-pàs'si-ôn, (*kòm-pàsh'yon*) *n.* grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration.
Còm-pàs'si-ôn-àte, *a.* inclined to pity; merciful.
Còm-pàs'si-ôn-àte, *v. a.* to pity; to commiserate.
Còm-pàs'si-ôn-àte-ly, *ad.* mercifully; tenderly.
Còm-pàs'si-ôn-àte-nèss, *n.* tenderness.
Còm-pà-tér-ni-ty, *n.* the relation of godfather.
Còm-pà-ti-bi-l'i-ty, *n.* consistency; suitableness.
Còm-pà-ti-bi-ble, *a.* suitable to; fit for; consistent.
Còm-pà-ti-bi-lè-nèss, *n.* consistency; fitness.
Còm-pà-ti-bi-ly, *ad.* fitly; suitably.
***Còm-pà-tri-ot**, (*kòm-pà'tre-ut*, *W. F. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*) *n.* one of the same country; a fellow-countryman.
***Còm-pà-tri-ot**, *a.* being of the same country.
Còm-pèér', *n.* an equal; a companion.
Còm-pèér', *v. a.* to be equal with; to mate.
Còm-pèll', *v. a.* to force; to oblige; to constrain.
Còm-pèll'i-ble, *a.* that may be compelled.
Còm-pèll-ti-ôn, *n.* style or manner of address.
Còm-pèll'er, *n.* one who compels.
Còm-pènd, *n.* an abridgment; compendium.
***Còm-pèn'di-ôus**, (*kòm-pèn'de-ús*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *kòm-pèn'dyus*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kòm-pèn'je-ús*, *W.*) *a.* short; concise; summary; abridged.
***Còm-pèn'di-ôus-ly**, *ad.* shortly; in epilogue.
***Còm-pèn'di-ôus-nèss**, *n.* shortness; brevity.
***Còm-pèn'di-ûn**, *n.* an abridgment; summary.
Còm-pèn'sa-ble, *a.* susceptible of recompense.
Còm-pèn'sàte, (*kòm-pèn'sât*, *S. W. F. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kòm-pèn'sât*, *W. F.*) *v. a.* to recompense; to pay; to requite. See *Compendiate*.
Còm-pèn'sà-ti-ôn, *n.* recompense; amends.
Còm-pèn'sà-ti-ve, *a.* that compensates.
Còm-pèn'sà-ti-ry, *a.* making amends.
Còm-pèn'sè, *v. a.* to compensate. [*contend*.]
Còm-pète', *v. n.* to carry on competition;
Còm-pè-ténce, *n.* state of being competent;
Còm-pè-tén-cy, *n.* capacity; sufficiency.
Còm-pè-tènt, *a.* suitable; fit; able; capable.
Còm-pè-tènt-ly, *ad.* adequately; moderately.
Còm-pè-ti-ti-ôn, *n.* rivalry; rivalry; contest.
Còm-pè-ti-tor, *n.* a rival; an opponent.
Còm-pi-là-ti-ôn, *n.* act of compiling; collection.
Còm-pi-lè, *v. a.* to collect from various authors.
Còm-pi-lè-mènt, *n.* conservation; a piling together.
Còm-pi-lèr, *n.* one who compiles. [*er*.]
Còm-plà-cènce, *n.* gratification; satisfaction;
Còm-plà-cènc-y, *n.* pleasure; civility.
Còm-plà-cènt, *a.* civil; affable; mild; easy.
Còm-plà-cènt-ly, *ad.* in a soft or easy manner.
Còm-plàin, *v. n.* to murmur; to find fault.
Còm-plàin-à-ble, *a.* that is to be complained of.
Còm-plàin-ànt, *n.* one who urges a suit.
Còm-plàin'er, *n.* one who complains.
Còm-plàin'ing, *n.* expression of sorrow.
Còm-plàint, *n.* accusation; a lamentation; a malady; a disease; information against.
Còm-plà-ènce, *n.* civility; courteousness.
Còm-plà-ènt', *a.* civil; courteous; polite.

Còm-plà-ènt-ly, *ad.* civilly; politely.
Còm-plà-ènt'nèss, *n.* civility; politeness.
Còm-plà-nàte, or **Còm-plà-è**, *v. a.* to level.
Còm-plè-mènt, *n.* a full quantity or number.
Còm-plè-mènt'al, *a.* filling up; completing.
Còm-plè-te, *a.* perfect; full; finished; ended.
Còm-plè-te, *v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to fulfill.
Còm-plè-te-ly, *ad.* fully; perfectly; entirely.
Còm-plè-tè-nèss, *n.* perfection; completion.
Còm-plè-ti-ôn, *n.* accomplishment; perfect state.
Còm-plè-ti-ve, *a.* filling; making complete.
Còm-plè-ti-ry, *a.* fulfilling; completing.
Còm-plèx, *a.* intricate; complicated; of many parts; not simple.
Còm-plèx, *n.* complication; collection.
Còm-plèx-ed, (*-plèx't*) *a.* complicated; complex.
Còm-plèx-ed-nèss, *n.* complication.
Còm-plèx-i-ôn, (*kòm-plèk'shon*) *n.* the color of the skin or of the external parts of any body; temperature or habitude of the body.
Còm-plèx-i-ôn-al, *a.* pertaining to complexion.
Còm-plèx-i-ôn-al-ly, *ad.* by complexion.
Còm-plèx-i-ôn-a-ry, *a.* relating to complexion.
Còm-plèx-i-ôn-ed, (*-yund*) *a.* having a complexion.
Còm-plèx-i-ty, *n.* state of being complex.
Còm-plèx-ly, *ad.* in a complex manner.
Còm-plèx-nèss, *n.* state of being complex.
Còm-plèx-ure, (*kòm-plèk'jur*) *n.* complication.
Còm-pli-a-ble, *a.* disposed to comply; yielding.
Còm-pli-ànce, *n.* act of complying; assent.
Còm-pli-ànt, *a.* yielding; bending; civil.
Còm-pli-càte, (*117*) *v. a.* to entangle; to involve.
Còm-pli-càte, *a.* compounded; complicated.
Còm-pli-càte-ly, *ad.* in a complicated manner.
Còm-pli-càte-nèss, *n.* intricacy; perplexity.
Còm-pli-cà-ti-ôn, *n.* a mixture; intricacy.
Còm-pli'er, *n.* one who complies.
Còm-pli-mènt, *n.* an act of civility or respect.
Còm-pli-mènt, *v. a.* to flatter; to praise.
Còm-pli-mènt, *v. n.* to use adulatory language.
Còm-pli-mènt'al, *a.* implying compliments.
Còm-pli-mènt'al-ly, *ad.* by way of civility.
Còm-pli-mènt-a-ry, *a.* bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering.
Còm-pli-mènt-er, *n.* one who compliments.
Còm-plòt, (*114*) (*kòm-plòt*, *S. W. J. F. Sm. W. F.*; *kòm-plòt*, *P. Ja.*) *n.* a confederacy in a secret plot; a joint plot.
Còm-plòt, *v. n.* to form a plot; to conspire.
Còm-plòt'mènt, *n.* conspiracy. [*R.*]
Còm-plòt'ter, *n.* a conspirator.
Còm-plý, *v. n.* to yield; to consent.
Còm-pò-mènt, *a.* forming a compound or a part.
Còm-pòrt, *v. n.* to agree; to suit; to bear.
Còm-pòrt, *v. a.* to bear; to endure; to behave.
Còm-pòrt, (*kòm-pòrt*, *W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. W. F.*; *kòm-pòrt*, *S. P.*) *n.* behavior; conduct.
Còm-pòrt-à-ble, *a.* consistent; suitable.
Còm-pòrt'mènt, *n.* behavior; mien; demeanor.
Còm-pòsè, *v. a.* to form, as a compound; to put together; to write, as an author: — to quiet, to adjust; to settle: — to arrange, as types.
Còm-pòsèd, (*kòm-pòzd'*) *a.* calm; quiet.
Còm-pòsèd-ly, *ad.* calmly; sedately; quietly.
Còm-pòsèd-nèss, *n.* sedateness; tranquillity.
Còm-pòs-èr, *n.* one who composes; an author.
Còm-pòs-ite, *a.* compounded; united. — (*Arch.*) noting the last of the five orders of columns.
Còm-pò-si-ti-ôn, (*kòm-pò-kish'yon*) *n.* a mixture; a written work; adjustment; compact.
Còm-pò-si-tor, *n.* one who sets types.
Còm-pòs-mènt'al, (*La.*) being of sound mind.
Còm-pòst, *n.* a mixed measure; any mixture.

To compare them to anything — Let any man
compare his present fortune with the past.
— compare the authorities together.

Have made a disparaging comparison of them
with other duties — worthy of comparison with —
brought into comparison with
to compensate for a diminished amount of labor.

They pretend to the utmost compassion
for animals. — He took compassion on her
as he compelled to obedience. — compelled
me to the contrary a cession.
compensation for his lands
of competent witness competent evidence
the competent witness competent among buyers.
complaining to them of us.

cause of complaint against.

of which we should complain and be humble.
complain that they are overpaid — con-
plain of complaint
complimenting each other upon their

To be complied with — to comply with
in compliance with

The elements of which it is composed.

To come into competition with any body.

The sources from which it is compiled

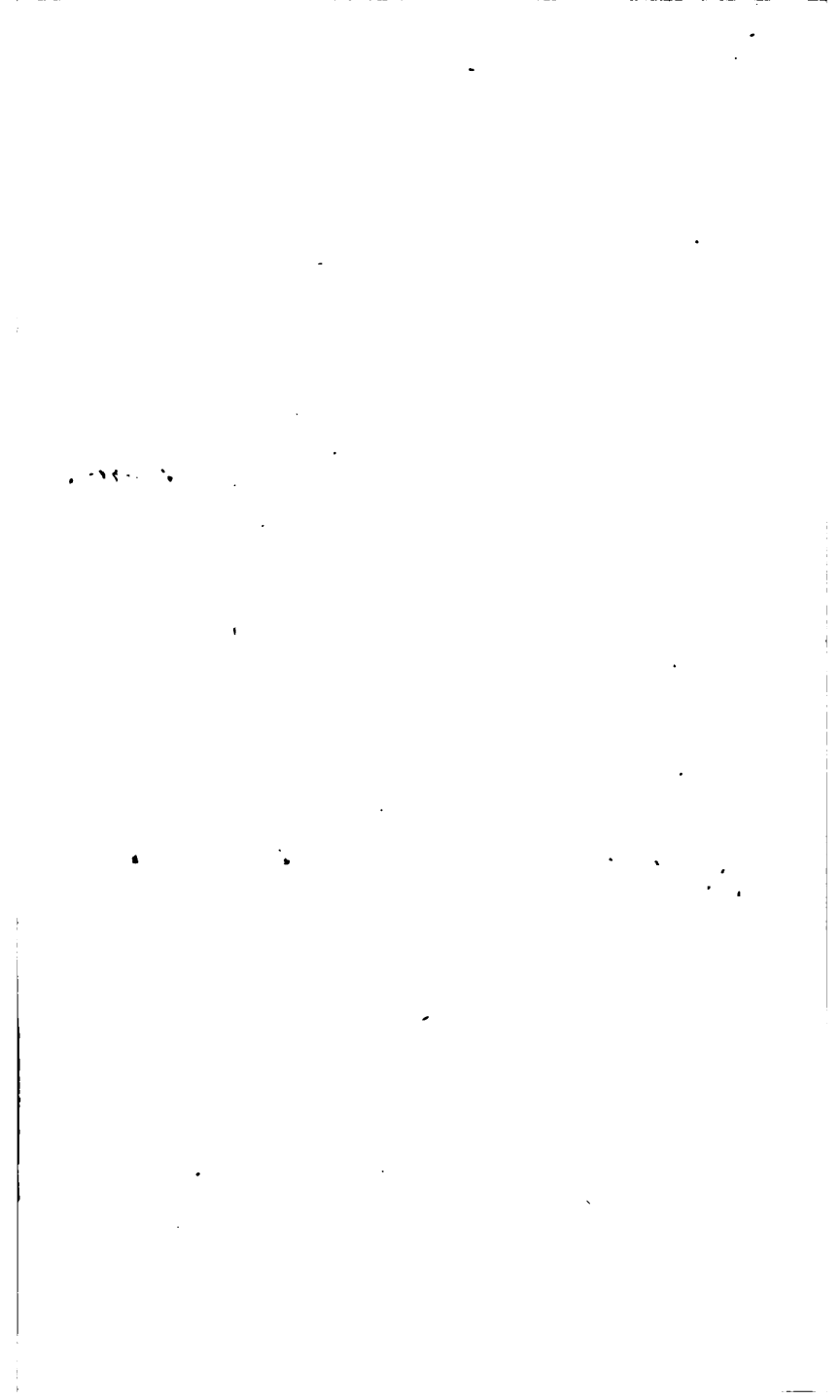
It does not comport with the ^{solemn} nature
of the message.

few words will bear comparison with it;
more than could justly be allowed within the
compass of a preface...

It was compiled out of many authorities;

to compare with him in vigor of arm:

There will be a competition of labor-
ers for work. - there will be a compet-
ition among among capitalists for labor.
Come in competition with them.



seriously compromising to the
memories of the Pope &c.

do not conceal it from him

What do then conceive to be an idle
subject.

the conception discovers itself that they are

there was no concert among them to select,

What concern hath he for his household
after him? — the fact with which we
are concerned — what concerns it one
what he does?

The present population is computed
at from two to three thousand.

Con-pô'g're, (kôp-pô'zhô'r) *n.* adjustment; composition; tranquillity; sedateness.
Con-pô-ti'tion, *n.* act of drinking together.
Con-pô-ti'tor, *n.* one who drinks with another.
Con-pôund', (114) *v. a.* to form of different parts; to mingle; to combine; to adjust.
Con-pôund', *v. n.* to come to terms; to agree.
Con-pôund, *a.* formed out of many ingredients.
Con-pôund, *n.* a mixture of many ingredients.
Con-pôund'a-ble, *a.* that may be compounded.
Con-pôund'er, *n.* one who compounds.
Con-prê'hend', *v. a.* to include; to understand.
Con-prê'hên'si-ble, *a.* intelligible; conceivable.
Con-prê'hên'si-ble-nêss, *n.* intelligibility.
Con-prê'hên'si-bly, *ad.* with comprehension.
Con-prê'hên'sion, *n.* a comprising; capacity.
Con-prê'hên'sive, *a.* capacious; large; wide.
Con-prê'hên'sive-ly, *ad.* with comprehension.
Con-prê'hên'sive-nêss, *n.* capaciousness.
Con-prêss', *v. a.* to press together; to crowd.
Con-prêss, (114) *n.* (Surgery) a bolster of linen.
Con-prêss-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* the being compressible.
Con-prêss-i-ble, *a.* that may be compressed.
Con-prêss-i-ble-nêss, *n.* compressibility.
Con-prêss-ion, (kôp-prêsh'yon) *n.* act of compressing; condensation; compresure.
Con-prêssive, *a.* having the power to compress.
Con-prêss'ure, (kôp-prêsh'ur) *n.* act of pressing.
Con-prî'sal, *n.* the act of comprising.
Con-prî'se, *v. a.* to contain; to include.
Con-prî'se, *n.* an adjustment; a compact in which concessions are made on each side.
Con-prî'se, *v. a.* to compound; to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions; to adjust.
Con-prî'se, *v. n.* to agree; to accord.
Con-prî'se-er, *n.* one who compromises.
Con-prî'se, *v. a.* to pledge; to promise.
Con-prî'se, *n.* one of the same province.
Conpt, (kônt) *v. a.* to count. See *Count*.
Con-trôl'ler, (kôn-trôl'ler) *n.* (Law) an officer who examines the accounts of the collectors of the public money. See *Controller*.
Con-pûl's-i-ve, *a.* compelling; forcing.
Con-pûl's-i-ve-ly, *ad.* with compulsion.
Con-pûl's-i-ve-ry, *a.* compelling; forcing.
Con-pûl'sion, *n.* the act of compelling; force.
Con-pûl'sive, *a.* compelling; forcing.
Con-pûl'sive-ly, *ad.* by force; by violence.
Con-pûl'sive-nêss, *n.* force; compulsion.
Con-pûl's-i-ty, *ad.* by compulsion.
Con-pûl's-ry, *a.* compelling; constraining.
Con-pûn'ct-ion, *n.* act of pricking; remorse.
Con-pûn'ctious, *a.* repentant; sorrowful.
Con-pûr-gâ'tion, *n.* the act of establishing any man's veracity by the testimony of others.
Con-pûr-gâ'tor, *n.* one who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.
Con-pû-ti-ble, *a.* capable of being numbered.
Con-pû-ti'tion, *n.* act of reckoning; estimate.
Con-pû'te', *v. a.* to reckon; to calculate.
Con-pû't'er, *n.* a reckoner; a calculator.
Con-pû-tist, [kôn'pû-tist, S. W. P. F.; kôp-pû-tist, J. S. M.] *n.* a computer; a calculator.
Con-râde, or **Con-râde**, [kûm'râd, S. W. P. F. J. F. A.; kôm'râd, E. J. S. M. W. b.] *n.* a companion; an associate.
Con, *ad.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*; against; as, to dispute *pro* and *con*; that is, for and against.
Con, *v. a.* to study; to commit to memory.
Con-gâm'g', [It.] with love or inclination.
Con-gâm'g'-râde, *v. a.* to arch over; to vault.
Con-gâm'g'-râ'tion, *n.* an arch; a vault.

Con-cât'g-nâ'te, *v. a.* to link together.
Con-cât'g-nâ'tion, *n.* a linking; series of links.
Con-ca-vâ'tion, *n.* the act of making concave.
Con-câve, *a.* hollow; opposed to *convex*.
Con-câve, (kông'kâv) *n.* a hollow; a cavity.
Con-câve-nêss, *n.* hollowness; concavity.
Con-câv'i-ty, *n.* inside cavity; hollowness.
Con-câ'vô-con'câve, *a.* concave on both sides.
Con-câ'vô-con'vêx, *a.* concave on one side, and convex on the other.
Con-câ'vôus, *a.* concave; hollow.
Con-câ'vôus-ly, *ad.* with hollowness.
Con-cêal', (kôn-sêl') *v. a.* to hide; to secrete.
Con-cêal'sion, *n.* capability of being concealed.
Con-cêal'ed-nêss, *n.* privacy; obscurity.
Con-cêal'er, *n.* one who conceals.
Con-cêal'ing, *n.* a hiding, or keeping close.
Con-cêal'ment, *n.* act of hiding; hiding-place.
Con-cêde', *v. a.* to yield; to admit; to grant.
Con-cêde, *v. n.* to admit; to make concession.
Con-cêlt', (kôn-sêl') *n.* fancy; imagination; notion; opinion; idea;—pride; vanity.
Con-cêlt', *v. a.* to conceive; to imagine.
Con-cêlt'ed, *p. a.* proud; opinionative; vain.
Con-cêlt'ed-nêss, *n.* pride; opinionativeness.
Con-cêlv'a-ble, *a.* that may be conceived.
Con-cêlv'a-ble-nêss, *n.* the being conceivable.
Con-cêlv'a-bly, *ad.* in a conceivable manner.
Con-cêl've', (kôn-sêv') *v. a.* to admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine.
Con-cêl've', *v. n.* to think; to become pregnant.
Con-cêlv'er, *n.* one who conceives.
Con-cêlv'ing, *n.* apprehension; understanding.
Con-cên'trâ'te, *v. a.* to bring together, or to a centre; to condense.
Con-cên'trâ'tion, *n.* act of concentrating.
Con-cên'trâ'tive-nêss, (Pharm.) the power of concentration.
Con-cên'tre, (kôn-sên'ter) *v. n.* to tend to one common centre.
Con-cên'tre, *n.* concentration.
Con-cên'tric, *a.* having one common centre.
Con-cên'tri-cal, *a.* tre.
Con-cên'tric-i-ty, *n.* state of being concentric.
Con-cên't'g-â-l, *a.* harmonious.
Con-cêp'ti-ble, *a.* a receptacle; a follicle.
Con-cêp'ti-ble, *a.* possible to be conceived.
Con-cêp'tion, *n.* act of conceiving; thing conceived; notion; image in the mind; thought.
Con-cêp'tive, *a.* producing conception.
Con-cêr', *v. a.* to belong to; to affect; to interest; to disturb;—to intermeddle.
Con-cêrn', *n.* business; affair; interest; care.
Con-cêrn'ing, *prep.* relating to.
Con-cêrn'ment, *n.* concern; care; business.
Con-cêrt', *v. a.* to contrive; to contrive; to adjust.
Con-cêrt', *v. n.* to consult; to contrive.
Con-cêrt, *n.* a plan;—a musical entertainment.
Con-cêrt'ô, *n.* [It.] a piece of music; a concert.
Con-cêss-ion, (kôn-sêsh'yon) *n.* act of conceding thing conceded; a grant.
Con-cêss-ion-ary, *a.* given by allowance.
Con-cêss'ive, *a.* implying concession.
Con-cêss'ive-ly, *ad.* by way of concession.
Cônch, (kôngk) *n.* a marine shell.
Cônch'ite, (kông'klit) *n.* a petrified shell.
Cônch'oid, (kông'kôid) *n.* a kind of curve.
Cônch'oid'al, *a.* resembling the conchoid.
Con-chôl'g-ist, *n.* one versed in conchology.
Con-chôl'g-ô-gy, *n.* the science of shells.
Con-cil'i-â'te, [kôn sil'yât, S. W. P. F. J. S. M.; kôn sil'yât, P. J. S. M. R.] *v. a.* to gain by favor; to win; to reconcile.

Con-cil-i-ā'tion, *n.* act of conciliating; peace.
Con-cil-i-ā-tor, *n.* one who conciliates.
Con-cil-i-ā-to-ry, [*kən-sil'ē-3-tūr-ē*, *W. P. J. Ja. K.*; *kən-sil'yā-tūr-ē*, *S. E. F. Sm.*] *a.* tending to reconciliation; pacifying; persuasive.
Con-clin-ni-ty, *n.* decency; fitness.
Con-clise, *a.* brief; short; comprehensive.
Con-clise-ly, *ad.* in a concise manner; briefly.
Con-clise-ness, *n.* state of being concise; brevity.
Con-clit'sion, (*kən-slitsh'yun*) *n.* act of cutting off.
Con-ci-tā'tion, *n.* the act of stirring up.
†Con-cla-mā'tion, *n.* a general outcry or shout.
Con-clave, *n.* an assembly of cardinals.
Con-clude, *v. a.* to determine; to finish.
Con-clude, *v. n.* to end; to infer; to determine.
Con-clu'd-er, *n.* one who concludes.
Con-clu'sion, (*kən-klu'zhun*) *n.* act of concluding; final decision; the close; the end.
Con-clu'sive, *a.* decisive; final; ending debate.
Con-clu'sive-ly, *ad.* in a conclusive manner.
Con-clu'sive-ness, *n.* state of being conclusive.
Con-co-āg'y-lāte, *v. a.* to congeal together.
Con-co-āg'y-lā'tion, *n.* act of congealing.
Con-coct, *v. a.* to digest; to purify; to ripen.
Con-coct'ion, *n.* act of concocting; digestion.
Con-coct'ive, *a.* of a concocting nature.
Con-cōm'i-tānce, { *n.* act or state of subsisting
Con-cōm'i-tān-cy, } with something else.
Con-cōm'i-tānt, *a.* accompanying; attending.
Con-cōm'i-tānt, *n.* an attendant; companion.
Con-cōm'i-tānt-ly, *ad.* in company with others.
Con-cōrd, *n.* agreement; union; harmony.
Con-cōrd-ance, *n.* concord:—an index to the Scriptures.
Con-cōrd-an-cy, *n.* concord.
Con-cōrd-ant, *a.* harmonious; agreeing.
Con-cōrd-ant, *n.* that which is concordant.
Con-cōrd-ant-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Con-cū-dat, *n.* [*Fr.*] a compact; a convention.
Con-cū-dat'ion, *n.* a compact; a convention.
Con-cū-pō-rate, *v. a.* to unite in one body.
Con-cū-pō-rate, *v. n.* to unite into one body.
Con-cū-pō-rā'tion, *n.* union in one mass.
Con-cōurse, (*kōng'kōrs*) *n.* a confluence; an assembly of men; a meeting; a multitude.
Con-cōn-ment, *n.* a mass formed by concretion.
Con-crē's-cence, *n.* growth by union of particles.
Con-crē's-cive, *a.* growing together; uniting.
Con-crēte, *v. n.* to coalesce into one mass.
Con-crēte, *v. a.* to form by concretion.
***Con-crēte**, or **Con-crēte'**, [*kōn'krēt*, *S. P. E. F. Sm. Wh.*; *kōn-krēt'*, *W. Ja. K.*] *a.* formed by concretion.—(*Logic*) not abstract, applied to a subject.
***Con-crēte**, (114) *n.* a mass formed by concretion.
***Con-crēte-ly**, or **Con-crēte'ly**, *ad.* in a concrete manner.
***Con-crēte-ness**, or **Con-crēte'ness**, *n.* coagulation.
Con-crē'tion, *n.* the act of concreting; a mass.
Con-crē'tive, *a.* coagulative; coalescing.
Con-cū-bi-nāge, *n.* the act of lying with a woman as a wife, though not married.
Con-cū-bi-nal, { *a.* relating to concubinage, or
Con-cū-bi-nā-ry, } to a concubine.
Con-cū-bine, *n.* a woman kept in concubinage.
Con-cū'pis-cence, *n.* irregular desire; lust.
Con-cū'pis-cent, *a.* libidinous; lecherous.
Con-cū'pis-cible, *a.* impressing desire; eager.
Con-cūr, *v. n.* to meet in one point; to agree.
Con-cūr'rence, *n.* act of concurring; union.
Con-cūr'rent, *a.* acting in conjunction; uniting.
Con-cūr'rent, *n.* a joint or contributory cause.
Con-cūr'rent-ly, *ad.* in an agreeing manner.

Con-cūs'sion, (*kən-kūsh'yun*) *n.* the act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.
Con-cūs'sive, *a.* having the power of shaking.
Con-dēmn', (*kən-dēm'*) *v. a.* to find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.
Con-dēmn-ā-ble, *a.* blamable; culpable.
Cōn-dēm-nā'tion, *n.* act of condemning; a sentence of punishment; severe censure.
Con-dēn-nā-to-ry, *a.* implying condemnation.
Con-dēm'ner, *n.* one who condemns.
Con-dēn's-ble, *a.* capable of condensation.
Con-dēn'sāte, *v. a.* to make thicker; to condense.
Con-dēn'sāte, *v. n.* to grow thicker; to condense.
Con-dēn'sāte, *a.* made thick; condensed.
Con-dēn-sā'tion, *n.* act of making more dense.
Con-dēn'sā-tive, *a.* tending to condense.
Con-dēnse, *v. a.* to make more dense; to thicken.
Con-dēnse, *v. n.* to grow dense or thick. [*en-*]
Con-dēnse, *a.* thick; dense; compact.
Con-dēns'er, *n.* he or that which condenses; a metallic vessel for condensing air or steam.
Con-dēn'si-ty, *n.* condensation; denseness.
Con-dē-scēnd, *v. n.* to descend from superior rank; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
Con-dē-scēnd'ence, *n.* voluntary submission.
Con-dē-scēnd'ing, *n.* voluntary humiliation.
Con-dē-scēnd'ing, *p. a.* stooping; kind; meek.
Cōn-dē-scēn'sion, *n.* descent from superiority.
Con-dign', (*kən-dīn'*) *a.* merited; deserved; fit.
Con-dign'ly, *n.* merit; desert.
Con-dign'ly, (*kən-dīn'le*) *ad.* deservedly.
Con-dign'ness, (*kən-dīn'nes*) *n.* suitability.
Cōn'di-mēnt, *n.* a seasoning; a sauce.
Con-dis-ci'ple, *n.* a fellow-disciple.
Con-dite, *v. n.* to pickle; to preserve.
Con-dit'ion, (*kən-dīsh'yun*) *n.* quality; state; temporary stipulation; terms of compact.
Con-dit'ion-ā-ly, *ad.* to contract; to stipulate.
Con-dit'ion-al, *a.* containing conditions.
Con-dit'ion-ā'ly, *ad.* state of being conditional.
Con-dit'ion-ā'ly, *ad.* with certain limitations.
Con-dit'ion-ā-ry, *a.* stipulated; conditional.
Con-dit'ioned, (*kən-dīsh'und*) *a.* having qualities or properties good or bad; stipulated.
Con-dōle, *v. n.* to lament with and for others.
Con-dōle, *v. a.* to lament with.
Con-dōle'ment, *n.* grief; condolence.
Con-dō'leuce, *n.* grief for another's sorrows.
Con-dōl'er, *n.* one who condole.
Con-dōl'ing, *n.* expression of condolence.
Con-dōr, *n.* a very large bird; the great vulture.
Con-dūce, *v. n.* to tend; to contribute.
Con-dūce'ment, *n.* tendency. [*R.*]
Con-dū'ci-ble, *a.* promoting; tending to.
Con-dū'ci-ble-ness, *n.* quality of conducting.
Con-dū'cive, *a.* tending to conduce; aiding.
Con-dū'cive-ness, *n.* quality of conducting.
Con-dūct, *n.* management; behavior. Nemeanor.
Con-dūct', (114) *v. a.* to lead; to direct; to manage.
Con-dūct'ion, *n.* the act of conducting. [*age.*]
Cōn-dūc-tī'vi-ty, *n.* employed for wages.
Con-dūc'tor, *n.* he or that which conducts; a leader; chief; manager; director.
Con-dūc'tress, *n.* a woman who conducts.
Cōn'duit, [*kūn'dit*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *kōn'-dwt*, *S.*; *kōn'dit*, *E.*] *n.* a water-pipe; a
Con-dū'pli-cate, *a.* doubled together. [*canal.*]
Con-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* a doubling; a duplicate.
Cōn'dyle, *n.* the rounded head of a bone.
Cōne, *n.* a solid body in the form of a sugar-loaf.
Cōney, or **Cōn'ey**, *n.* See *Cony*.
Con-fāb'y-lāte, *v. n.* to talk together; to chat.
Con-fāb'y-lā'tion, *n.* talk; conversation.

We conclude that

The conclusion that it was a shop con-
clusion to the work - the conclusion from the
one use of the fact. meaning -

Concursing in the same Design

Conditioning his master Ray Henry?
2) there in it's place -

He was condemned to die.

Condescend is men of low estate

to condole with him, condole on his sufferings.

By such a conduct, VII

Adapted to every condition in life.

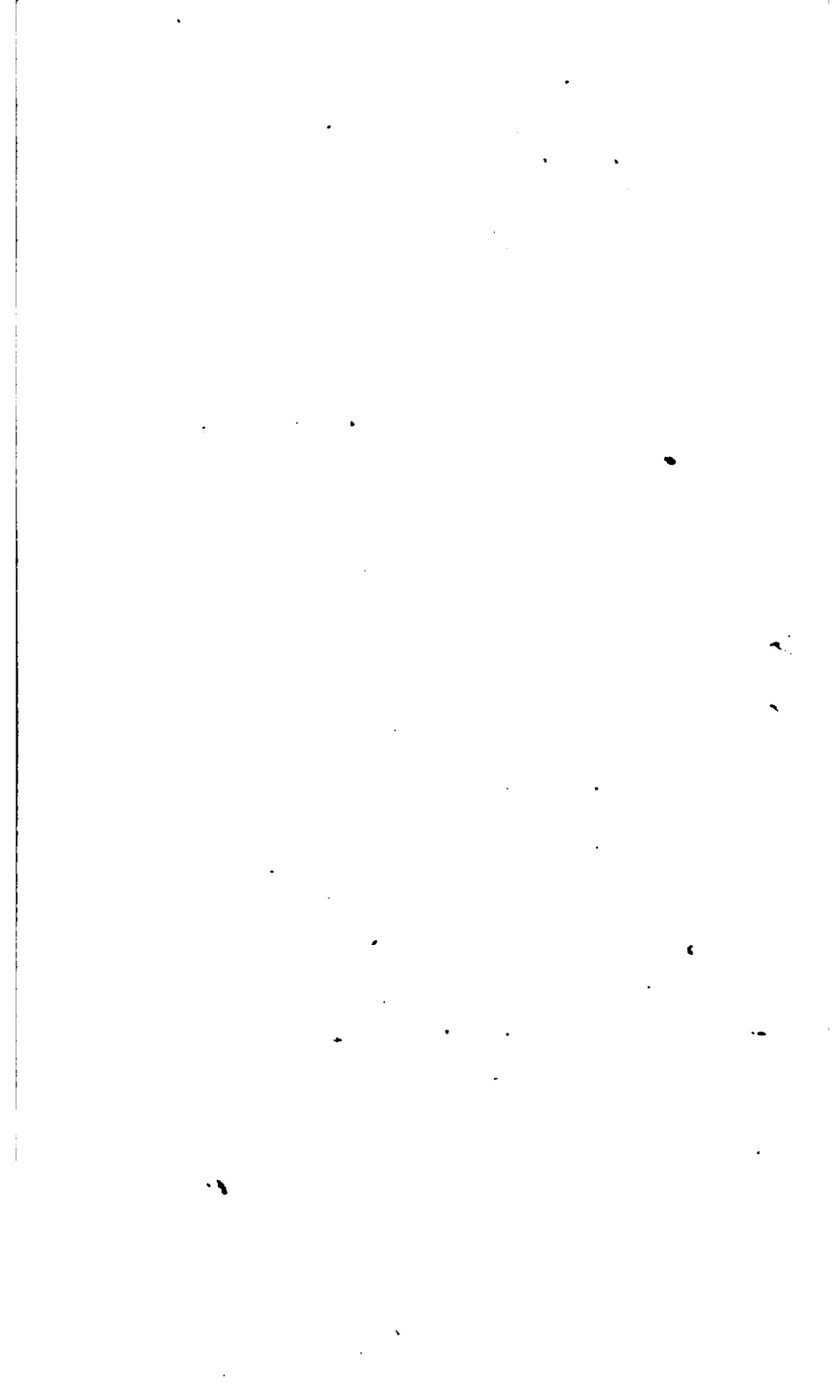
His confidence in

they conduce to the improvement

Conducive to happiness

to confide in, - confident of of
To connect it with

they confine it to a few



The confluence of this river
into Wolfe.

the blessing which he has conferred upon him
— to confer value on the act.
To confer freely with him.

It is confined in the body — to the head & etc.
the title was confined to them & he has
the confidence to derive — in this
ability. On whose judgment I have relied.
There is a general conformity to London usage.
To conform to it — they are conformed to it —
I will conform it to your apprehension — with
conformably to — conformable to
to act in conformity with. — between writing
and speaking. — being called in a wor-
able conformity with common usage — a
general.

The confounding of different things
together.

To confound it with another
thing confused them together.

Congenial to.

Con-fa'-p-to-ry, *a.* belonging to prattle.
Con-fect', *v. a.* to make up into sweetmeats.
Con-fect', *n.* a sweetmeat; a confection.
Con-fec-tion, *n.* a sweetmeat; a preserve.
Con-fec-tion-er-y, *n.* a confectioner.
Con-fec-tion-er, *n.* a maker of sweetmeats.
Con-fec-tion-er-y, *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place for sweetmeats.
Con-fed'-er-ey, *n.* a league; federal compact.
Con-fed'-er-ate, *v. a. & n.* to join in a league.
Con-fed'-er-ate, *a.* united in a league; allied.
Con-fed'-er-ate, *n.* an ally; an accomplice.
Con-fed'-er-ation, *n.* a league; confederacy.
Con-fer', *v. n.* to discourse; to consult.
Con-fer', *v. a.* to give; to bestow; to grant.
Con-fer-ence, *n.* formal discourse; a parley.
Con-fer-er, *n.* one who confers.
Con-fér-va, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) river-weed; hair-weed.
Con-fess', *v. a.* to acknowledge; to own; to grant;—to hear the confession of, as a priest.
Con-fess', *v. n.* to make confession; to reveal.
Con-fess-ed-ly, *ad.* avowedly; indisputably.
Con-fes-sion, (*kón-fesh'un*) *n.* act of confessing; acknowledgment; profession; avowal.
Con-fes-sion-al, (*kón-fesh'un-al*) *n.* confession.
Con-fes-sion-ary, *n.* a confessional. [*chair.*]
Con-fes-sion-ary, *a.* belonging to confession.
Con-fes-sion-ist, *n.* one who professes his faith.
Con-fes-sor, or **Con-fes-sor**, [*kón-fesh-sor*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *kón-fesh-sor*, *P. W. B. Ash, Rev.*] *n.* one who confesses; one who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; one who hears confessions.
Con-fite', *a.* avowed;—properly, *confessed*.
Con-fid-ant, [*kón-fó-dánt*, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kón-fé-dánt*, *P. J. W. B.*] *n.* a confidential friend; one trusted with secrets.
Con-fide', *v. n.* to trust; to have confidence.
Con-fide', *v. a.* to trust; to intrust.
Con-fid-ence, *n.* firm belief; assurance; credit; reliance; boldness.
Con-fid-ent, *a.* positive; daring; bold; impudent.
Con-fid-ent, *n.* a confidant, *which see*.
Con-fi-dén-tial, *a.* private; trusty; faithful.
Con-fi-dén-tial-ly, *ad.* without doubt or fear.
Con-fi-dén-tial-ness, *n.* confidence; assurance.
Con-fid-er, *n.* one who confides.
Con-fig'-u-rate, *v. n.* to show like the aspects of the planets towards each other.
Con-fig'-u-ration, *n.* external form; figure.
Con-fig-ure, *v. a.* to dispose into any form.
Con-fi-nable, *a.* that may be confined.
Con-fine, *a.* common boundary; border; edge.
Con-fine', or **Con-fine**, *v. n.* to border upon.
Con-fine', *v. a.* to limit; to shut up; to restrain.
Con-fine-less, *a.* boundless; without end.
Con-fine-ment, *n.* imprisonment; restraint.
Con-fine-er, *n.* a restrainer; a borderer.
Con-fin-ity, *n.* nearness; neighborhood.
Con-firm', *v. a.* to put past doubt; to settle; to establish; to admit to communion.
Con-firm'-able, *a.* capable of being confirmed.
Con-fir-mation, *n.* act of confirming; evidence; convincing testimony; an ecclesiastical rite.
Con-firm'-ative, *a.* having power to confirm.
Con-fir-má-tor, *n.* one who confirms.
Con-firm'-to-ry, *a.* that serves to confirm.
Con-firm-ed-ness, *n.* state of being confirmed.
Con-firm-er, *n.* one who confirms.
Con-firm-ing-ly, *ad.* with confirmation.
Con-fir-sable, *a.* liable to forfeiture.
Con-fis-cate, (*kón-fis-kát*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *kón-fis-kát*, *W. B. Kenrick*) *v. a.* to

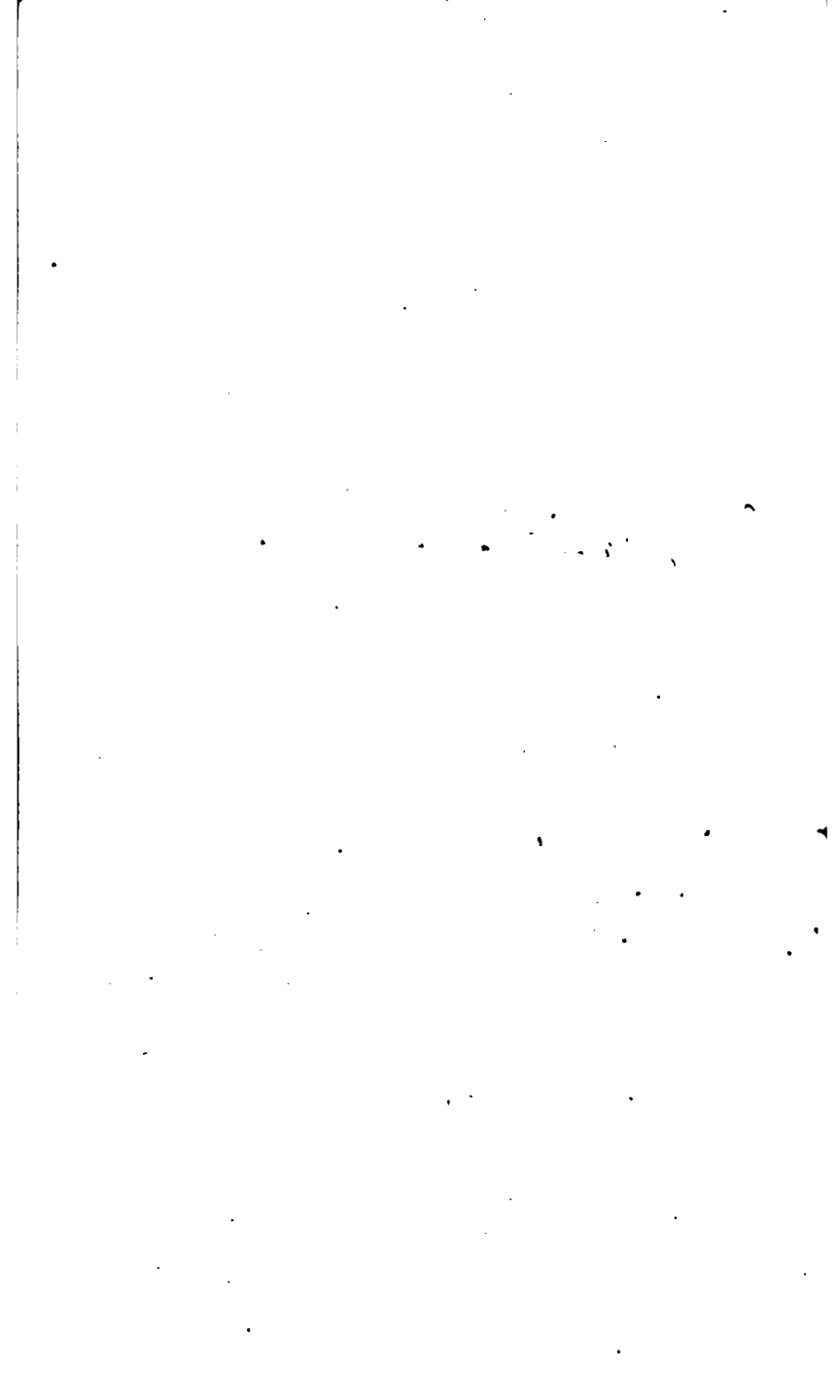
transfer private property to the state; to cause to be forfeited. See *Contemplate*.
Con-fis-cate, *a.* forfeited to the public.
Con-fis-ca-tion, *n.* the act of confiscating.
Con-fis-ca-tor, *n.* one who confiscates.
Con-fis-ca-to-ry, *a.* consigning to forfeiture.
Con-flá-grant, *a.* burning together.
Con-flá-grá-tion, *n.* a great or general fire.
Con-flá-tion, *n.* act of blowing together.
Con-flict', *v. n.* to strive; to contest; to fight.
Con-flict, *n.* collision; contest; strife; struggle.
Con-flu-ence, *n.* the junction of two or more streams; a concourse; collection; concurrence.
Con-flu-ent, *a.* flowing together; meeting.
Con-flu-ent, *n.* a tributary stream.
Con-flúx, *n.* union of several currents; a crowd.
Con-form', *v. a.* to make like, or of one form.
Con-form', *v. n.* to comply with; to yield. [*ent.*]
Con-form'-able, *a.* agreeable; suitable; consist-
Con-form'-ably, *ad.* agreeably; suitably.
Con-form-ity, *a.* having the same form.
Con-form-ity, *n.* act of conforming; likeness of form; form; structure.
Con-form-er, *n.* one who conforms.
Con-form-ist, *n.* one who conforms, or complies with the worship of the established church.
Con-form-i-ty, *n.* compliance; similitude.
Con-fúnd', *v. a.* to mingle; to perplex; to astonish; to stupefy; to destroy; to overthrow.
Con-fúnd-ed, *p. a.* mixed; confused;—enormous. [*Vulgar.*]
Con-fúnd-ed-ly, *ad.* enormously. [*Vulgar.*]
Con-fúnd-ed-ness, *n.* state of being confounded.
Con-fúnd-er, *n.* one who confounds.
Con-fra-tér-ni-ty, *n.* a religious brotherhood.
Con-fri-cá-tion, *n.* act of rubbing against.
Con-front', or **Con-front'**, [*kón-front'*, *S. W. F. Ja. K.*; *kón-frunt'*, *P. J. E. Sm. W. B.*] *v. a.* to face; to oppose; to compare.
Con-fro-n-tá-tion, *n.* act of confronting.
Con-fuse', *v. a.* to confound; to mix; to perplex.
Con-fus-ed-ly, *ad.* indistinctly; not clearly.
Con-fus-ed-ness, *n.* want of distinctness.
Con-fu-sion, (*kón-fu'zhun*) *n.* irregular mixture; tumult; disorder; overthrow; astonishment.
Con-fu-sible, *a.* that may be confused.
Con-fu-sant, *n.* one who confutes.
Con-fu-tá-tion, *n.* act of confuting; refutation.
Con-fute', *v. a.* to convict of error; to disprove.
Con-fute-ment, *n.* disproof; confutation.
Con-fut-er, *n.* one who confutes.
Con-gé, (*kón-jé*) *n.* [*Fr.*] act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell.
Con-gé, or **Con-gé**, *v. n.* to take leave.
Con-gé, *n.* (*Arch.*) a sort of moulding.
Con-géal', *v. a.* to turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to freeze.
Con-géal', *v. n.* to gather into a mass by cold.
Con-géal'-able, *a.* susceptible of congelation.
Con-géal-ment, *n.* congelation; a clot.
Con-gé d'élire, (*kón-jé-dé-lér'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Eng. Law*) the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.
Con-gé-lá-tion, *n.* act or state of congealing.
Con-gé-ner, *n.* [*L.*] one of the same nature.
Con-gé-nér-ic, *a.* being of the same genus.
Con-gén-ial, or **Con-gé-ni-al**, [*kón-jé-ne-al*, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *kón-jé-ni-al*, *S. E. F. K. Sm.*] *a.* of the same nature; kindred; cognate; similar.
Con-gé-ni-ál-i-ty, *n.* state of being congenial.
Con-gé-ni-ál-ness, *n.* the state of being conge-
Con-gén-i-ous, *a.* of the same kind. [*nial*]
Con-gér, (*kóng-ger'*) *n.* the sea-eel.

con, str; *móve*, *nör*, *són*; *báll*, *bür*, *rúle*.—*C*, *G*, *g*, *g*, *soft*; *E*, *G*, *g*, *h*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *x* as *gz*;—*chis*.

Cōn-gē-rj-ēg, *n.* [L.] a mass of small bodies.
Cōn-gēst', *v. a.* to heap up; to gather together.
Cōn-gēs'tion, *n.* a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors.
Cōn-gēs'tive, *a.* implying congestion.
Cōn-gi-rj, *n.* a gift of the Roman people. [ice.
Cōn-glā-cj-āte, (*kōn-glā-she-āt*) *v. n.* to turn to
Cōn-glā-cj-ā'tion, (*kōn-glā-she-ā'shun*) *n.* the act
 or state of being changed into ice.
Cōn-glō'hāte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Cōn-glō'hāte, *a.* moulded into a firm ball.
Cōn-glō'hāte-ly, *ad.* in a spherical form.
Cōn-glō'hā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
Cōn-glō'h-y-lāte, *v. n.* to gather into a globule.
Cōn-glōm'er-āte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-āte, *a.* gathered into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *v. a.* to cement; to reunite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *a.* joined together.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā'tion, *n.* the act of uniting bodies.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā-tive, *a.* tending to unite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā-tor, *n.* he or that which unites.
Cōn-gō, (*kōng-gō*) *n.* a species of black tea.
Cōn-grāt'y-lānt, *a.* rejoicing in participation.
Cōn-grāt'y-lāte, (*kōn-grāt'y-lāt*) *v. a.* to wish
 joy to; to felicitate on some happy event.
Cōn-grāt'y-lāte, *v. n.* to rejoice in participation.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā'tion, *n.* an expression of joy.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā-tor, *n.* one who congratulates.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā-tory, *a.* expressing or wishing joy.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. a.* to collect together; to gather.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. n.* to assemble; to meet.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *a.* collected; congregated.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion, *n.* a collection; an assembly.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* pertaining to a congrega-
 tion or to Congregationalists; public.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion-al-ist, *a.* one of a religious sect.
Cōn-gress, (*kōng-gres*) *n.* a meeting; an assem-
 bly; the legislature of the United States.
Cōn-gres'sion-al, (*-grēsh'un-al*) *a.* relating to the
 congress of the United States; parliamentary.
Cōn-gres'sive, *a.* coming together; conflicting.
Cōn-grūe', (*kōng-grū'*) *v. n.* to agree; to suit.
Cōn-gru-ence, or **Cōn-grū'en-cy**, *n.* agreement.
Cōn-gru-ent, *a.* agreeing; correspondent.
Cōn-grū-i-ty, *n.* suitableness; consistency; fit-
 ness; a proper adaptation.
Cōn-gru-ōus, *a.* agreeable; suitable; fit; meet.
Cōn-gru-ōus-ly, *ad.* suitably; consistently.
Cōn'ic, } *a.* having the form of a cone; relat-
Cōn'ic-al, } ing to a cone and its sections.
Cōn'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in the form of a cone.
Cōn'ics, *n. pl.* the doctrine of conic sections.
Cōn'ic sections, *n. pl.* lines formed by the inter-
 sections of a plane with the surface of a cone.
Cō-nif'er-ōus, *a.* bearing cones or conical fruit.
Cōn-jēct'q-ra-ble, *a.* possible to be guessed.
Cōn-jēct'q-rā, *a.* depending on conjecture.
Cōn-jēct'q-rā-ly, *ad.* by conjecture or guess.
Cōn-jēct'ure, (*kōn-jēkt'yur*) *n.* a guess; an idea.
Cōn-jēct'ure, (*kōn-jēkt'yur*) *v. a.* to judge by
 guess. — *v. n.* to form conjectures.
Cōn-jēct'ur-er, (*kōn-jēkt'yur-er*) *n.* a guesser.
Cōn-jōin', *v. a.* to unite; to associate.
Cōn-jōin', *v. n.* to associate; to unite.
Cōn-jōint', *a.* united; connected; associated.
Cōn-jōint-ly, *ad.* in union together.
Cōn'jū-gal, *a.* relating to marriage; matrimonial.
Cōn'jū-gal-ly, *ad.* matrimonially.
Cōn'jū-gāte, *v. a.* to decline or inflect, as a verb.
Cōn'jū-gāte, (*Geom.*) *A conjugate diameter* is
 a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Cōn-jū-gā'tion, *n.* act of conjugating, union
 the form of inflecting verbs.
Cōn-jūct', *a.* conjoined; concurrent; united.
Cōn-jūct'ion, *n.* union; a connecting word.
Cōn-jūct'ive, *a.* closely united; uniting.
Cōn-jūct'ive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-jūct'ive-nēss, *n.* the quality of joining.
Cōn-jūct'ly, *ad.* jointly; in union.
Cōn-jūct'yur, (*kōn-jūkt'yur*) *n.* union; con-
 junction of events; a crisis; occasion.
Cōn-jū-rā'tion, *n.* incantation; a plot.
Cōn-jūre', *v. a.* to summon or enjoin solemnly.
Cōn-jure, (*kūn'jur*) *v. a.* to influence by magic.
Cōn-jure, (*kūn'jur*) *v. n.* to practise charms.
Cōn-jur-er, (*kūn'jur-er*) *n.* an enchanter.
Cōn-nās'cence, *n.* common birth or origin.
Cōn-nāte', (*kōn-nāt'*, *S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *kōn-nāt'*, *Wb.*) *a.* born with another; of
 the same birth. — (*Bot.*) growing together.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā, (*kōn-nāt'y-rā*) *a.* connected by
 nature; partaking of the same nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā'i-ty, *n.* union by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-lize, *v. a.* to connect by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-ly, *ad.* by nature; originally.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-nēss, *n.* state of being connatural.
Cōn-nēct', *v. a.* to join; to link; to unite.
Cōn-nēct', *v. n.* to cohere; to be joined.
Cōn-nēct'ion, *n.* union; junction; a relation.
Cōn-nēct'ive, *a.* having the power of connecting.
Cōn-nēct'ive, *a.* that which connects.
Cōn-nēct'ive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-nēx'ion, *n.* union. See *Connection*.
Cōn-nēx'ive, *a.* connective.
Cōn-ni'rance, *n.* a voluntary blindness to an act.
Cōn-nive', *v. n.* to wink; to forbear to see.
Cōn-niv'ent, *a.* dormant; not attentive.
Cōn-niv'er, *n.* one who connives.
 ***Cōn-nois-sēur**, (*kōn-nēs-sūr*, *P. J. F. Wb.*; *kō-*
nīs-sūr, *W. Ja.*; *kō-nīs-sūr*, *S.*; *kōn'is-sūr*,
E.; *kōn-nūs-sūr*, *Sm.*) *n.* a judge in the fine
 arts, in letters, or literature; a critic.
 ***Cōn-nois-sēur'ship**, *n.* skill of a connoisseur.
Cōn-nū-bj-al, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Cōn-nū-mē-rā'tion, *n.* a reckoning together.
Cō-nōid, *n.* a figure resembling a cone.
Cō-nōid'ic-al, *a.* approaching to a conic form.
 ***Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'ker*) [*kōnk'ur*, *S. J.*; *kōng'-*
kwer, *F.*; *kōng'ker* or *kōng'kwer*, *W. Ja.*;
kōng'ker, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to
 overcome; to subdue.
 ***Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'ker*) *v. n.* to overcome.
 ***Cōn'quer-ā-ble**, *a.* possible to be overcome.
 ***Cōn'quer-or**, *n.* one who conquers.
Cōn'quest, (*kōng'kwēst*) *n.* act of conquering,
 acquisition by victory; victory; success.
Cōn-sān-guīn'ē-ōus, *a.* of the same blood.
Cōn-sān-guīn'ē-ty, *n.* relation by blood.
Cōn'science, (*kōn'shēns*) *n.* the faculty of judg-
 ing of one's conduct with reference to some
 standard of right and wrong; the moral sense;
 sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious, (*kōn-she-ēn'shūs*) *a.* regulated
 by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-ly, *ad.* according to conscience.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-nēss, *n.* quality of being consci-
 entious; scrupulousness.
Cōn'sciōn-a-ble, (*kōn'shūs-a-bl*) *a.* reasonable
 Cōn'sciōn-a-bly, *ad.* reasonably; justly.
Cōn'sciōus, (*kōn'shūs*) *a.* knowing one's own
 thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Cōn'sciōus-ly, *ad.* in a conscious manner.
Cōn'sciōus-nēss, (*kōn'shūs-nēs*) *n.* the perception
 of what passes in one's own mind.

consciousness that he is the same person
is C. that he is the same substance.



I consider as utterly unreasonable
the decision to refuse.

as if it were asked wherein consists military
equality.

It is rendered of no consequence at all to
us

It was consecrated to pleasure

To this we all consented — if this be consented &

consequently upon their struggle

He considered again that he had no armor
for his back. (Pilgrim's Progress.)

The consideration that the reporter may
He first considered that it would not only be
more comfortable, but also. (Citi 2. 4th Nov. 8'2)

To consider what a predictable proof is.
I consider it to be intrinsic value

Should be considered as a national
concern. — who should have considered
herself as a queen — I consider myself as
losing. — I consider the world losing one who...

To consist in being able to — If
consists of several parts — ^{personal identity} wherein
their want of consistency — yet consists
consistent with

consonant to the emotions.

The Catilinarian conspiracy by Catilina.
— conspiracy against

It carries contamination in its bite

Conscript, *a.* written; registered; enrolled. —
Conscript fathers, the senators of Rome.
Conscript, *n.* one enrolled for the army.
Conscriptio, *n.* an enrolling, as of soldiers.
Con-scrīte, *v. a.* to make sacred; to dedicate.
Con-scrīte, *a.* consecrated; sacred; devoted.
Con-scrī-ted, *p. a.* made sacred; devoted.
Con-scrī-tion, *n.* act of consecrating.
Con-scrī-tor, *n.* one who consecrates.
Con-scrī-to-ry, *a.* making sacred.
Con-scrī-to-ry, *a.* consequent; following.
Con-scrī-to-ry, *a.* a deduction from premises.
Con-scrī-tive, *a.* a train of consequences.
Con-scrī-tive, *a.* following in order; successive.
Con-scrī-tive-ly, *ad.* successively; in order.
Con-sent, *n.* agreement; compliance; assent.
Con-sent, *v. n.* to yield; to agree; to assent.
Con-sen-tā-ne-ōs, *a.* agreeable to; accordant.
Con-sen-tā-ne-ōs-ly, *ad.* agreeably.
Con-sen-tā-ne-ōs-nēss, *n.* agreement.
Con-sent'er, *n.* one who consents.
Con-sent'ient, (*kōn-sen'shēnt*) *a.* agreeing. *
Con-sē-quence, *n.* the effect of a cause; an inference; event; issue; importance; moment.
Con-sē-quent, *a.* following naturally.
Con-sē-quent'ial, *a.* following as the effect; consequent: — important; conceded; pompous.
Con-sē-quent'ial-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con-sē-quent'ial-nēss, *n.* regular consecution
Con-sē-quent-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con-sē-quent-nēss, *n.* regular connection.
Con-serv'a-ble, *a.* capable of being kept.
Con-serv'an-cy, *n.* conservation.
Con-serv'ant, *a.* that preserves or continues.
Con-serv'ation, *n.* the act of preserving.
Con-serv'a-tism, *n.* opposition to change.
Con-serv'a-tive, *a.* having power to preserve.
Con-serv'a-tive, *n.* one who opposes radical changes in a state; — opposed to *reformer*.
Con-serv-vā-tor, *n.* a preserver.
Con-serv-vā-to-ry, *n.* a place for preserving.
Con-serv-vā-to-ry, *a.* preservative; conservative.
Con-serv'e, *v. a.* to preserve; to candy fruit.
Con-serv'e, *n.* a sweetmeat; preserved fruit.
Con-serv'er, *n.* one who conserves.
Con-sid'er, *v. a.* to think upon; to ponder.
Con-sid'er, *v. n.* to reflect; to deliberate.
Con-sid'er-a-ble, *a.* respectable; deserving notice.
Con-sid'er-a-ble-nēss, *n.* importance; value.
Con-sid'er-a-bly, *ad.* in a considerable degree.
Con-sid'er-ate, *a.* thoughtful; prudent; quiet.
Con-sid'er-ate-ly, *ad.* calmly; prudently.
Con-sid'er-ate-nēss, *n.* calm deliberation.
Con-sid'er-ā-tion, *n.* act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compensation.
Con-sid'er-er, *n.* one who considers.
Con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* having regard to; if allowance be made for.
Con-sign', (*kōn-sin'*) *v. a.* to give in trust.
Con-sign-ē, (*kōn-sē-nē*) *n.* he to whom goods are sent or consigned in trust.
Con-sign'er, (*kōn-sin'er*) *n.* one who consigns.
Con-sig-ni-fi-cā-tion, *n.* similar signification.
Con-sig-nement, (*kōn-sin'ment*) *n.* the act of consigning; that which is consigned.
Con-sig-nōr, (*kōn-sē-nōr'*) [*kōn-sē-nōr'*, *Ja. Sm.*; *kōn-sin'ar*, *Wb. Crabb.*] *n.* (*Law*) one who consigns.
Con-sim'i-lar, *a.* having a common resemblance.
Con-sim'i-lā-tude, *n.* joint resemblance.
Con-sist', *v. n.* to subsist; to be composed.
Con-sist'ence, } *n.* state of being consistent;
Con-sist'en-cy, } fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congru
Con-sist'ent, *a.* conformable; accordant. [*ky*
Con-sist'ent-ly, *ad.* in agreement; agreeably.
Con-sis-tō-rī-al, *a.* relating to a consistory.
Con-sis-to-ry, or *Con-sis-to-ry*, [*kōn'sis-tūr-e*, *S. W. P. J. Fa.*; *kōn-sis-to-re*, *E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*] *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly.
Con-sol'c-ate, (*kōn-sō'shē-āt*) *n.* an associate.
Con-sol'c-ate, (*kōn-sō'shē-āt*) *v. a.* to associate.
Con-sol'c-ate, *v. n.* to coalesce; to associate.
Con-sol'c-ā-tion, (*kōn-sō'shē-ā'shun*) *n.* alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body.
Con-sol'a-ble, *a.* that may be consoled.
Con-sol'a-tion, *n.* comfort; alleviation; solace.
Con-sol'a-to-ry, [*kōn-sō'l'a-tūr-e*, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kōn-sō'l'a-tūr-e*, *S. P.*] *a.* affording consolation; giving comfort.
Con-sol'e, *v. a.* to comfort; to cheer; to solace.
Con-sol'e, *n.* (*Arch.*) a bracket or shoulder-piece.
Con-sol'er, *n.* one who consoles or gives comfort.
Con-sol'i-dant, *a.* tending to consolidate.
Con-sol'i-dāte, *v. a.* to make solid; to harden.
Con-sol'i-dāte, *v. n.* to grow firm or solid.
Con-sol'i-dāte, *a.* formed into a solid mass.
Con-sol'i-dā-tion, *n.* act of consolidating.
Con-sol'i-dā-tive, *a.* that consolidates.
Con-sol'id, or *Con-sol'id*, [*kōn-sōlz*, *Sm.*; *kōn'sōlz*, *K.*] *n. pl.* a sort of transferable stocks.
Con-so-nance, } *n.* accord of sound; harmony;
Con-so-nan-cy, } agreement; concord.
Con-so-nant, *a.* agreeable; consistent; agreeing.
Con-so-nant, *n.* a letter not sounded by itself.
Con-so-nānt'al, *a.* relating to a consonant.
Con-so-nant-ly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably.
Con-so-nant-nēss, *n.* consistency.
Con-so-nōus, *a.* agreeing in sound.
Con-sō-pi-āte, *v. a.* to lull asleep.
Con-sōrt, *n.* a companion; a wife or husband.
Con-sōrt, *v. n.* to associate with.
Con-sōrt, *v. a.* to join; to mix; to marry.
Con-sōrt'a-ble, *a.* suitable; fit. [*x.*]
Con-sōrt-ship, *n.* fellowship; partnership.
Con-spic'u-ōs, *a.* obvious to the sight; eminent.
Con-spic'u-ōs-ly, *ad.* eminently; remarkably.
Con-spic'u-ōs-nēss, *n.* eminence; celebrity.
Con-spir'a-cy, *n.* a combination for an ill design.
Con-spī-rant, *a.* conspiring; plotting.
Con-spī-rā-tion, *n.* an agreement of many.
Con-spī-rā-tor, *n.* a man engaged in a plot.
Con-spī-re, *v. n.* to concert a crime; to plot.
Con-spī-rer, *n.* one who conspires; a conspirator.
Con-sta-ble, (*kūn'stā-bl*) *n.* a pence officer.
Con-sta-ble-ship, *n.* the office of a constable.
Con-sta-ble-wick, *n.* the district of a constable.
Con-stān-cy, *n.* firmness of mind; stability.
Con-stant, *a.* firm; fixed; perpetual; patient unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
Con-stant-ly, *ad.* perpetually; patiently; firmly.
Con-stā-lāte, *v. a.* to decorate with stars. [*x.*]
Con-stel-lā-tion, *n.* a cluster of fixed stars.
Con-eter-nā-tion, *n.* astonishment; surprise.
Con-sti-pāte, *v. a.* to thicken; to make costive.
Con-sti-pā-tion, *n.* condensation; costiveness.
Con-stit'u-en-cy, *n.* a body of constituents.
Con-stit'u-ent, *a.* elementary; constituting.
Con-stit'u-ent, *n.* one who deposes; an elector.
Con-sti-tute, *v. a.* to make; to form; to compose to depute; to appoint.
Con-sti-tūt'er, *n.* one who constitutes.
Con-sti-tū-tion, *n.* the frame of body or mind; the laws of a state; form of government.
Con-sti-tū-tion-al, *a.* consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.

Cōn-gē-rj-ēg, *n.* [L.] a mass of small bodies.
Cōn-gēst', *v. a.* to heap up; to gather together.
Cōn-gēs'tjōn, *n.* a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors.
Cōn-gēs'tive, *a.* implying congestion.
Cōn-gi-s-ry, *n.* a gift of the Roman people. [ice.
Cōn-glā-ci-āte, (*kōn-glā-she-āt*) *v. n.* to turn to
Cōn-glā-ci-ā'tjōn, (*kōn-glā-she-ā'aliōn*) *n.* the act
 or state of being changed into ice.
Cōn-glō'bāte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Cōn-glō'bāte, *a.* moulded into a firm ball.
Cōn-glō'bāte-ly, *ad.* in a spherical form.
Cōn-glō'bā'tjōn, *n.* collection into a ball.
Cōn-glō'b'y-lāte, *v. n.* to gather into a globe.
Cōn-glōm'er-āte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-āte, *a.* gathered into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-ā'tjōn, *n.* collection into a ball.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *v. a.* to cement; to reunite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nāte, *a.* joined together.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā'tjōn, *n.* the act of uniting bodies.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā-tive, *a.* tending to unite.
Cōn-glō'ti-nā-tor, *n.* he or that which unites.
Cōn'gō, (*kōng'gō*) *n.* a species of black tea.
Cōn-grāt'y-lant, *a.* rejoicing in participation.
Cōn-grāt'y-lāte, (*kōn-grāt'y-lāt*) *v. a.* to wish
 joy to; to felicitate on some happy event.
Cōn-grāt'y-lāte, *v. n.* to rejoice in participation.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā'tjōn, *n.* an expression of joy.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā-tor, *n.* one who congratulates.
Cōn-grāt'y-lā-t-ry, *a.* expressing or wishing joy.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. a.* to collect together; to gather.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. n.* to assemble; to meet.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *a.* collected; congregated.
Cōn-gre-gā'tjōn, *n.* a collection; an assembly.
Cōn-gre-gā'tjōn-al, *a.* pertaining to a congrega-
 tion or to Congregationalists; public.
Cōn-gre-gā'tjōn-al-ist, *n.* one of a religious sect.
Cōn'gress, (*kōng'gres*) *n.* a meeting; an assembly;
 the legislature of the United States.
Cōn-gres'sion-al, (*grēs'h-yōn-al*) *a.* relating to the
 congress of the United States; parliamentary.
Cōn-gres'sive, *a.* coming together; conflicting.
Cōn-grē'e, (*kōng-grē'*) *v. n.* to agree; to suit.
Cōn-gru-ence, or **Cōn-grā'en-ty**, *n.* agreement.
Cōn-gru-ent, *a.* agreeing; correspondent.
Cōn-grū-i-ty, *n.* suitableness; consistency; fit-
 ness; a proper adaptation.
Cōn-gru-ōūs, *a.* agreeable; suitable; fit; meet.
Cōn-gru-ōūs-ly, *ad.* suitably; consistently.
Cōn'ic, } *a.* having the form of a cone; relat-
Cōn'i-cal, } ing to a cone and its sections.
Cōn'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in the form of a cone.
Cōn'ics, *n. pl.* the doctrine of conic sections.
Cōn'ic sec'tjōns, *n. pl.* lines formed by the inter-
 sections of a plane with the surface of a cone.
Cō-nif'er-ōūs, *a.* bearing cones or conical fruit.
Cōn-jēt'y-rā-ble, *a.* possible to be guessed.
Cōn-jēt'y-rā-l, *a.* depending on conjecture.
Cōn-jēt'y-rā-ly, *ad.* by conjecture or guess.
Cōn-jēt'y-ure, (*kōn-jēt'y-ur*) *n.* a guess; an idea.
Cōn-jēt'y-ure, (*kōn-jēt'y-ur*) *v. a.* to judge by
 guess. — *v. n.* to form conjectures.
Cōn-jēt'y-ur-er, (*kōn-jēt'y-ur-er*) *n.* a guesser.
Cōn-jōin', *v. a.* to unite; to associate.
Cōn-jōin', *v. n.* to associate; to unite.
Cōn-jōint', *a.* united; connected; associated.
Cōn-jōint'-ly, *ad.* in union together.
Cōn-jū-gal, *a.* relating to marriage; matrimonial.
Cōn-jū-gal-ly, *ad.* matrimonially.
Cōn-jū-gate, *v. a.* to decline or inflect, as a verb.
Cōn-jū-gate, *a.* (*Gram.*) A conjugate diameter is
 a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Cōn-jū-gāt'jōn, *n.* act of conjugating, union
 the form of inflecting verbs.
Cōn-jūnet', *a.* conjoined; concurrent; united.
Cōn-jūnet'jōn, *n.* union; a connecting word.
Cōn-jūnetive, *a.* closely united; uniting.
Cōn-jūnetive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-jūnetive-nēss, *n.* the quality of joining.
Cōn-jūnet'ly, *ad.* jointly; in union.
Cōn-jūnet'y-ure, (*kōn-jūnet'y-ur*) *n.* union; combi-
 nation of events; a crisis; occasion.
Cōn-jū-rā'tjōn, *n.* incantation; a plot.
Cōn-jūre', *v. a.* to summon or enjoin solemnly.
Cōn-jūre, (*kūn'jur*) *v. a.* to influence by magic.
Cōn-jūre, (*kūn'jur*) *v. n.* to practise charms.
Cōn-jū-er, (*kūn'jur-er*) *n.* an enchanter.
Cōn-nās'cence, *n.* common birth or origin.
Cōn-nāte', (*kōn-nāt'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E.*
Sm.; *kōn'nāt*, *Wb.*) *a.* born with another; of
 the same birth. — (*Bot.*) growing together.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l, (*kōn-nāt'y-rā-l*) *a.* connected by
 nature; partaking of the same nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l'i-ty, *n.* union by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l-ize, *v. a.* to connect by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-ly, *ad.* by nature; originally.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l-nēss, *n.* state of being connatural.
Cōn-nēct', *v. a.* to join; to link; to unite.
Cōn-nēct', *v. n.* to cohere; to be joined.
Cōn-nēct'jōn, *n.* union; junction; a relation.
Cōn-nēctive, *a.* having the power of connecting.
Cōn-nēctive, *a.* that which connects.
Cōn-nēctive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-nēx'jōn, *n.* union. See *Connection*.
Cōn-nēx'ive, *a.* connective.
Cōn-ni'vance, *n.* a voluntary blindness to an act.
Cōn-nive', *v. n.* to wink; to forbear to see.
Cōn-ni'vent, *a.* dormant; not attentive.
Cōn-niv'er, *n.* one who connives.
 * **Cōn-nois-seūr**, (*kōn-nēs-sūr*, *P. J. F. Wb.*; *kō-*
nīs-sūr, *W. Ja.*; *kō-nīs-sūr*, *S.*; *kōn'is-sūr*,
E.; *kōn-nās-sūr*, *Sm.*) *n.* a judge in the fine
 arts, in letters, or literature; a critic.
 * **Cōn-nois-seūr'ship**, *n.* skill of a connoisseur.
Cōn-nū-bi-al, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Cōn-nū-mē-rā'tjōn, *n.* a reckoning together.
Cō-nōid, *n.* a figure resembling a cone.
Cō-nōid'i-cal, *a.* approaching to a conic form.
 * **Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'kēr*) [*kōnk'ur*, *S. J.*; *kōng'-*
kwer, *F.*; *kōng'k'ur* or *kōng'kwer*, *W. Ja.*;
kōng'kēr, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to
 overcome; to subdue.
 * **Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'kēr*) *v. n.* to overcome.
 * **Cōn'quer-ā-ble**, *a.* possible to be overcome.
 * **Cōn'quer-er**, *n.* one who conquers.
Cōn'quest, (*kōng'kwēst*) *n.* act of conquering;
 acquisition by victory; victory; success.
Cōn-sān-guīn'y-ōūs, *a.* of the same blood.
Cōn-sān-guīn'i-ty, *n.* relation by blood.
Cōn'science, (*kōn'shēns*) *n.* the faculty of judg-
 ing of one's conduct with reference to some
 standard of right and wrong; the moral sense;
 sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tiōūs, (*kōn-she-ēn'shūs*) *a.* regulated
 by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tiōūs-ly, *ad.* according to conscience.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tiōūs-nēss, *n.* quality of being consci-
 entious; scrupulousness.
Cōn'sciōn-a-ble, (*kōn'shūs-a-bl*) *a.* reasonable
Cōn'sciōn-a-bly, *ad.* reasonably; justly.
Cōn'sciōūs, (*kōn'shūs*) *a.* knowing one's own
 thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Cōn'sciōūs-ly, *ad.* in a conscious manner.
Cōn'sciōūs-nēss, (*kōn'shūs-nēs*) *n.* the perception
 of what passes in one's own mind.

To congratulate one on his victory.
It is not a matter of congratulation

Congruous to the character.
He reigned conjointly with his brother.
You may conjecture what an amazing
fund of literature a man must be possessed of
To be conjoined with the.

Their connexions with each other -- there
is no connection between him and them.
-- its connection with them -- between the two.

It connects itself with
for connivance at these frauds
To connive at
the conquest of Assyria by Cyrus

He has the conscience to live -- am con-
scious to myself of many failings.

We are conscious that they are spectators
-- conscious of

consciousness that he is the same person
is c. that he is the same substance.

I consider as utterly unreasonable
the decisions to refuse.

as if it were asked wherein consists military
equality.

It is rendered of no consequence at all to
us

It was consecrated to pleasure

To this we all consented — if this be consequence

consequently upon their struggle

He considered again that he had no armor
for his back. (Pilgrim's Progress.)

The consideration that the reporter may
He first considered that it would not only be
more comfortable, but also. (Citi 2. 4th Nov. 82)

To consider what a predictable proof is.
I consider it to be intrinsic value

Should be considered as a national
concern. — who should have considered
herself as a queen — I consider myself as
losing. — I consider the world losing one who...

To consist in being able to — If
consists of several parts — it is asked wherein
their want of consistency — personal & entire consists
consistent with

consonant to the emotions.

The Catilinarian conspiracy by Sallust.
— conspiracy against

It carries con-stermination as the bite

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Cōn-glō'bāte, *a.* moulded into a firm ball.
Cōn-glō'bāte-ly, *ad.* in a spherical form.
Cōn-glō'bā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
Cōn-glōb'y-lāte, *v. n.* to gather into a globule.
Cōn-glōm'er-ate, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-ate, *a.* gathered into a ball.
Cōn-glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
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Cōn-jūnt'ive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-jūnt'ive-ness, *n.* the quality of joining.
Cōn-jūnt'ly, *ad.* jointly; in union.
Cōn-jūnt'y-re, (**kōn-jūnt'yūr**) *n.* union; combination of events; a crisis; occasion.
Cōn-jū-rā'tion, *n.* incantation; a plot.
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Cōn-jūre, (**kūn'jūr**) *v. a.* to influence by magic.
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Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l, (**kōn-nāt'yū-rā-l**) *a.* connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l-ly, *n.* union by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l-ize, *v. a.* to connect by nature.
Cōn-nāt'y-rā-l-ly, *ad.* by nature; originally.
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Cōn-nēct'ion, *n.* union; junction; a relation.
Cōn-nēct'ive, *a.* having the power of connecting.
Cōn-nēct'ive, *n.* that which connects.
Cōn-nēct'ive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Cōn-nēx'ion, *n.* union. See *Connection*.
Cōn-nēx'ive, *a.* connective.
Cōn-nī'vance, *n.* a voluntary blindness to an act.
Cōn-nīve', *v. n.* to wink; to forbear to see.
Cōn-nī'vent, *a.* dormant; not attentive.
Cōn-nī'ver, *n.* one who connives.
***Cōn-nōis-seūr'**, (**kōn-nēs-sūr'**, *P. J. F. F. Ja. E.*; **kō-nīs-sūr**, *W. Ja.*; **kō-nīs-sūr**, *S.*; **kōn'is-sūr**, *E.*; **kōn-nēs-sūr'**, *Sm.*) *n.* a judge in the fine arts, in letters, or literature; a critic.
***Cōn-nōis-seūr'ship**, *n.* skill of a connoisseur.
Cōn-nū-bi'al, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Cōn-nū-mē-rā'tion, *n.* a reckoning together.
Cō-nōid, *n.* a figure resembling a cone.
Cō-nōid'i-cal, *a.* approaching to a conic form.
***Cōn'quer**, (**kōng'kēr**) [**kōnk'ūr**, *S. J.*; **kōng'kwēr**, *F.*; **kōng'kūr** or **kōng'kwēr**, *W. Ja.*; **kōng'kēr**, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue.
***Cōn'quer**, (**kōng'kēr**) *v. n.* to overcome.
***Cōn'quer-ā-ble**, *a.* possible to be overcome.
***Cōn'quer-er**, *n.* one who conquers.
Cōn'quest, (**kōng'kwēst**) *n.* act of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success.
Cōn-sūn-gūn'g-ōus, *a.* of the same blood.
Cōn-sūn-gūn'g-ity, *n.* relation by blood.
Cōn'science, (**kōn'shēns**) *n.* the faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious, (**kōn'shē-ēn'shūs**) *a.* regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-ly, *ad.* according to conscience.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-ness, *n.* quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness.
Cōn'sciōn-a-lle, (**kōn'shūs-ā-lle**) *a.* reasonable
Cōn'sciōn-a-bly, *ad.* reasonably; justly.
Cōn'sciōus, (**kōn'shūs**) *a.* knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Cōn'sciōus-ly, *ad.* in a conscious manner.
Cōn'sciōus-ness, (**kōn'shūs-nēs**) *n.* the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

"... on the ...
the ...

To congratulate one on his victory.
It is not a matter of congratulation

Congruous to the character.
He reigned conjointly with his brother.
You may conjecture what an amazing
fund of literature a man must be possessed of

To be conjoined with the

Their connexions with each other -- there
is no connection between him and them.
-- its connection with them -- between the two.

It connects itself with

for connivance at these frauds

To connive at
the conquest of Assyria by Cyrus

He has the conscience to live -- and con-
scious to myself of many failings.

We are conscious that they are spectators
-- conscious of

consciousness that he is the same person
is C. that he is the same substance.



I consider as utterly unreasonable
the decision to refuse.

as if it were asked wherein consists military
or equality.

It is rendered of no consequence at all to
us

It was consecrated to pleasure

To this we all consented — if this be consented to.

Consequently upon their struggle

He considered again that he had no armor
for his back. (Pilgrim's Progress.)

The consideration that the reporter may
He first considered that it would not only be
more comfortable, but etc. (Citi 2. 4th Mo. 8. 2)

To consider what a practicable proof is.

I consider it to be intrinsic value
Should be considered as a national
concern. — who should have considered
herself as a queen — I consider myself as
losing. — I consider the world losing one who...

To consist in being able to — If
consists of several parts — it is asked wherein
their want of consistency — personal id entirely consists
consistent with

consonant to the emotions.

The Catilinarian conspiracy by Calist.
— conspiracy against

It carries contamination at the bite

Con'script, *a.* written; registered; enrolled. —
Conscript fathers, the senators of Rome.
Con'script, *n.* one enrolled for the army.
Con'scription, *n.* an enrolling, as of soldiers.
Con'se-crate, *v. a.* to make sacred; to dedicate.
Con'se-crite, *a.* consecrated; sacred; devoted.
Con'se-crat-ed, *p. a.* made sacred; devoted.
Con'se-cra'tion, *n.* act of consecrating.
Con'se-cra'tor, *n.* one who consecrates.
Con'se-cry-to-ry, *a.* making sacred.
Con'se-ta-ry, *a.* consequent; following.
Con'sec-to-ry, *n.* a deduction from premises.
Con'se-ca'tion, *n.* a train of consequences.
Con'se-cu-tive, *a.* following in order; successive.
Con'se-cu-tive-ly, *ad.* successively; in order.
Con'sent, *n.* agreement; compliance; assent.
Con'sent, *v. n.* to yield; to agree; to assent.
Con'sen-ta-ne-ous, *a.* agreeable to; accordant.
Con'sen-ta-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* agreeably.
Con'sen-ta-ne-ous-ness, *n.* agreement.
Con'sent'er, *n.* one who consents.
Con'sen'tient, (*kon-sen'shent*) *a.* agreeing.
Con'se-quence, *n.* the effect of a cause; an inference; event; issue; importance; moment.
Con'se-quent, *a.* following naturally.
Con'se-quent-tial, *a.* following as the effect; consequent: — important; concited; pious.
Con'se-quent-tial-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con'se-quent-tial-ness, *n.* regular consecution.
Con'se-quent-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con'se-quent-ness, *n.* regular connection.
Con'ser-v-able, *a.* capable of being kept.
Con'ser-van-cy, *n.* conservation.
Con'ser-vant, *a.* that preserves or continues.
Con'ser-vation, *n.* the act of preserving.
Con'ser-v-ation, *n.* opposition to change.
Con'ser-v-ative, *a.* having power to preserve.
Con'ser-v-ative, *n.* one who opposes radical changes in a state; — opposed to reformer.
Con'ser-v-a-tor, *n.* a preserver.
Con'ser-v-a-to-ry, *n.* a place for preserving.
Con'ser-v-a-to-ry, *a.* preservative; conservative.
Con'serve, *v. a.* to preserve; to candy fruit.
Con'serve, *n.* a sweetmeat; preserved fruit.
Con'ser-er, *n.* one who conserves.
Con'sid'er, *v. a.* to think upon; to ponder.
Con'sid'er, *v. n.* to reflect; to deliberate.
Con'sid'er-able, *a.* respectable; deserving notice.
Con'sid'er-able-ness, *n.* importance; value.
Con'sid'er-ably, *ad.* in a considerable degree.
Con'sid'er-ate, *a.* thoughtful; prudent; quiet.
Con'sid'er-ate-ly, *ad.* calmly; prudently.
Con'sid'er-ate-ness, *n.* calm deliberation.
Con'sid'er-a'tion, *n.* act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compensation.
Con'sid'er-er, *n.* one who considers. [sation].
Con'sid'er-ing, *prep.* having regard to; if allowance be made for.
Con-sig'n, (*kon-sin'*) *v. a.* to give in trust.
Con-sig-na-tion, (*kon-sen-n'*) *n.* he to whom goods are sent or consigned in trust.
Con-sig'n'er, (*kon-sin'er*) *n.* one who consigns.
Con-sig-ni-fi-cation, *n.* similar signification.
Con-sig-nement, (*kon-sin'ment*) *n.* the act of consigning; that which is consigned.
Con-sig-nor, (*kon-sen-nor'*) [*kon-sen-nor'*, *Ja. Sm.*; *kon-nor*, *Wb. Crabb.*] *n.* (*Law*) one who consigns.
Con-sim'i-lar, *a.* having a common resemblance.
Con-sim'i-lar-ity, *n.* joint resemblance.
Con-sist, *v. n.* to subsist; to be composed.
Con-sist-ence, } *n.* state of being consistent;
Con-sist-en-cy, } fixed state; subtenance;

degree of density; form; make; congru
Con-sist-ent, *a.* conformable; accordant. [*ity*]
Con-sist-ent-ly, *ad.* in agreement; agreeably.
Con-sis-tor-i-al, (*kon-sis-to-ri-al*) *a.* relating to a consistory.
Con-sis-to-ry, or **Con-sis-to-ry**, [*kon-sis-tur-e*, & *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *kon-sis-to-ry*, *E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*] *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly.
Con-soci-ate, (*kon-soci-ate*) *n.* an associate.
Con-soci-ate, (*kon-soci-ate*) *v. a.* to associate.
Con-soci-ate, *v. n.* to coalesce; to associate.
Con-soci-a'tion, (*kon-soci-a'shun*) *n.* alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body.
Con-sol-a-ble, *a.* that may be consoled.
Con-sol-a'tion, *n.* comfort; alleviation; solace.
Con-sol-a-to-ry, [*kon-sol-a-tur-e*, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kon-sol-a-tur-e*, *S. P.*] *a.* affording consolation; giving comfort.
Con-sole, *v. a.* to comfort; to cheer; to solace.
Con'sole, *n.* (*Arch.*) a bracket or shoulder-piece.
Con-sol'er, *n.* one who consoles or gives comfort.
Con-sol-i-dant, *a.* tending to consolidate.
Con-sol-i-date, *v. a.* to make solid; to harden.
Con-sol-i-date, *v. n.* to grow firm or solid.
Con-sol-i-date, *a.* formed into a solid mass.
Con-sol-i-da'tion, *n.* act of consolidating.
Con-sol-i-da'tive, *a.* that consolidates.
Con-sol-id, or **Con-sol-id**, (*kon-sol-id*, *Sm.*; *kön-sölz*, *K.*) *n. pl.* a sort of transferable stocks.
Con'so-nance, } *n.* accord of sound; harmony;
Con'so-nan-cy, } agreement; concord.
Con'so-nant, *a.* agreeable; consistent; agreeing.
Con'so-nant, *n.* a letter not sounded by itself.
Con'so-nant-al, *a.* relating to a consonant.
Con'so-nant-ly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably.
Con'so-nant-ness, *n.* consistency.
Con'so-nous, *a.* agreeing in sound.
Con-sop-i-a-te, *v. a.* to lull asleep.
Con'sort, *n.* a companion; a wife or husband.
Con'sort, *v. n.* to associate with.
Con'sort, *v. a.* to join; to mix; to marry.
Con'sort-a-ble, *a.* suitable; fit. [*n.*]
Con'sort-ship, *n.* fellowship; partnership.
Con-spic-u-ous, *a.* obvious to the sight; eminent.
Con-spic-u-ous-ly, *ad.* eminently; remarkably.
Con-spic-u-ous-ness, *n.* eminence; celebrity.
Con-spir-a-cy, *n.* a combination for an ill design.
Con-spir-ant, *a.* conspiring; plotting.
Con-spir-a'tion, *n.* an agreement of many.
Con-spir-a-tor, *n.* a man engaged in a plot.
Con-spire, *v. n.* to concert a crime; to plot.
Con-spir'er, *n.* one who conspires; a conspirator.
Con'sta-ble, (*kün'sta-hl*) *n.* a peace officer.
Con'sta-ble-ship, *n.* the office of a constable.
Con'sta-ble-wick, *n.* the district of a constable.
Con'stan-cy, *n.* firmness of mind; stability.
Con'stant, *a.* firm; fixed; perpetual; patient unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
Con'stant-ly, *ad.* perpetually; patiently; firmly.
Con'stel-late, *v. a.* to decorate with stars. [*n.*]
Con'stel-la'tion, *n.* a cluster of fixed stars.
Con'ster-na'tion, *n.* astonishment; surprise.
Con'sti-pate, *v. a.* to thicken; to make costive.
Con'sti-pa'tion, *n.* condensation; costiveness.
Con'stit-u-en-cy, *n.* a body of constituents.
Con'stit-u-ent, *a.* elementary; constituting.
Con'stit-u-ent, *n.* one who deposes; an elector.
Con'sti-tute, *v. a.* to make; to form; to compose to depute; to appoint.
Con'sti-tut-e, *n.* one who constitutes.
Con'sti-tution, *n.* the frame of body or mind; the laws of a state; form of government.
Con'sti-tution-al, *a.* consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.

Cōn-sū-tā-tiōn-ā-l-ist, } *n.* a framer of, or an ad-
Cōn-sū-tā-tiōn-ist, } herent to, a constitution.
Cōn-sū-tā-tiōn-ā-l-ty, *n.* agreement or ac-
 cordance with the constitution.

Cōn-sū-tā-tiōn-ā-l-ly, *ad.* agreeably to, or in ac-
 cordance with, the constitution.

Cōn-sū-tā-tive, *a.* that constitutes; elemental.

Cōn-strāin, *v. a.* to compel; to force; to press.

Cōn-strāin'a-ble, *a.* liable to constraint.

Cōn-strāin'er, *n.* one who constrains.

Cōn-strāint, *n.* compulsion; confinement.

Cōn-strāin'tive, *a.* compelling; constraining.

Cōn-strict, *v. a.* to bind; to contract.

Cōn-strictiōn, *n.* contraction; compression.

Cōn-strict'or, *n.* he or that which contracts.

Cōn-stringe', *v. a.* to compress; to contract.

Cōn-strin'gent, *a.* binding or compressing.

Cōn-strūct, *v. a.* to build; to form; to make.

Cōn-strūct'er, *n.* one who forms or makes.

Cōn-strūctiōn, *n.* act of building; fabrication;

form; meaning; interpretation; syntax.

Cōn-strūctiōn'al, *a.* respecting the building.

Cōn-strūctiōn-ist, *n.* an adherent to construction.

Cōn-strūctive, *a.* formed by construction.

Cōn-strūctive-ly, *ad.* by way of construction.

Cōn-strūctive-nēss, *n.* (*Phæn.*) the faculty of

constructing, or a genius for architecture.

Cōn-strūct'ure, (*kōn-strūkt'yūr*) *n.* a structure.

Cōn-strūc, (*kōn'strū*, *P. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; *kōn'strū*,

K. Sm.; *kōn'strū*, *S. E.*; *kōn'strū* or *kōn'strū*,

Wb.) *v. a.* to interpret; to translate; to explain.

Cōn-strū-prāte, *v. a.* to violate; to debauch.

Cōn-strū-prā'tiōn, *n.* violation; defilement.

Cōn-sūb-sist', *v. n.* to exist together.

Cōn-sūb-stān'tiā, *a.* being of the same nature.

Cōn-sūb-stān'tiā-l-ist, (*kōn-sūb-stān'shūl-ist*) *n.*

one who believes in consubstantiation.

Cōn-sūb-stān-ti-ā-l-ty, (*kōn-sūb-stān'shūl-ē-q-te*)

n. participation of the same substance.

Cōn-sūb-stān'ti-āte, (*kōn-sūb-stān'shū-āt*) *v. a.* to

unite in one common substance or nature.

Cōn-sūb-stān-ti-ā'tiōn, (*kōn-sūb-stān'shū-ā'shūn*)

n. the union of the body and blood of Christ

with the sacramental elements.

Cōn'sul, *n.* a Roman magistrate:—an officer

commissioned in foreign parts to protect the

commerce of his country.

***Cōn'sul-ar**, (*kōn'shū-lar*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kōn'sul-*

lar, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* relating to a consul.

***Cōn'sul-ate**, *n.* the state or office of consul.

Cōn'sul-ship, *n.* the office of consul; consulate.

Cōn-sult, *v. n.* to take counsel together. [*plan.*]

Cōn-sult', *v. a.* to ask advice of; to regard; to

consult. [*kōn'sult*, *F. Ja.*; *kōn-sult'*, *S. Wb.*;

kōn'sult or *kōn-sult'*, *W. P.*] *n.* act of consult-

ing:—a council.

Cōn-sul-tā'tiōn, *n.* act of consulting; deliberation.

Cōn-sult'er, *n.* one who consults.

Cōn-sūm'a-ble, *a.* that may be consumed.

Cōn-sūme', *v. a.* to waste; to spend; to destroy.

***Cōn-sūme'**, *v. n.* to waste away.

Cōn-sūm'er, *n.* one who consumes.

Cōn-sūm'māte, (*kōn-sūm'māt*, *W. F. F. Ja. Sm.*

R.; *kōn-sūm'mēt*, *S. J.*; *kōn'sūm-māt*, *K.*

Wb.) *v. a.* to complete; to perfect; to finish.

See *Contemplate*.

Cōn-sūm'māte, *a.* complete; perfect; finished.

Cōn-sūm'māte-ly, *ad.* perfectly; completely.

Cōn-sūm'mā'tiōn, *n.* completion; perfection.

***Cōn-sūmp'tiōn**, (*kōn-sūm'shūn*) *n.* act of con-

suming; a wasting or pulmonary disease.

***Cōn-sūmp'tive**, *a.* destructive; wasting.

***Cōn-sūmp'tive-ly**, *ad.* in a consumptive way.

***Cōn-sūmp'tive-nēss**, *n.* a consumptive state.

Cōn'tact, *n.* touch; juncture; close union.

†**Cōn-tā'tiōn**, *n.* the act of touching.

Cōn-tā'tiōn, (*kōn-tā'tiōn*) *n.* propagation of dis-

ease by contact; infection; pestilence.

Cōn-tā'tious, (*kōn-tā'tiūs*) *a.* communicated by

contact, as a disease; infectious.

Cōn-tā'tious-nēss, *n.* quality of being contagious.

Cōn-tāin', *v. a.* to hold; to comprise; to restrain.

Cōn-tāin', *v. n.* to live in continence.

Cōn-tāin'a-ble, *a.* that may be contained. [*rupt.*]

Cōn-tāin'j-nāte, *v. a.* to defile; to pollute; to cor-

rupt. **Cōn-tāin'j-nāte**, *a.* polluted; contaminated.

Cōn-tāin'j-nā'tiōn, *n.* pollution; defilement.

Cōn-tēmn', (*kōn-tēm'n*) *v. a.* to despise; to slight.

Cōn-tēmn'er, *n.* one who contemns; a scorner.

Cōn-tēmp'er, *v. a.* to moderate; to temper.

Cōn-tēmp'er-g-mēt, *n.* temperament.

Cōn-tēmp'er-āte, *v. a.* to moderate; to temper.

Cōn-tēmp'er-tiōn, *n.* act of moderating.

***Cōn-tēmp'plate**, (*kōn-tēm'plā*, *S. W. P. J. F. F.*

Sm.; *kōn'tēm-plāt*, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to consider

attentively; to study; to meditate. *SY* The

words *compensate*, *confiscate*, *consecrate*, *commu-*

mate, *demonstrate*, *despise*, *exaggerate*, and *ex-*

tinguish, are, often pronounced, in this country,

with the accent on the first syllable; yet the

English orthoepists, with little variation, place

the accent on the second syllable.

***Cōn-tēmp'plate**, *v. n.* to muse; to meditate.

Cōn-tēmp-plā'tiōn, *n.* act of contemplating; med-

itation; studious thought.

Cōn-tēmp-plā'tive, *a.* thoughtful; meditative.

Cōn-tēmp-plā'tive-ly, *ad.* thoughtfully.

Cōn-tēmp-plā'tur, (*kōn-tēm'plā-tūr*, *S. W. P. J.*

F. Ja.; *kōn'tēm-plā-tūr*, *E. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* one

who contemplates.

Cōn-tēmp-po-rā'nē-ōūs, *a.* living or existing at the

same time; contemporary.

Cōn-tēmp-po-rā'nē-ōūs-ly, *ad.* at the same time.

Cōn-tēmp-po-rā'nēss, *n.* state of being contem-

porary; existence at the same time.

Cōn-tēmp-po-rā-ry, *a.* living or existing at the

same time; contemporaneous.

Cōn-tēmp-po-rā-ry, *n.* one who lives at the same

time with another.

Cōn-tēmp't, (*kōn-tēmt'*) *n.* act of despising;

scorn; disdain; disgrace; vileness. *SY*

Cōn-tēmp't-ible, *a.* worthy of contempt; vile.

Cōn-tēmp't-i-ble-nēss, *n.* vileness; baseness.

Cōn-tēmp't-i-ly, *ad.* despicably; basely.

Cōn-tēmp't-y-ōūs, *a.* scornful; apt to despise.

Cōn-tēmp't-y-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a scornful manner.

Cōn-tēmp't-y-ōūs-nēss, *n.* disposition to contempt.

Cōn-tēnd', *v. n.* to strive; to struggle; to vie.

Cōn-tēnd'er, *n.* one who contends.

Cōn-tēnt', *a.* satisfied; contented; quiet; easy.

Cōn-tēnt', *v. a.* to satisfy; to please; to gratify.

Cōn-tēnt', *n.* satisfaction; rest; capacity.

Cōn-tēnt'ed, *p. a.* satisfied; easy; content.

Cōn-tēnt'ed-ly, *ad.* in a quiet or easy manner.

Cōn-tēnt'ed-nēss, *n.* state of being contented.

Cōn-tēn'tiōn, *n.* strife; debate; contest; seal.

Cōn-tēn'tious, (*kōn-tēn'shūs*) *a.* quarrelsome.

Cōn-tēn'tious-ly, *ad.* perversely; quarrelsomely.

Cōn-tēn'tious-nēss, *n.* proneness to contest.

Cōn-tēnt'mēt, *n.* acquiescence; gratification.

Cōn-tēnt's, or **Cōn'tēnt's**, (114) [*kōn-tēnt's*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kōn-tēnt's* or *kōn'tēnt's*,

Wb.; *kōn'tēnt's*, *Wb.*] *n. pl.* the heads of a

book; index; that which is contained in any

thing.

Cōn-tē'm'i-nā-ble, *a.* capable of the same bound

they were constituted a peculiar class

To be constrained to duties

they are contemporaneous with one another
contemporaneous with the wars.

To be constituted into absolute wisdom

Instead of consulting upon it. I consult you
about it

To a consultation with their cook about
Dinner

~~It is contained in~~ He consulted the man

He was contemporary with him — both of them contem-
porary with the wars.
It came in contact and collision with

His contempt for
contemporaneousness with the wars
is contained in

I contend that it is

He contends for its utility. — to contend against

They have been content to give. — content with

We shall content ourselves with glancing at
they are content that an answer has been given.

I was not contented to make such a book. —

is contented with (subject) ignorance — must

be contented if they find it — then

contented when should let it be known

their whole contents.

he ought to be content if a work be
found in some instances not unprofitable.

Con-gē-rī-ēg, *n.* [L.] a mass of small bodies.
Con-gēst', *v. a.* to heap up; to gather together.
Con-gēs'tion, *n.* a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors.
Con-gēs'tive, *a.* implying congestion.
Con-gi-a-ry, *n.* a gift of the Roman people. [ice.]
Con-glā-cj-ate, (*kōn-glā-she-āt*) *v. n.* to turn to
Con-glā-cj-ā'tion, (*kōn-glā-she-ā'shun*) *n.* the act or state of being changed into ice.
Con-glō-bāte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Con-glō-bāte, *a.* moulded into a firm ball.
Con-glō-bāte-ly, *ad.* in a spherical form.
Con-glō-bā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
Con-glōb'y-lāte, *v. n.* to gather into a globule.
Con-glōm'er-ate, *v. a.* to gather into a ball.
Con-glōm'er-ate, *a.* gathered into a ball.
Con-glōm'er-ā'tion, *n.* collection into a ball.
Con-glā-ti-nāte, *v. a.* to cement; to reunite.
Con-glā-ti-nāte, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite.
Con-glā-ti-nāte, *a.* joined together.
Con-glā-ti-nā'tion, *n.* the act of uniting bodies.
Con-glā-ti-nā-tive, *a.* tending to unite.
Con-glā-ti-nā-tor, *n.* he or that which unites.
Cōn-gō, (*kōng-gō*) *n.* a species of black tea.
Con-grāt'y-lant, *a.* rejoicing in participation.
Con-grāt'y-lāte, (*kōn-grāt'yū-lāt*) *v. a.* to wish joy to; to felicitate on some happy event.
Con-grāt'y-lāte, *v. n.* to rejoice in participation.
Con-grāt'y-lā'tion, *n.* an expression of joy.
Con-grāt'y-lā-tor, *n.* one who congratulates.
Con-grāt'y-lā-tory, *a.* expressing or wishing joy.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. a.* to collect together; to gather.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *v. n.* to assemble; to meet.
Cōn-gre-gāte, *a.* collected; congregated.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion, *n.* a collection; an assembly.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; public.
Cōn-gre-gā'tion-al-ist, *n.* one of a religious sect.
Cōn-gress, (*kōng-gres*) *n.* a meeting; an assembly; the legislature of the United States.
Con-grēs'sion-al, (*grēsh'ōn-al*) *a.* relating to the congress of the United States; parliamentary.
Con-grēs'sive, *a.* coming together; conflicting.
Con-grē'e, (*kōng-grē'*) *v. n.* to agree; to suit.
Cōn-gr'y-ence, or **Cōn-grē-en-cy**, *n.* agreement.
Cōn-gr'y-ent, *a.* agreeing; correspondent.
Con-grū-i'ty, *n.* suitability; consistency; fitness; a proper adaptation.
Cōn-gr'y-ōus, *a.* agreeable; suitable; fit; meet.
Cōn-gr'y-ōus-ly, *ad.* suitably; consistently.
Cōn'ic, } *a.* having the form of a cone; relating to a cone and its sections.
Cōn'ic-al, }
Cōn'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in the form of a cone.
Cōn'ics, *n. pl.* the doctrine of conic sections.
Cōn'ic sec'tions, *n. pl.* lines formed by the intersections of a plane with the surface of a cone.
Co-nif'er-ōus, *a.* bearing cones or conical fruit.
Con-ject'y-ra-ble, *a.* possible to be guessed.
Con-ject'y-rā-ly, *ad.* depending on conjecture.
Con-ject'y-rā-ly, *ad.* by conjecture or guess.
Con-ject'ure, (*kōn-jēkt'yūr*) *n.* a guess; an idea.
Con-ject'ure, (*kōn-jēkt'yūr*) *v. a.* to judge by guess. — *v. n.* to form conjectures.
Con-ject'or-er, (*kōn-jēkt'yūr-er*) *n.* a guesser.
Con-join', *v. a.* to unite; to associate.
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Con-join't, *a.* united; connected; associated.
Con-join't-ly, *ad.* in union together.
Cōn-ju-gal, *a.* relating to marriage; matrimonial.
Cōn-ju-gal-ly, *ad.* matrimonially.
Cōn-ju-gāte, *v. a.* to decline or inflect, as a verb.
Cōn-ju-gāte, *n.* (*Gram.*) *a conjugate diameter* is a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Cōn-ju-gā'tion, *n.* act of conjugating, union the form of inflecting verbs.
Con-junct', *a.* conjoined; concurrent; united.
Con-junc'tion, *n.* union; a connecting word.
Con-junc'tive, *a.* closely united; uniting.
Con-junc'tive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Con-junc'tive-ness, *n.* the quality of joining.
Con-junct'y, *ad.* jointly; in union.
Con-junct'ure, (*kōn-jūkt'yūr*) *n.* union; combination of events; a crisis; occasion.
Cōn-ju-rā'tion, *n.* incantation; a plot.
Con-jure', *v. a.* to summon or enjoin solemnly.
Cōn-jure, (*kūn'jur*) *v. a.* to influence by magic.
Cōn-jure, (*kūn'jur*) *v. n.* to practise charms.
Cōn-jur-er, (*kūn'jur-er*) *n.* an enchanter.
Con-nā-scence, *n.* common birth or origin.
Con-nāte', (*kōn-nāt*, *S. W. P. J. F. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kōn'nāt*, *Wb.*) *a.* born with another; of the same birth. — (*Bot.*) growing together.
Con-nāt'y-rā-ly, (*kōn-nāt'yū-rā-ly*) *a.* connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.
Con-nāt'y-rā-l'i-ty, *n.* union by nature.
Con-nāt'y-rā-l-ize, *v. a.* to connect by nature.
Con-nāt'y-rā-l-ly, *ad.* by nature; originally.
Con-nāt'y-rā-l-ness, *n.* state of being connatural.
Con-nēct', *v. a.* to join; to link; to unite.
Con-nēct', *v. n.* to cohere; to be joined.
Con-nēc'tion, *n.* union; junction; a relation.
Con-nēc'tive, *a.* having the power of connecting.
Con-nēc'tive, *n.* that which connects.
Con-nēc'tive-ly, *ad.* in conjunction.
Con-nēx'tion, *n.* union. See *Connection*.
Con-nēx'ive, *a.* connective.
Con-ni'vance, *n.* a voluntary blindness to an act.
Con-ni've, *v. n.* to wink; to forbear to see.
Con-ni'vent, *a.* dormant; not attentive.
Con-ni'ver, *n.* one who connives.
***Cōn-nois-seūr**, (*kōn-nēs-sūr*, *P. J. F. Wb.*; *kō-nis-sūr*, *W. Ja.*; *kō-nis-sūr*, *S.*; *kōn'is-sūr*, *E.*; *kōn-nēs-sūr*, *Sm.*) *n.* a judge in the fine arts, in letters, or literature; a critic.
***Cōn-nois-seūr'ship**, *n.* skill of a connoisseur.
Con-nū-bj-al, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Con-nū-mē-rā'tion, *n.* a reckoning together.
Cōn'nūd, *n.* a figure resembling a cone.
Cōn'nūd'i-cal, *a.* approaching to a conic form.
***Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'ker*) [*kōnk'ur*, *S. J.*; *kōng'kwer*, *F.*; *kōng'ur* or *kōng'kwer*, *W. Ja.*; *kōng'ker*, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue.
***Cōn'quer**, (*kōng'ker*) *v. n.* to overcome.
***Cōn'quer-ā-ble**, *a.* possible to be overcome.
***Cōn'quer-er**, *n.* one who conquers.
Cōn'quest, (*kōng'kwēst*) *n.* act of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success.
Cōn-san-guīn'e-ōus, *a.* of the same blood.
Cōn-san-guīn'i-ty, *n.* relation by blood.
Cōn'science, (*kōn'shēns*) *n.* the faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious, (*kōn-she-ēn'shūs*) *a.* regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-ly, *ad.* according to conscience.
Cōn-sci-ēn'tious-ness, *n.* quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness.
Cōn'sciōn-a-ble, (*kōn'shūn-a-bl*) *a.* reasonable.
Cōn'sciōn-a-bly, *ad.* reasonably; justly.
Cōn'sciōus, (*kōn'shūs*) *a.* knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Cōn'sciōus-ly, *ad.* in a conscious manner.
Cōn'sciōus-ness, (*kōn'shūs-nēs*) *n.* the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

11
congratulate one on his victory.
It is but a matter of congruence
the congruence

To congratulate one on his victory.
It is but a matter of congruence

Congruous to the character.
He reigned conjointly with his brother.
You may conjecture what an amazing
fund of literature a man must be possessed of

To be conjoined with the

Their connexions with each other — there
is no connection between him and them
— its connection with them — between the two.

It connects itself with

for connivance as these frauds
To connive at

the conquest of Astyages by Cyrus

He has the conscience to live — am con-
scious to myself of many failings.

We are conscious that they are spectators
— conscious of

consciousness that he is the same person
is c. that he is the same substance.

Con-gé-ri-sé, n. [L.] a mass of small bodies.
Con-gest', v. a. to heap up; to gather together.
Con-ges'tion, n. a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors.
Con-ges'tive, a. implying congestion.
Con-gi-a-ry, n. a gift of the Roman people. [ice.
Con-gi-a-ri-ate, (kon-glá-shé-át) v. n. to turn to
Con-gi-a-ri-a'tion, (kon-glá-shé-á'shun) n. the act
 or state of being changed into ice.
Con-gló-búte, v. n. to gather into a ball.
Con-gló-búte, a. moulded into a firm ball.
Con-gló-búte-ly, ad. in a spherical form.
Con-gló-bú-tion, n. collection into a ball.
Con-gló-bú-late, v. n. to gather into a globule.
Con-glóm-ér-ate, v. a. to gather into a ball.
Con-glóm-ér-ate, a. gathered into a ball.
Con-glóm-ér-a'tion, n. collection into a ball.
Con-glú-ti-nate, v. a. to cement; to reunite.
Con-glú-ti-nate, n. a. to coalesce; to unite.
Con-glú-ti-nate, a. joined together.
Con-glú-ti-ná'tion, n. the act of uniting bodies.
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Con-gó, (kóng-gó) n. a species of black tea.
Con-grát-y-lant, a. rejoicing in participation.
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Con-gre-gá'tion-al, a. pertaining to a congrega-
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Con-gress, (kóng-gres) n. a meeting; an assem-
 bly; the legislature of the United States.
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Con-gres'sive, a. coming together; conflicting.
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Con-gré-ence, or Con-gré-en-cy, n. agreement.
Con-gré-ent, a. agreeing; correspondent.
Con-grú-i'ty, n. suitableness; consistency; fit-
 ness; a proper adaptation.
Con-grú-ous, a. agreeable; suitable; fit; meet.
Con-grú-ous-ly, ad. suitably; consistently.
Con-i-c, } a. having the form of a cone; relat-
**Con-i-cál, } ing to a cone and its sections.
 Con-i-cál-ly, ad.** in the form of a cone.
Con-ics, n. pl. the doctrine of conic sections.
Con-ic sec'tions, n. pl. lines formed by the inter-
 sections of a plane with the surface of a cone.
Con-iv'er-ous, a. bearing cones or conical fruit.
Con-ject'n-ra-ble, a. possible to be guessed.
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Con-jóin', v. a. to unite; to associate.
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Con-jóin't, a. united; connected; associated.
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Con-ju-gál-ly, ad. matrimonially.
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Con-ju-gáte, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is
 a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

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 the form of inflecting verbs.
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Con-jure, (kún'yur) v. n. to influence by magic.
Con-jure, (kún'yur) v. n. to practise charms.
Con-jur-er, (kún'yur-er) n. an enchanter.
Con-ná-scence, n. common birth or origin.
Con-nate', (kon-nát', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; kón-nát, Wb.) a. born with another; of
 the same birth. — (Bot.) growing together.
Con-nat'y-rá-l, (kon-nát'y-rá-l) a. connected by
 nature; partaking of the same nature.
Con-nat'y-rá-l-ty, n. union by nature.
Con-nat'y-rá-l-ize, v. a. to connect by nature.
Con-nat'y-rá-l-ly, ad. by nature; originally.
Con-nat'y-rá-l-ness, n. state of being connatural.
Con-nect', v. a. to join; to link; to unite.
Con-nect', v. n. to cohere; to be joined.
Con-nec'tion, n. union; junction; a relation.
Con-nec'tive, a. having the power of connecting.
Con-nec'tive-ly, ad. that which connects.
Con-nec'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction.
Con-nex'ion, n. union. See *Connection*.
Con-nex'ive, a. connective.
Con-niv'ence, n. a voluntary blindness to an act.
Con-nive', v. n. to wink; to forbear to see.
Con-ni'vent, a. dormant; not attentive.
Con-niv'er, n. one who connives.
 ***Con-nois-seur', (kón-nés-súr', P. J. F. Wb.; kó-
 nis-súr, W. Ja.; kó-nis-súr, S.; kón'is-súr,
 E.; kón-nás-súr', Sm.)** n. a judge in the fine
 arts, in letters, or literature; a critic.
 ***Con-nois-seur'ship, n.** skill of a connoisseur.
Con-nú-bi-al, a. nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Con-nú-mé-rá'tion, n. a reckoning together.
Con-nóid, n. a figure resembling a cone.
Con-nóid-i-cal, a. approaching to a conic form.
 ***Con-quer, (kóng'ker)** [kón'k'ur, S. J.; kóng'-
 kwér, F.; kóng'k'ur or kóng'kwér, W. Ja.;
 kóng'ker, Sm.] v. a. to gain by conquest; to
 overcome; to subdue.
 ***Con-quer, (kóng'ker)** v. n. to overcome.
 ***Con-quer-a-ble, a.** possible to be overcome.
 ***Con-quer-er, n.** one who conquers.
Con-quest, (kóng'kwést) n. act of conquering,
 acquisition by victory; victory; success.
Con-san-guín'e-ous, a. of the same blood.
Con-san-guín'i-ty, n. relation by blood.
Con-science, (kón'shens) n. the faculty of judg-
 ing of one's conduct with reference to some
 standard of right and wrong; the moral sense;
 sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Con-sci-én'tious, (kón-shé-én'shús) a. regulated
 by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Con-sci-én'tious-ly, ad. according to conscience.
Con-sci-én'tious-ness, n. quality of being consci-
 entious; scrupulousness.
Con-scion-a-ble, (kón'shun-a-bl) a. reasonable
Con-scion-a-bly, ad. reasonably; justly.
Con-scious, (kón'shús) a. knowing one's own
 thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Con-scious-ly, ad. in a conscious manner.
Con-scious-ness, (kón'shús-nés) n. the perception
 of what passes in one's own mind.

11
in the same way as the
the same way,

To congratulate one on his victory.
It is not a matter of congratulation

Congruous to the character.
He reigned conjointly with his brother.
You may conjecture what an amazing
fund of literature a man must be possessed of

To be conjoined with the

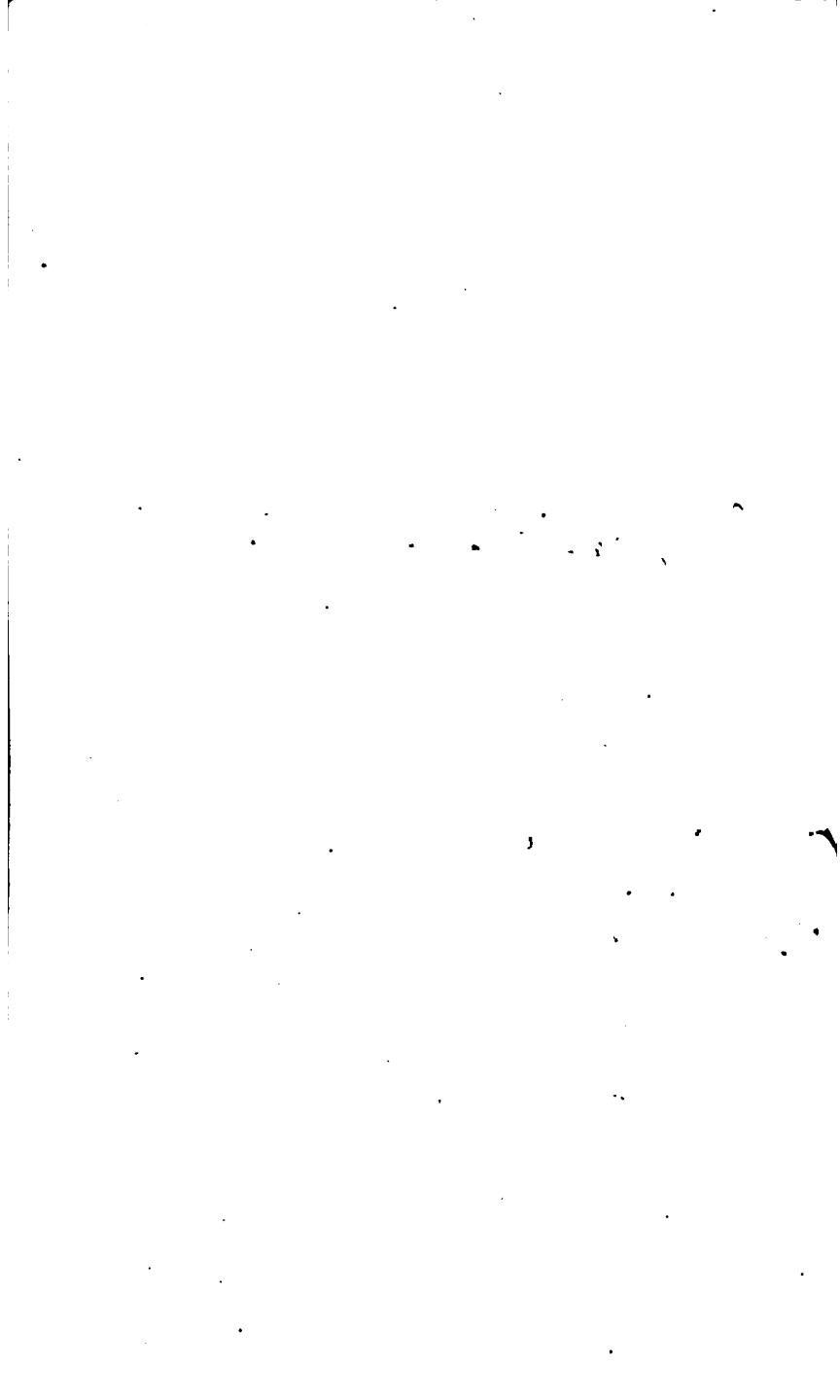
Their connexions with each other — there
is no connection between him and them
— its connection with them — between the two.

It connects itself with
for connivance as these frauds
To connive at
the conquest of Attyages by Cyrus

He has the conscience to live — am con-
scious to myself of many failings.

We are conscious that they are spectators
— conscious of

consciousness that he is the same person
is c. that he is the same substance.



I consider as utterly unreasonable
the decision to refuse.

as if it were asked wherein consists military
or equality.

It is rendered of no consequence at all to
us

It was consecrated to pleasure

To this we all consented — if this be consented!

Consequently upon their struggle

He considered again that he had no armor
for his back. (Pilgrim's Progress.)

The consideration that the reporter may
He first considered that it would not only be
more comfortable, but etc. (Citi 2. 4th Nov. 8'2)

To consider what a predictable proof is.
I consider it to be intrinsic value

Should be considered as a national
concern. — who should have considered
herself as a queen — I consider myself as
losing. — I consider the world losing one who...

To consist in being able to. — If
consists of several parts — it is asked wherein
their want of consistency — personal identity consists
consistent with

Consonant to the emotions.

The Catilinarian conspiracy by Catilina.
— conspiracy against

It carries contestation a-der bite

Con'script, *a.* written; registered; enrolled. —

Conscript fathers, the senators of Rome.
Con'script, *n.* one enrolled for the army.
Con'scrip'tion, *n.* an enrolling, as of soldiers.
Con'se-crate, *v. a.* to make sacred; to dedicate.
Con'se-crate, *n.* consecrated; sacred; devoted.
Con'se-cra'ted, *p. a.* made sacred; devoted.
Con'se-cra'tion, *n.* act of consecrating.
Con'se-cra'tor, *n.* one who consecrates.
Con'se-cra'to-ry, *a.* making sacred.
Con'se-to-ry, *a.* consequent; following.
Con'sec-to-ry, *n.* a deduction from premises.
Con'se-cu'tion, *n.* a train of consequences.
Con'se-cu'tive, *a.* following in order; successive.
Con'se-cu'tive-ly, *ad.* successively; in order.
Con'sent, *n.* agreement; compliance; assent.
Con'sent, *v. n.* to yield; to agree; to assent.
Con'sen-ti-ne-o-us, *a.* agreeable to; accordant.
Con'sen-ti-ne-o-us-ly, *ad.* agreeably.
Con'sen-ti-ne-o-us-ness, *n.* agreement.
Con'sent'er, *n.* one who consents.
Con'sen'tent, (**kon-sen'shent**) *a.* agreeing.
Con'se-quence, *n.* the effect of a cause; an inference; event; issue; importance; moment.
Con'se-quent, *a.* following naturally.
Con'se-quent'ial, *a.* following as the effect; consequent: — important; conceived; pious.
Con'se-quent'ial-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con'se-quent'ial-ness, *n.* regular consecution.
Con'se-quent-ly, *ad.* by consequence.
Con'se-quent-ness, *n.* regular connection.
Con'ser'v-able, *a.* capable of being kept.
Con'ser'van-cy, *n.* conservation.
Con'ser'vant, *a.* that preserves or continues.
Con'ser'va'tion, *n.* the act of preserving.
Con'ser'va'tism, *n.* opposition to change.
Con'ser'v-ative, *a.* having power to preserve.
Con'ser'v-ative, *n.* one who opposes radical changes in a state; — opposed to *reformer*.
Con'ser'va'tor, *n.* a preserver.
Con'ser'va'to-ry, *n.* a place for preserving.
Con'ser'va'to-ry, *a.* preservative; conservative.
Con'ser've, *v. a.* to preserve; to candy fruit.
Con'ser've, *n.* a sweetmeat; preserved fruit.
Con'ser've'r, *n.* one who conserves.
Con'sid'er, *v. a.* to think upon; to ponder.
Con'sid'er, *v. n.* to reflect; to deliberate.
Con'sid'er-able, *a.* respectable; deserving notice.
Con'sid'er-able-ness, *n.* importance; value.
Con'sid'er-a-bly, *ad.* in a considerable degree.
Con'sid'er-ate, *a.* thoughtful; prudent; quiet.
Con'sid'er-ate-ly, *ad.* calmly; prudently.
Con'sid'er-ate-ness, *n.* calm deliberation.
Con'sid'er-a'tion, *n.* act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compen-
Con'sid'er-er, *n.* one who considers. [sation].
Con'sid'er-ing, *prep.* having regard to; if allow-
 ance be made for.
Con'sign', (**kon-sin'**) *v. a.* to give in trust.
Con'sign-ee, (**kön-se-né**) *n.* he to whom goods are sent or consigned in trust.
Con'sign'er, (**kon-sin'er**) *n.* one who consigns.
Con'sig-ni-fi-cä'tion, *n.* similar signification.
Con'sig-nement, (**kon-sin'ment**) *n.* the act of consigning; that which is consigned.
Con'sig-nér, (**kön-se-nör**) [**kön-se-nör**, *Ja. Sm.*; **kon-sin'er**, *Wb. Crabb.*] *n.* (*Law*) one who consigns.
Con'sim'i-lar, *a.* having a common resemblance.
Con'sim'i-läde, *n.* joint resemblance.
Con'sist, *v. n.* to subsist; to be composed.
Con'sist'ence, { *n.* state of being consistent;
Con'sist'en-cy, { fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congru
Con'sist'ent, *a.* conformable; accordant. [ly
Con'sist'ent-ly, *ad.* in agreement; agreeably.
Con'sis-tö-ri-al, *a.* relating to a consistory.
Con'sis-to-ry, or **Con'sis-to-ry**, [**kön'sis-tür-q**, &
W. P. J. F. Ja.; **kon-sis-to-ry**, *E. K. Sm. R*
Wb.] *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly.
Con'sol'ci-ate, (**kon-söl'she-ät**) *n.* an associate.
Con'sol'ci-ate, (**kon-söl'she-ät**) *v. a.* to associate.
Con'sol'ci-ate, *v. n.* to coalesce; to associate.
Con'sol-ci-a'tion, (**kon-söl'she-ä-shun**) *n.* alliance;
 union; association; an ecclesiastical body.
Con'sol'g-ble, *a.* that may be consoled.
Con'solä'tion, *n.* comfort; alleviation; solace.
Con'sol'g-to-ry, [**kon-söl'g-tür-q**, *W. J. E. F. Ja.*
Sm. Wb.; **kon-söl'g-tür-q**, *S. P.*] *a.* affording
 consolation; giving comfort.
Con'söl'e, *v. a.* to comfort; to cheer; to solace.
Con'söl'e, *n.* (*Arch.*) a bracket or shoulder-piece.
Con'söl'er, *n.* one who consoles or gives comfort
Con'söl'i-dant, *a.* tending to consolidate.
Con'söl'i-däte, *v. a.* to make solid; to harden.
Con'söl'i-däte, *v. n.* to grow firm or solid.
Con'söl'i-däte, *a.* formed into a solid mass.
Con'söl'i-dä'tion, *n.* act of consolidating.
Con'söl'i-dä'tive, *a.* that consolidates.
Con'söl'g, or **Con'söl'g**, [**kon-söl'z**, *Sm.*; **kön'söl'z**,
K.] *n.* pl. a sort of transferable stocks.
Con'so-nance, { *n.* accord of sound; harmony;
Con'so-nan-cy, { agreement; concord.
Con'so-nant, *a.* agreeable; consistent; agreeing
Con'so-nant, *n.* a letter not sounded by itself.
Con'so-nant'ial, *a.* relating to a consonant.
Con'so-nant-ly, *ad.* consistently; agreeably.
Con'so-nant-ness, *n.* consistency.
Con'so-noüs, *a.* agreeing in sound.
Con'sö-pi-äte, *v. a.* to fall asleep.
Con'sört, *n.* a companion; a wife or husband.
Con'sört, *v. n.* to associate with.
Con'sört, *v. a.* to join; to mix; to marry.
Con'sört'g-ble, *a.* suitable; fit. [*K.*]
Con'sört-ship, *n.* fellowship; partnership.
Con'spic'u-ous, *a.* obvious to the sight; eminent.
Con'spic'u-ous-ly, *ad.* eminently; remarkably.
Con'spic'u-ous-ness, *n.* eminence; celebrity.
Con'spir'a-cy, *n.* a combination for an ill design.
Con'spir-ant, *a.* conspiring; plotting.
Con'spi-rä'tion, *n.* an agreement of many.
Con'spir'a'tor, *n.* a man engaged in a plot.
Con'spire, *v. n.* to concert a crime; to plot.
Con'spir'er, *n.* one who conspires; a conspirator.
Con'sta-ble, (**kün'stä-bl**) *n.* a peace officer.
Con'stä-ble-ship, *n.* the office of a constable.
Con'stä-ble-wick, *n.* the district of a constable.
Con'stan-cy, *n.* firmness of mind; stability.
Con'stant, *a.* firm; fixed; perpetual; patient
 unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
Con'stant-ly, *ad.* perpetually; patiently; firmly
Con'stäl-läte, *v. a.* to decorate with stars. [*K.*]
Con'stäl-lä'tion, *n.* a cluster of fixed stars.
Con'ster-na'tion, *n.* astonishment; surprise.
Con'sti-päte, *v. a.* to thicken; to make costive.
Con'sti-pä'tion, *n.* condensation; costiveness.
Con'stit'u-ent, *n.* a body of constituents.
Con'stit'u-ent, *a.* elementary; constituting.
Con'stit'u-ent, *n.* one who deposes; an elector.
Con'sti-tüte, *v. a.* to make; to form; to compose
 to depute; to appoint.
Con'sti-tüt'er, *n.* one who constitutes.
Con'sti-tüt'ion, *n.* the frame of body or mind; the
 laws of a state; form of government.
Con'sti-tüt'ion-al, *a.* consistent with the consti-
 tution; fundamental; legal.

Côn-si-ti-ti-ôn-al-ist, } *n.* a framer of, or an ad-
Côn-si-ti-ti-ôn-ist, } herent to, a constitution.
Côn-si-ti-ti-ôn-al-ty, *n.* agreement or accord-
 ance with the constitution.

Côn-si-ti-ti-ôn-al-ly, *ad.* agreeably to, or in ac-
 cordance with, the constitution.

Côn-si-ti-ti-ve, *a.* that constitutes; elemental.

Côn-strain, *v. a.* to compel; to force; to press.

Côn-strain-a-ble, *a.* liable to constraint.

Côn-strain'er, *n.* one who constrains.

Côn-straint, *n.* compulsion; confinement.

Côn-strain'tive, *a.* compelling; constraining.

Côn-strict, *v. a.* to bind; to contract.

Côn-strict'i-ôn, *n.* contraction; compression.

Côn-strict'or, *n.* he or that which contracts.

Côn-string'e, *v. a.* to compress; to contract.

Côn-strin'gent, *a.* binding or compressing.

Côn-struct, *v. a.* to build; to form; to make.

Côn-struct'er, *n.* one who forms or makes.

Côn-struct'i-ôn, *n.* act of building; fabrication;
 form; meaning; interpretation; syntax.

Côn-struct'i-ôn-al, *a.* respecting the opening.

Côn-struct'i-ôn-ist, *n.* an adherent to construction.

Côn-struct'i-ve, *a.* formed by construction.

Côn-struct'i-ve-ly, *ad.* by way of construction.

Côn-struct'i-ve-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) the faculty of
 constructing, or a genius for architecture.

Côn-struct'ure, (*kôn-strûkt'yur*) *n.* a structure.

Côn-strû, (*kôn'strû*, *P. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; *kôn'strû*,
K. Sm.; *kôn'stur*, *S. E.*; *kôn'strû* or *kôn'stur*,
W.) *v. a.* to interpret; to translate; to explain.

Côn-stu-prate, *v. a.* to violate; to debauch.

Côn-stu-pra'ti-ôn, *n.* violation; defilement.

Côn-syb-est, *v. n.* to exist together.

Côn-syb-stân'ti-al, *a.* being of the same nature.

Côn-syb-stân'ti-al-ist, (*kôn-syb-stân'shêl-ist*) *n.*
 one who believes in consubstantiation.

Côn-syb-stân-ti-âl'i-ty, (*kôn-syb-stân-shê-âl'ô-te*)
n. participation of the same substance.

Côn-syb-stân'ti-ate, (*kôn-syb-stân-shê-ât*) *v. a.* to
 unite in one common substance or nature.

Côn-syb-stân-ti-â'ti-ôn, (*kôn-syb-stân-shê-â'shôn*)
n. the union of the body and blood of Christ
 with the sacramental elements.

Côn-syl, *n.* a Roman magistrate:—an officer
 commissioned in foreign parts to protect the
 commerce of his country.

***Côn-syl-lar**, (*kôn'shu-lar*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kôn'syl-*
lar, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* relating to a consul.

***Côn-syl-late**, *n.* the state or office of consul.

Côn-syl-ship, *n.* the office of consul; consulate.

Côn-sult, *v. n.* to take counsel together. [*plan*.]

Côn-sult', *v. a.* to ask advice of; to regard; to

Côn-sult, (*kôn'sult*, *F. Ja.*; *kôn-sult'*, *S. Wb.*;
kôn'sult or *kôn-sult'*, *W. P.*) *n.* act of consult-
 ing:—a council.

Côn-syl-tâ'ti-ôn, *n.* act of consulting; deliberation.

Côn-sult'er, *n.* one who consults.

Côn-süm-a-ble, *a.* that may be consumed.

Côn-sûme, *v. a.* to waste; to spend; to destroy.

***Côn-sûme'**, *v. n.* to waste away.

Côn-sûm'er, *n.* one who consumes.

Côn-sûm'mate, (*kôn-sûm-mât*, *W. F. F. Ja. Sm.*
R.; *kôn-sûm'met*, *S. J.*; *kôn'sûm-mât*, *K.*
Wb.) *v. a.* to complete; to perfect; to finish.
 See *ConTEMPLATE*.

Côn-sûm'mate, *a.* complete; perfect; finished.

Côn-sûm'mate-ly, *ad.* perfectly; completely.

Côn-sûm-mâ'ti-ôn, *n.* completion; perfection.

***Côn-sûmp'ti-ôn**, (*kôn-sûn'shûn*) *n.* act of con-
 suming; a wasting or pulmonary disease.

Côn-sûmp'tive, *a.* destructive; wasting.

***Côn-sûmp'tive-ly**, *ad.* in a consumptive way.

***Côn-sûmp'tive-ness**, *n.* a consumptive state.

Côn-tact, *n.* touch; juncture; close union.

†**Côn-tâ'ti-ôn**, *n.* the act of touching.

Côn-tâ'gi-ôn, (*kôn-tâ'jun*) *n.* propagation of dis-
 ease by contact; infection; pestilence.

Côn-tâ'gi-ous, (*kôn-tâ'jus*) *a.* communicated by
 contact, as a disease; infectious.

Côn-tâ'gi-ous-ness, *n.* quality of being contagious.

Côn-tâin, *v. a.* to hold; to comprise; to restrain.

Côn-tâin', *v. n.* to live in continence.

Côn-tâin-a-ble, *a.* that may be contained. [*rupt*.]

Côn-tâin'i-nâte, *v. a.* to defile; to pollute; to cor-
 rupt.

Côn-tâin'i-nâte, *a.* polluted; contaminated.

Côn-tâin'i-nâ'ti-ôn, *n.* pollution; defilement.

Côn-têm'n', (*kôn-têm'*) *v. a.* to despise; to slight.

Côn-têm'n'er, *n.* one who contemns; a scorner.

Côn-têm'per, *v. a.* to moderate; to temper.

Côn-têm'per-a-mënt, *n.* temperance.

Côn-têm'per-âte, *v. a.* to moderate; to temper.

Côn-têm'per-â'ti-ôn, *n.* act of moderating.

***Côn-têm-plâte**, (*kôn-têm-plâ*, *S. W. P. J. F. F.*
W. Sm.; *kôn'tem-plât*, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to consider
 attentively; to study; to meditate. *CON* The
 words *compensate*, *confiscate*, *constellate*, *commu-*
mate, *demonstrate*, *despise*, *exaggerate*, and *ex-*
temperate, are often pronounced, in this country,
 with the accent on the first syllable; yet the
 English orthoëpists, with little variation, place
 the accent on the second syllable.

***Côn-têm-plâte**, *v. n.* to muse; to meditate.

Côn-têm-plâ'ti-ôn, *n.* act of contemplating; med-
 itation; studious thought.

Côn-têm-plâ'tive, *a.* thoughtful; meditative.

Côn-têm-plâ'tive-ly, *ad.* thoughtfully.

Côn-têm-plâ'tur, (*kôn-tâm-plâ'tur*, *S. W. P. J.*
F. Ja.; *kôn'tem-plâ'tur*, *E. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* one
 who contemplates.

Côn-têm-po-râ-ne-ous, *a.* living or existing at the
 same time; contemporary.

Côn-têm-po-râ-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* at the same time.

Côn-têm-po-râ-ri-ness, *n.* state of being contem-
 porary; existence at the same time.

Côn-têm-po-râ-ry, *a.* living or existing at the
 same time; contemporaneous.

Côn-têm-po-râ-ry, *n.* one who lives at the same
 time with another.

Côn-têmpt', (*kôn-têm't'*) *n.* act of despising;
 scorn; disdain; disgrace; vileness.

Côn-têmpt'i-ble, *a.* worthy of contempt; vile.

Côn-têmpt'i-ble-ness, *n.* vileness; baseness.

Côn-têmpt'i-bly, *ad.* despicably; basely.

Côn-têmpt'y-ous, *a.* scornful; apt to despise.

Côn-têmpt'y-ous-ly, *ad.* in a scornful manner.

Côn-têmpt'y-ous-ness, *n.* disposition to contempt.

Côn-tënd', *v. n.* to strive; to struggle; to vie.

Côn-tënd'er, *n.* one who contends.

Côn-tënt', *a.* satisfied; contented; quiet; easy.

Côn-tënt', *v. a.* to satisfy; to please; to gratify.

Côn-tënt', *n.* satisfaction; rest; capacity.

Côn-tënt'ed, *p. a.* satisfied; easy; content.

Côn-tënt'ed-ly, *ad.* in a quiet or easy manner.

Côn-tënt'ed-ness, *n.* state of being contented.

Côn-tên'ti-ôn, *n.* strife; debate; contest; seal.

Côn-tên'ti-ous, (*kôn-tên'shûs*) *a.* quarrelsome.

Côn-tên'ti-ous-ly, *ad.* perversely; quarrelsomely.

Côn-tên'ti-ous-ness, *n.* proneness to contest.

Côn-tên'tment, *n.* acquiescence; gratification.

Côn-tên'ts, or **Côn'tents**, (114) [*kôn-tên'ts*, *S. P.*
J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *kôn-tên'ts* or *kôn'tên'ts*,
W.; *kôn'tên'ts*, *Wb.*] *n. pl.* the heads of a
 book; index; that which is contained in any
 thing.

Côn-tên't-mi-nâ-ble, *a.* capable of the same bound

they were constituted a peculiar class

To be constrained to duties

they are contemporaneous with one another
contemporaneous with the wars.

To be constituted into absolute wisdom
Instead of consulting upon it. I consult you
about it
To a consultation with their cook about
dinner.

~~It is contained in~~ He consulted the man

He was contemporary with him — both of them contem-
It came in contact and collision with contemporary with the apostles.

His contempt for
contemporary with the wars
is contained in

I contend that it is

He contends for its utility. — to contend against.

They have been content to give. — content with

We shall content ourselves with glancing at

They are content that an answer has been given.

I was not contented to make such a book.

is contented with (adjective) ignorance — must

be contented if they find it — then

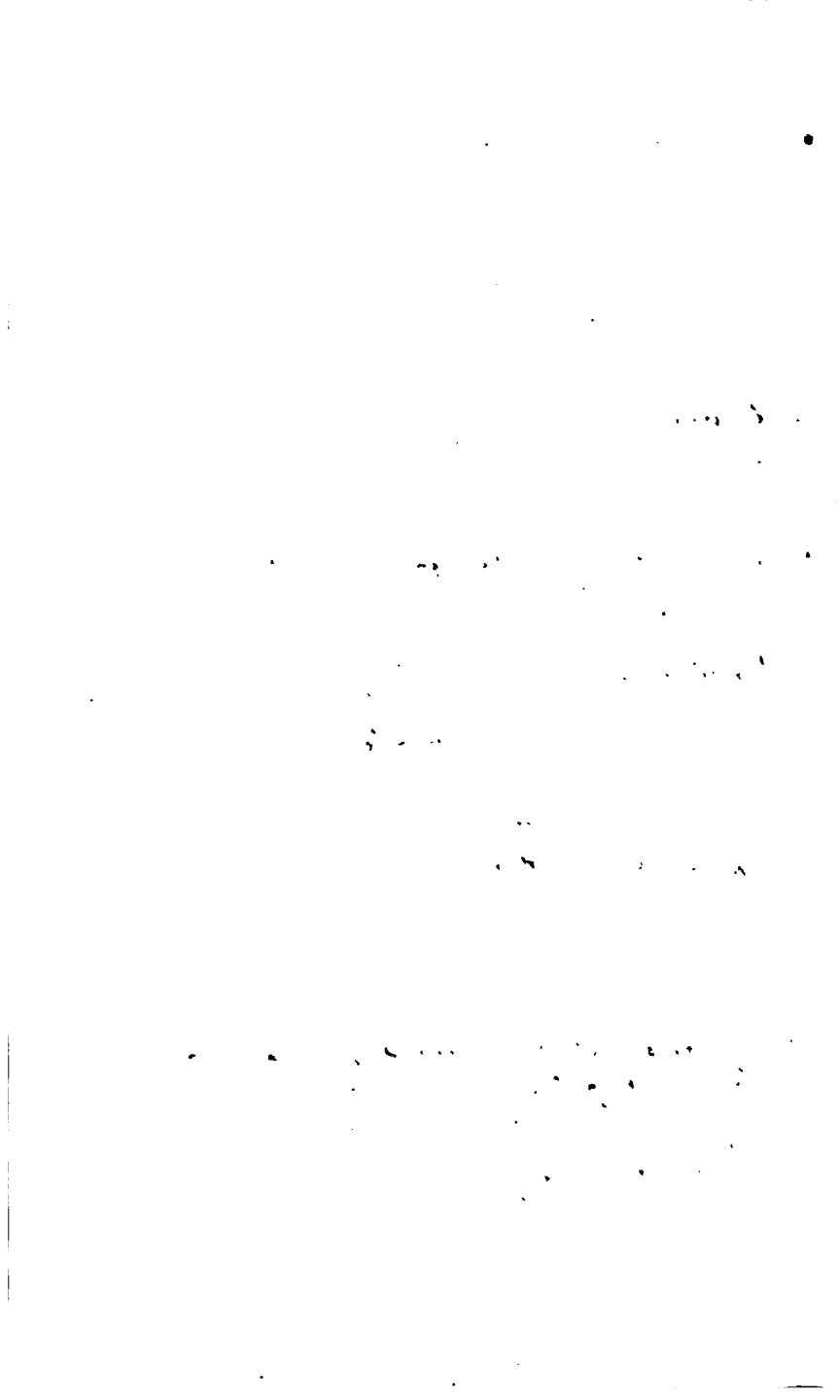
contented which should tell the difference

their whole contents.

he ought to be content if a work be

found in some instances, not unprofitable.

He made him consul for the second
time, to Siberia.



their contacts with each other

Whom he contracted in
marriage. & the union
contiguous to each

They continued to be formidable.

In contradiction to him — It is a con-
tradiction in terms to say that it is
contradictory to

In contradistinction to the — from

There is providence to the contrary — the
contrary of all this is true.
In contrast with — by means of some
contrast between corresponding words — they
stand in contrast to themselves.

I contrast it with the other

The laws which himself has con-
tributed to enact. — all contribute to
build the temple. — It contributes to
the house.

He avoided any direct controversy with
his opponent.

Côn-tư-mi-nh, *a.* having the same bounds.
Côn-tư-mi-nh, *a.* having the same bounds; bordering upon; touching.
Côn-tư, *v. a.* to dispute; to debate; to litigate.
Côn-tư, *v. a.* to strive; to contend; to vie.
Côn-tư, *n.* a dispute; a debate; a quarrel.
Côn-tư-b-ble, *a.* disputable; controvertible.
Côn-tư-b-ble-nh, *n.* possibility of contest.
Côn-tư-t-ty, *n.* act of contesting; debate.
Côn-tư, *n.* the series of a discourse; chapter.
Côn-tư-ph, (*kôn-tư*-ph) *n.* the composition of parts; texture; system.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* a frame of beams; a story.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* actual contact; a touching.
Côn-tư-o-ly, *a.* meeting so as to touch; close.
Côn-tư-o-ly, *ad.* in a manner to touch.
Côn-tư-o-ly-nh, *n.* close connection.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* restraint; self-command; forbearance of pleasure; chastity; temperance; moderation.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *a.* chaste; abstemious; restrained.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* a great extent of land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *a.* relating to a continent.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *ad.* in a continent manner.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* the quality of being continuous.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* gent; casually; accident.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *a.* happening by chance; casual.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* chance; proportion; a quota.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *ad.* accidentally; casually.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *a.* incessant; uninterrupted.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *ad.* without interruption.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* permanence.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* duration; permanence; abode.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* a. to join closely together. [R.]
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *a.* unbroken; uninterrupted.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* uninterrupted succession.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* that which continues.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, *n.* one who continues.
Côn-tư-n-ty-nh, (*kôn-tư*-n-ty) *v. n.* to remain in the same state or place; to last; to persevere.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *v. a.* to protract; to extend; to re-
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* one who continues. [pen.]
Côn-tư-n-ty, *n.* uninterrupted connection.
Côn-tư-n-ty, *a.* closely joined; connected.
Côn-tư, *v. a.* to twist; to writhe.
Côn-tư, *n.* state of being twisted; twist.
Côn-tư, (*kôn-tư*) *n.* [Fr.] outline of a figure.
Côn-tư, a Latin preposition which signifies against; — used in composition, as a prefix.
Côn-tư-b-nd, *a.* prohibited; illegal; unlawful.
Côn-tư-b-nd, *n.* illegal traffic in time of war.
Côn-tư-b-nd-jt, *n.* one who traffics illegally.
Côn-tư-b-nd-jt, (*kôn-tư*-b-nd-jt) [L.] against good manners or morals.
Côn-tư, *v. a.* to lessen; to draw together; to bargain for; to hetroth; to abridge; to get.
Côn-tư, *v. a.* to shrink up; to bargain.
Côn-tư, *n.* a covenant; a bargain; a compact.
Côn-tư-ed-ly, *ad.* in a contracted manner.
Côn-tư-ed-nh, *n.* state of being contracted.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* state of being contractible.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *a.* capable of contraction.
Côn-tư-b-ly-nh, *n.* contractibility.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *a.* having power of contraction.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* quality of contracting.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *n.* shrinking; shortening.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *n.* one who contracts.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *n.* a dance; a country-dance.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *v. a.* to oppose verbally; to deny.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *v. n.* one who contradicts.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
Côn-tư-b-ly, *a.* contradicting; contradictory.

Côn-tư-b-ly, *ad.* by contradiction.
Côn-tư-b-ly-nh, *n.* entire opposition.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* opposite to; contrary.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a contrary proposition.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* having opposite qualities.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* opposite in qualities.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* a peculiar symptom.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to point out some peculiar symptom, or method of cure.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a peculiar indication.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* an outgrowth of a city.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* reaction; resistance. [R.]
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* opposite position.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n. pl.* (Logic) propositions which destroy each other.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *ad.* in a contrary manner.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* contrariety.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *ad.* conversely; oppositely.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* opposite; inconsistent; adverse.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a thing or proposition that is contrary. — On the contrary, on the other side.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* an exhibition of differences.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to place or exhibit in opposition; to show the differences of.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*Mus.*) counterpoint.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder sallies from a garrison.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to oppose; to baffle; hinder.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* opposition; obstruction.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a turning against.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to give to a common stock.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. n.* to bear a part; to be helpful.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* act of contributing; a levy.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* tending to contribute.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* one who contributes.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* contributing to; helping.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n.* heaviness of heart. Bacon.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *a.* grieved or broken-hearted for sin; humble; penitent.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *ad.* in a penitent manner.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* contrition.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n.* penitence; deep sorrow for sin; repentance.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* possible to be planned.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* scheme; device; plan; plot.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to plan out; to devise; to invent.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. n.* to form or design; to manage.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* an inventor; a schemer.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* check; restraint; command.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to govern; to restrain; to check.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* that may be controlled.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* one who controls or directs.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* the office of a controller.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* superintendence; control.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* relating to controversy.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *n.* a disputant; controvertor.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a dispute; debate; quarrel.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *v. a.* to debate; to dispute.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* a disputant.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* that may be controverted.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, (*kôn-tư*-b-ly-ty) *a.* obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; disobedient.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* obstinacy; contumacy.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *n.* obstinacy; perverseness.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *a.* reproachful; rude; insolent.
Côn-tư-b-ly-ty, *ad.* reproachfully; rudely.

Côn-tu-mă-lj-oă-s-nēs, *n.* rudeness; contumely.
Côn-tu-mă-ly, *n.* rudeness; insolence; reproach.
Côn-tu-gē, *v. a.* to beat together; to bruise.
Côn-tū-gi-n, (*kôn-tū'zhi-n*) *n.* a beating; bruise.
Cô-nūn'drum, *n.* a sort of riddle; a quibble.
Côn'y-sānce, *n.* (*Law*) cognizance; knowledge.
Côn'y-sānt, *a.* cognizant, knowing.
Côn-vă-lēsce', *v. n.* to recover health.
Côn-vă-lēs'cence, *n.* recovery of health.
Côn-vă-lēs'cent, *a.* recovering health.
Côn-vă-ble, *a.* that may be converted.
Côn-vēne', *v. n.* to come together; to assemble.
Côn-vēne', *v. a.* to call together; to assemble.
Côn-vēn'er, *n.* one who convenes.
Côn-vēn'ience, *n.* fitness; propriety; ease;
Côn-vēn'ien-cy, *n.* accommodation.
Côn-vēn'ient, (*kôn-vē'njēnt*, *S. E. F. K.*; *kôn-vē'njēnt*, *W. P. J. Ja.*) *a.* fit; suitable; commodious; adapted to use.
Côn-vēn'ient-ly, *ad.* commodiously; fitly.
Côn'vent, *n.* a body of monks or nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.
Côn-vēn'ti-clē, (*kôn-vēn'tē-kl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *kôn'ven'tikl*, &) *n.* an assembly for schismatical worship; a meeting.
Côn-vēn'ti-cler, *n.* a frequenter of conventicles.
Côn-vēn'tion, *n.* an assembly; a contract.
Côn-vēn'tion-al, *a.* stipulated; agreed on.
Côn-vēn'tion-ā-ry, *a.* acting upon contract.
Côn-vēn'tion-ist, *n.* one who makes a contract.
Côn-vēn'ty-al, *a.* belonging to a convent.
Côn-vērgē, *v. n.* to tend to one point or object.
Côn-vērgence, *n.* act of converging.
Côn-vērgent, *a.* tending to one point from different places.
Côn-vērg'ing, *a.* ferent places.
Côn-vēr'sā-ble, *a.* inclined to converse; social.
Côn-vēr'sā-ble-nēs, *n.* sociability.
Côn-vēr'sā-bly, *ad.* in a conversable manner.
Côn'ver'sant, (*kôn'ver'sant*, *E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kôn'ver'sant* or *kôn-vēr'sant*, *S. W. J. F.*; *kôn-vēr'sant*, *P. K.*) *a.* acquainted with; versed in; connected with; familiar.
Côn-ver'sā'tion, *n.* familiar discourse; talk.
Côn-ver'sā'tion-al, *a.* relating to conversation.
Côn-vēr'sā-tive, *a.* relating to conversation. [*R.* *Conversations*, (*kôn-ver'sāt-zə-ō-nē*) *n.* [*It.* *conversazione*; a meeting of company.
Côn-vēr'sē, *v. n.* to associate; to discourse.
Côn-vēr'sē, *n.* conversation; acquaintance: — an opposite, reciprocal proposition.
Côn-vēr'sē, *a.* reciprocally opposite; contrary.
Côn-vēr'sē-ly, or **Côn-vēr'sē-ly**, *ad.* by change of order or place.
Côn-vēr'sion, *n.* act of converting; state of being converted; change from a bad to a holy life, or from one religion to another.
Côn-vēr't, *v. a.* to change from one thing, or from one religion, to another; to turn; to apply to.
Côn-vēr't, *n.* a person who is converted.
Côn-vēr't'er, *n.* one who makes converts.
Côn-vēr'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being convertible.
Côn-vēr'ti-ble, *a.* susceptible of change.
Côn-vēr'ti-bly, *ad.* reciprocally; by interchange.
Côn-vēx, *a.* spherical; opposed to *concave*.
Côn-vēx, *n.* a convex or spherical body.
Côn-vēxed', (*kôn-vēket'*) *p. a.* formed convex.
Côn-vēx'ed-ly, *ad.* in a convex form.
Côn-vēx'i-ty, *n.* a spherical form; rotundity.
Côn-vēx-ly, or **Côn-vēx'ly**, *ad.* in a convex form.
Côn-vēx'nēs, *n.* state of being convex.
Côn-vēx'q-côn'cāve, *a.* convex on one side and concave on the other.
Côn-vēx'q-côn'vēx, *a.* convex on both sides.

Côn vey', (*kôn-vă'*) *v. a.* to carry, to transfer.
Côn-voy'ance, (*kôn-vă'ans*) *n.* act or means of conveying; a deed for transferring property.
Côn-vey'ān-cēr, (*kôn-vă'ān-sēr*) *n.* a lawyer who draws writings for transferring property.
Côn-vey'ān-cing, (*kôn-vă'āns-ing*) *n.* the business of a conveyancer.
Côn-vey'er, (*kôn-vă'er*) *n.* one who conveys.
Côn-vi-cin'ty, *n.* neighborhood.
Côn-vict', *v. a.* to prove guilty; to detect.
Côn'vict, *n.* one legally proved guilty; a felon.
Côn-vic'tion, *n.* detection of guilt; confutation.
Côn-vic'tive, *a.* tending to convict or convince.
Côn-vince', *v. a.* to make one sensible of a thing by proof; to satisfy; to persuade.
Côn-vince'ment, *n.* conviction. *Milton. [R.]*
Côn-vin'cer, *n.* he or that which convinces.
Côn-vin'cible, *a.* capable of conviction.
Côn-vin'cing-ly, *ad.* in a convincing manner.
Côn-vin'cing-nēs, *n.* power of convincing.
Côn-viv'ial, or **Côn-viv'i'al**, (*kôn-viv'yal*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; *kôn-viv'q-al*, *P. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* inclined to festivity; festive; social; gay; jovial.
Côn-viv-i-āl'i-ty, *n.* convivial disposition.
Côn-vō-cāte, *v. a.* to call together; to convvoke.
Côn-vō-cā'tion, *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly.
Côn-vō-ke', *v. a.* to call together; to assemble.
Côn-vō-lūt-ed, *p. a.* twisted; rolled upon itself.
Côn-vō-lūt-ion, *n.* a rolling together.
Côn-volve', (*kôn-vōlv'*) *v. a.* to roll together.
Côn-vōlv'us-lā, *n.* [*L.*] (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Côn-vōy', *v. a.* to accompany for defence.
Côn-vōy', *n.* an attendance for defence; defence.
Côn-vūl-se, *v. a.* to shake; to disturb; to agitate.
Côn-vūl'sion, *n.* state of being convulsed; tumult; contraction of the fibres and muscles.
Côn-vūl'sive, *a.* producing convulsion.
Côn-vūl'sive-ly, *ad.* in a convulsive manner.
Côn'y, or **Cō'ny**, (*kūn'e*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *kō'nē*, *Wb.*; *kō'nē* or *kū'nē*, *Sm.*) *n.* a rabbit.
Cōn'y-bū'r'row, *n.* a rabbit's hole.
Cōō, *v. n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon.
Cōō'ing, *n.* the note or invitation of the dove.
***Cook**, (*kūk*, 51) (*kūk*, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares*; *kāk*, *S. W. E. Ja.*) *n.* one who dresses victuals.
***Cook**, (*kūk*) *v. a.* to dress or prepare victuals.
***Cook'er-y**, (*kūk'er-ē*) *n.* art of cooking.
***Cook'-maid**, (*kāk'-māid*) *n.* a maid that cooks.
***Cook'y**, (*kūk'ē*) *n.* a sweet cake.
Cōōl, *a.* somewhat cold; not ardent or warm.
Cōōl, *n.* a moderate state of cold.
Cōōl, *v. a.* to make cool; to quiet passion.
Cōōl, *v. n.* to lose heat or warmth.
Cōōl'er, *n.* he or that which cools; a vessel.
Cōōl'ish, *a.* somewhat cool.
Cōōl'ly, *ad.* with coolness; without heat.
Cōōl'nēs, *n.* gentle cold; want of affection.
Cōō'ly, *n.* (*India*) a porter, carrier, or laborer.
Cōōm, *n.* soot collected over an oven's mouth.
Cōōmb, (*kōm*) *n.* a corn measure of 4 bushels.
Cōōp, *n.* a barrel; a cage; a pen for animals.
Cōōp, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine; to cage.
Cōōp-ēē', or **Cōōny**, [*coupeé*, *Fr.*] a motion in dancing.
Cōōp'er, (*kōp'er*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *kūp'er*, *Wb.*) *n.* one who makes barrels, &c.
Cōōp'er-age, *n.* the work or pay of a cooper.
Cōōp'er-āte, *v. n.* to labor jointly for the same end; to work together.
Cōōp'er-ā'tion, *n.* joint operation; concurrence.
Cōōp'er-ā-tive, *a.* promoting the same end.
Cōōp'er-ā-tor, *n.* a joint operator.
Cōōr'di-nāte, *a.* holding the same rank.

Ā, ā, I, ē, ō, ū, y, long; **ä, ä, I, ē, ū, y**, short; **ē, ē, i, o, u, y**, obscure.—**fāre, fār, fāst, fāl**; **hēir, hēr**.

Attribute
It is a word convertible with quality

To be conversant with a about come
in his conversation with them

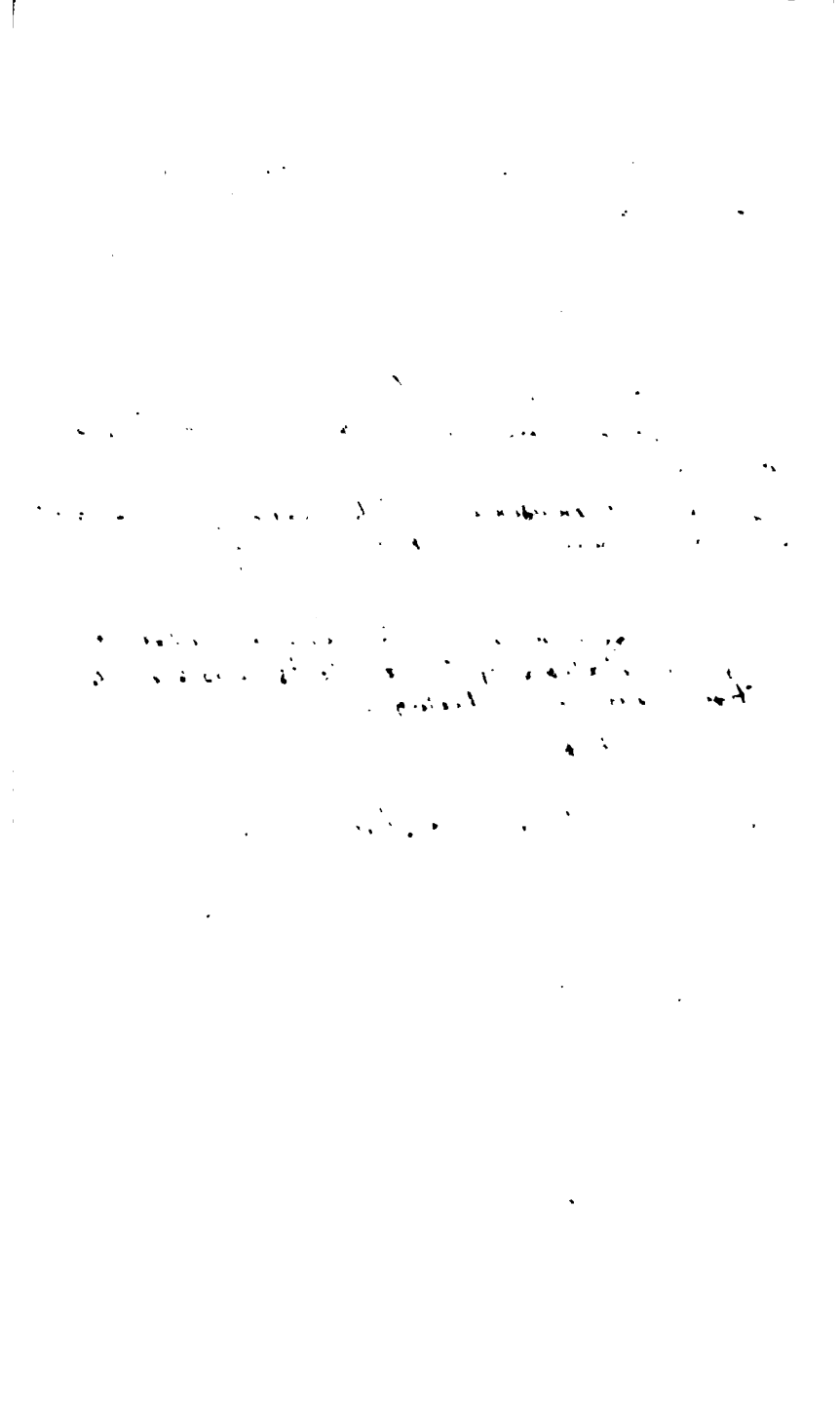
The conversion of sugar of lead into al-
cohol. — his conversion to Christianity.
to convert to Judaism.

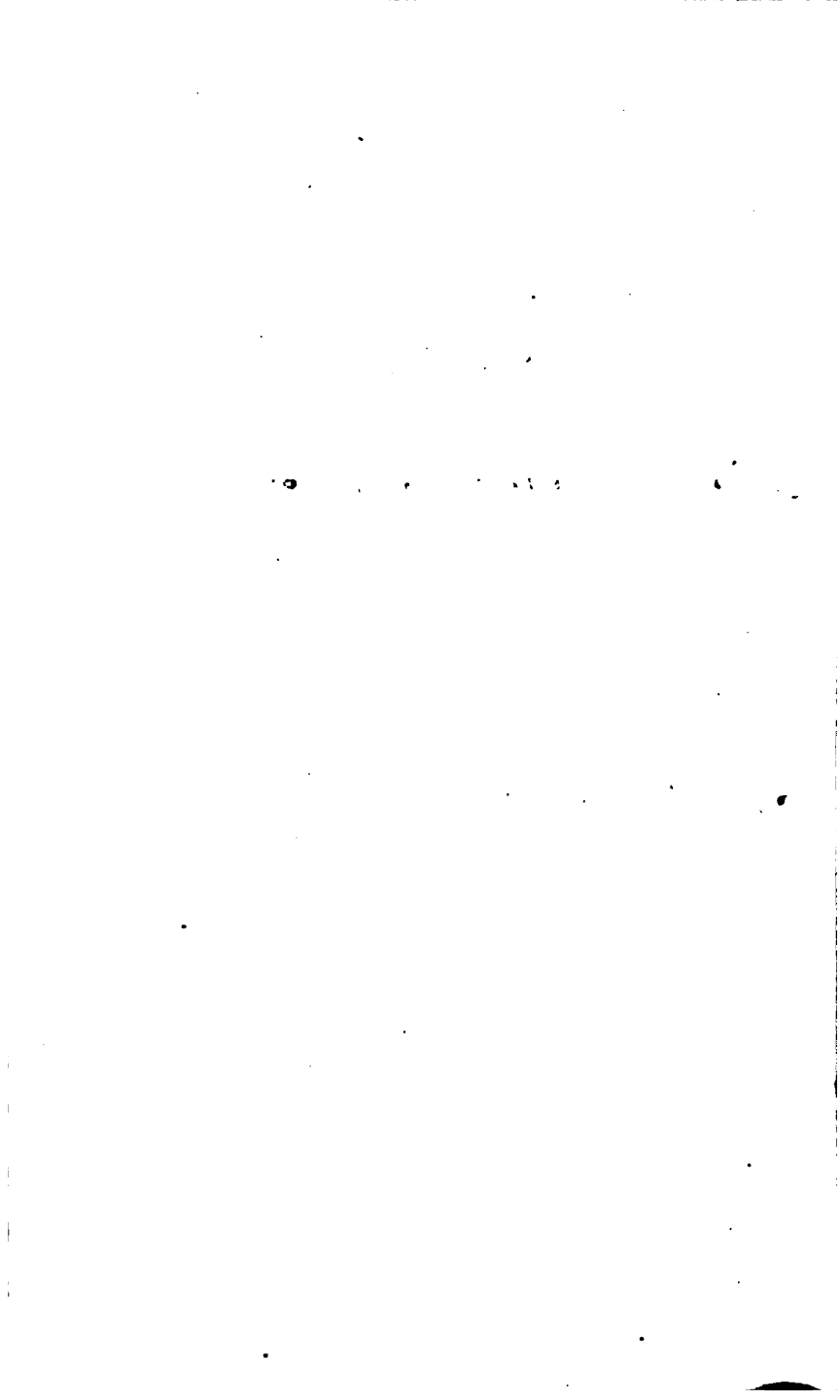
to convert ambivalence into labor. — convert
ed from a heathen philosopher to a zealous
Christian — to c. every military operation with a
stratagem.

To convey truth to them
being convinced by his manner that the
best imitation of the ancients was to write
from our own feelings. — it convinces us of the
contrary.
to convict them of want of truth
the conviction that they differed

I have got a cool hundred.

to .





Coriander, κορίανδρον, κορίανδρον.

copy. a servile copying the one
from the other.

Coquet, διαδρύπτεσθαι, ἐνδιαθρ-

Cōr-ō-nā'tion, *n.* act or ceremony of crowning.
Cōr-ō-nēr, *n.* an officer whose duty it is to inquire how any casual or violent death was occasioned.

Cōr-ō-nēt, *n.* a crown worn by the nobility.
Cōr-pō-rāl, *n.* the lowest officer of the infantry.
Cōr-pō-rāl, *a.* relating to the body; material.
Cōr-pō-rā'lē, *n.* [L.] a communion-cloth.
Cōr-pō-rāl'i-ty, *n.* the state of being embodied.
Cōr-pō-rāl-ly, *ad.* bodily; in the body.
Cōr-pō-rātē, *a.* united in a body; incorporated.
Cōr-pō-rātē-ly, *ad.* in a corporate capacity.
Cōr-pō-rātē-nēss, *n.* state of a body corporate.
Cōr-pō-rā'tion, *n.* an incorporated body authorized by law to act as a single person.
Cōr-pō-rā'tor, *n.* a member of a corporation.
Cōr-pō-rē-al, *a.* having a body; not spiritual.
Cōr-pō-rē-al-ist, *n.* a materialist.
Cōr-pō-rē-al'i-ty, *n.* state of being corporeal.
Cōr-pō-rē-al-ly, *ad.* in a bodily manner.
Cōr-pō-rē'i-ty, *n.* materiality.
Cōr-pō-sant, *n.* [*corpo santo*, It.] a volatile meteor; ignis fatuus.

Corps, (*kōr*) *n.* [Fr.] pl. *corps*, (*kōr*) a body of forces or troops.

Corps diplomatique, (*kōr'dīp-lō-mā-tēk'*) *n.* [Fr.] a diplomatic body.

Corps, (*kōrps*, & *W. P. J. E. F.*; *kōrps* or *kōrs*, *Ja.*) *n.* a dead body; a carcass; a corpse.

Cōr-pu-lēnce, *n.* state of being corpulent; fat.
Cōr-pu-lēncy, *n.* ness; fleshiness.

Cōr-pu-lēt, *a.* fleshy; fat; stout; lusty; bulky.
Cōr-pūs-cle, (*kōr'pūs-cl*) *n.* a minute particle.

Cōr-pūs-cu-lar, *a.* relating to or comprising.
Cōr-pūs-cu-lā'rī-an, *a.* Ing corpuscles or bodies.

Cōr-rā-dī-sā'tion, *n.* a conjunction of rays.
Cōr-rēct', *v. a.* to free from faults or errors; to amend; to rectify; to punish.

Cōr-rēct', *a.* free from faults; right; accurate.
Cōr-rēc'tion, *n.* act of correcting; punishment; discipline; amendment; reprehension.

Cōr-rēc'tion-āl, *a.* tending to correct.
Cōr-rēc'tive, *a.* having the power to correct.

Cōr-rēc'tive, *n.* that which corrects.
Cōr-rēc'tly, *ad.* accurately; without faults.

Cōr-rēc't'nēss, *n.* state of being correct.
Cōr-rēc't'or, *n.* he or that which corrects.

Cōr-rē's'i-dōr, *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish magistrate.
Cōr-rē-lātē, *v. n.* to have a reciprocal relation.

Cōr-rē-lātē, *n.* a correlative. *South.*
Cōr-rē-lā'tive, *a.* having a reciprocal relation.

Cōr-rē-lā'tive, *n.* he or that which stands in a reciprocal relation, as a father and son.

Cōr-rē-lā'tive-nēss, *n.* state of being correlative.
Cōr-rē-spōnd', *v. n.* to suit; to answer; to agree; to keep up the interchange of letters.

Cōr-rē-spōnd'ēnce, *n.* relation; reciprocal adaptation; epistolary intercourse.

Cōr-rē-spōnd'ent, *a.* suitable; adapted; fit.
Cōr-rē-spōnd'ent, *n.* one who corresponds.

Cōr-rē-spōnd'ent-ly, *ad.* in a suitable manner.
Cōr-rē-spōnd'ing, *p. a.* agreeing to; suiting.

Cōr-rē-spōn'sive, *a.* answerable.
Cōr-rī-dōr, *n.* [Fr.] a gallery; a covert way.

Cōr-rī-ḡēn'dq, *n. pl.* [L.] things to be corrected.
Cōr-rī-ḡē-ble, *a.* capable of being corrected.

Cōr-rī-val, *n.* a rival; a competitor.
Cōr-rī-vā'tion, *n.* the uniting of waters.

Cōr-rōb'ō-rant, *a.* strengthening; confirming.
Cōr-rōb'ō-rātē, *v. a.* to confirm; to establish.

Cōr-rōb'ō-rā'tion, *n.* the act of confirming.
Cōr-rōb'ō-rā'tive, *n.* that which corroborates.

Cōr-rōb'ō-rā'tive, *a.* strengthening; confirming.

Cōr-rōde', *v. a.* to eat away; to consume.

Cōr-rō'dent, *a.* having the power of wasting.

Cōr-rō'dent, *n.* that which eats away.

Cōr-rō-dī-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being corrodible.

Cōr-rō-dī-ble, *a.* capable of being corroded.

Cōr-rō-sī-ble, *a.* corrodible. See *Corrodible*.

Cōr-rō-siōn, (*kōr-rō'zhiōn*) *n.* the act of corroding

or eating, or wearing away by degrees.

Cōr-rō-siye, *a.* consuming; wearing away.

Cōr-rō-siye, *n.* a corroding substance.

Cōr-rō-siye-ly, *ad.* in a corrosive manner.

Cōr-rō-siye-nēss, *n.* quality of being corrosive.

Cōr-rū-gant, *a.* contracting into wrinkles.

Cōr-rū-gātē, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up.

Cōr-rū-gātē, *n.* contracted; wrinkled.

Cōr-rū-gā'tion, *n.* contraction into wrinkles.

Cōr-rūpt', *v. a.* to infect; to defile; to bribe.

Cōr-rūpt', *v. n.* to become putrid or vitiated.

Cōr-rūpt', *n.* spoiled; tainted; putrid; vicious.

Cōr-rūpt'er, *n.* one who corrupts or vitiates.

Cōr-rūpt-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* possibility to be corrupted.

Cōr-rūpt-i-ble, *a.* susceptible of corruption.

Cōr-rūpt-i-ble-nēss, *n.* corruptibility.

Cōr-rūpt-i-ble, *ad.* so as to be corrupted.

Cōr-rūpt'ion, *n.* act of corrupting; state of being

corrupted; putrescence; pus; vice.

Cōr-rūpt'ive, *a.* having the quality of tainting.

Cōr-rūpt'ly, *ad.* with corruption; viciously.

Cōr-rūpt'nēss, *n.* corruption.

Cōr-sāir, (*kōr'sār*) *n.* [*corsaire*, Fr.] a pirate; a

piratical vessel, in the south of Europe.

Cōrse, or **Cōrse**, (*kōrs*, & *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *kōrs*, & *Sm. Wb.*) *n.* a dead body; a corpse.

Cōrse-lēt, *n.* a light armor for the body.

Cōr'set, *n.* [Fr.] an article of dress worn round

the body; bodice; stays. [*ants.*]

Cōr'tēge, (*kōr'tēzh*) *n.* [Fr.] a train of attend-

Cōr'tēg, *n. pl.* [Sp.] the legislative body of Spain.

Cōr'tēz, *n.* [L.] the outer bark; cover.

Cōr'ti-cāl, *a.* bark; belonging to the rind.

Cōr'ti-cāt-ed, *a.* resembling the bark of a tree.

Cōr'ti-cāl-form, *a.* having the form of bark.

Cōr'ti-cōē, *a.* full of bark; bark.

Cō-rūs-cant, *a.* glittering by flashes; flashing.

Cō-rūs-cātē, *v. n.* to glitter; to flash; to shine.

Cō-rūs-cā'tion, *n.* a quick vibration of light.

Cōr-vēllē, *n.* [Fr.] an advice-boat; a small vessel.

Cōr-vēt'tō, *n.* [*corvetta*, It.] the curvette.

Cōr-vine, *a.* relating to the crow or raven.

Cōr-vō-rant, *n.* a voracious bird; cormorant.

Cōr-ymb, *n.* a species of inflorescence.

Cō-rým-bi-āt-ed, *a.* having clusters of berries.

Cōr-ym-bif'er-ōus, *a.* bearing fruit in bunches.

Cōr-ym-bōē, *a.* relating to or like a corymb.

Cō-rým-bus, *n.* [L.] a bunch of berries; corymb.

Cōr-y-phē-us, *n.* [Gr.] the chief of a company.

Cō-sē-cant, *n.* the secant of an arc, which is the

complement of another to ninety degrees.

Cōs'en. See *Cōzen*.

Cōs'en-āge, *n.* (*Eng. Law*) an ancient writ.

Cōs'ey, *a.* snug; warm; social; chatty.

Cō-sine, *n.* the sine of the complement of an angle or of an arc.

Cōs-mēt'ic, *n.* a wash to improve the skin.

Cōs-mēt'ic, *a.* increasing beauty; beautifying.

Cōs-mi-cāl, *a.* relating to the world; — rising or

setting with the sun; — opposed to *acronycal*.

Cōs-mi-cāl-ly, *ad.* with the sun; not acronycally.

Cōs-mōg'ō-nist, *n.* one versed in cosmogony.

Cōs-mōg'ō-ny, *n.* the science that treats of the

origin of the world.

Cōs-mōg'ra-pher, *n.* one versed in cosmography.

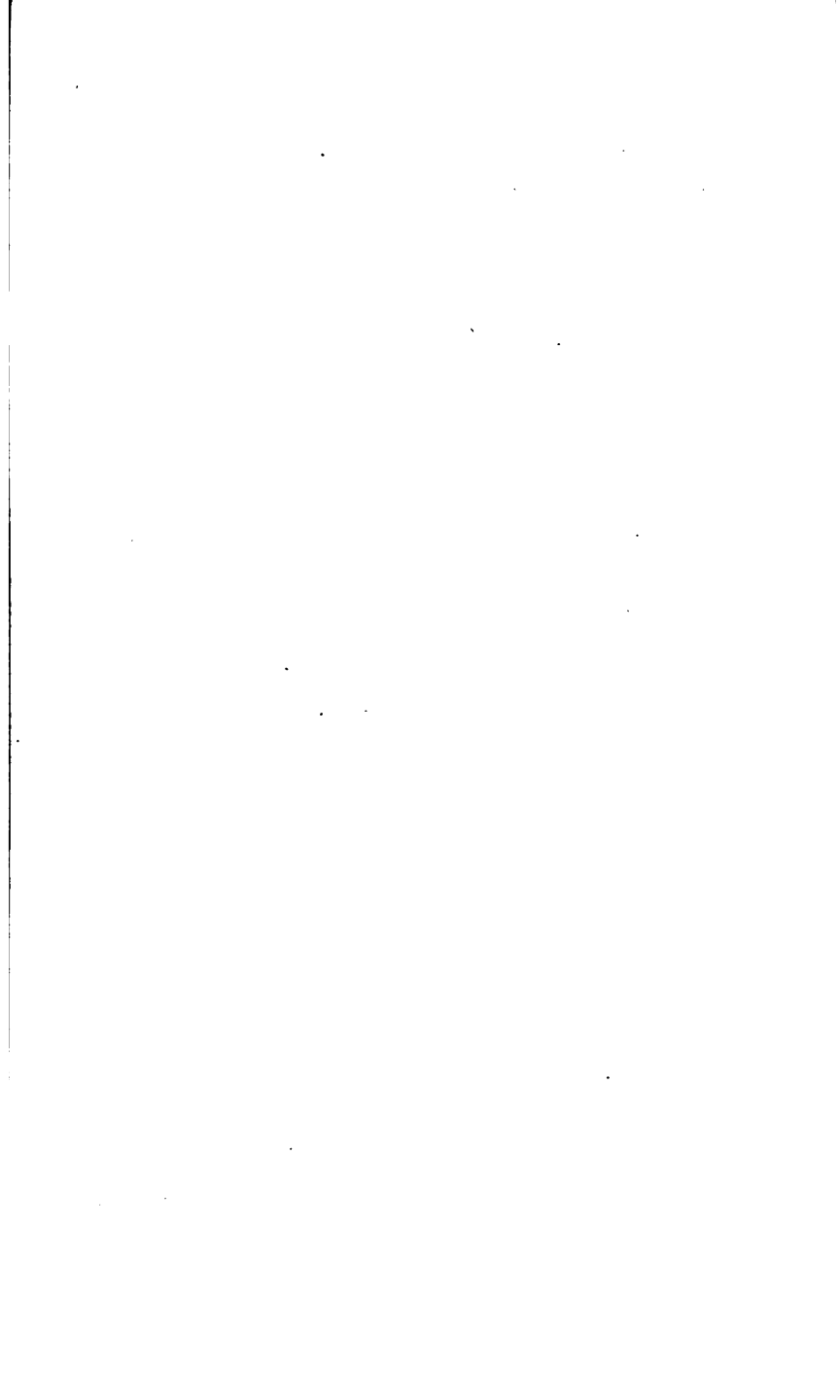
Cōs-mō-grāph'i-cāl, *a.* relating to cosmography.

Correlation house of, συρροή.

Its correspondence with - a want of correspond-
ence ~~among~~ or between

His appetite corresponded with his inclination
- his conduct corresponds to his character

It is correspondent to words





Cotton wool, 8 ppxéx.

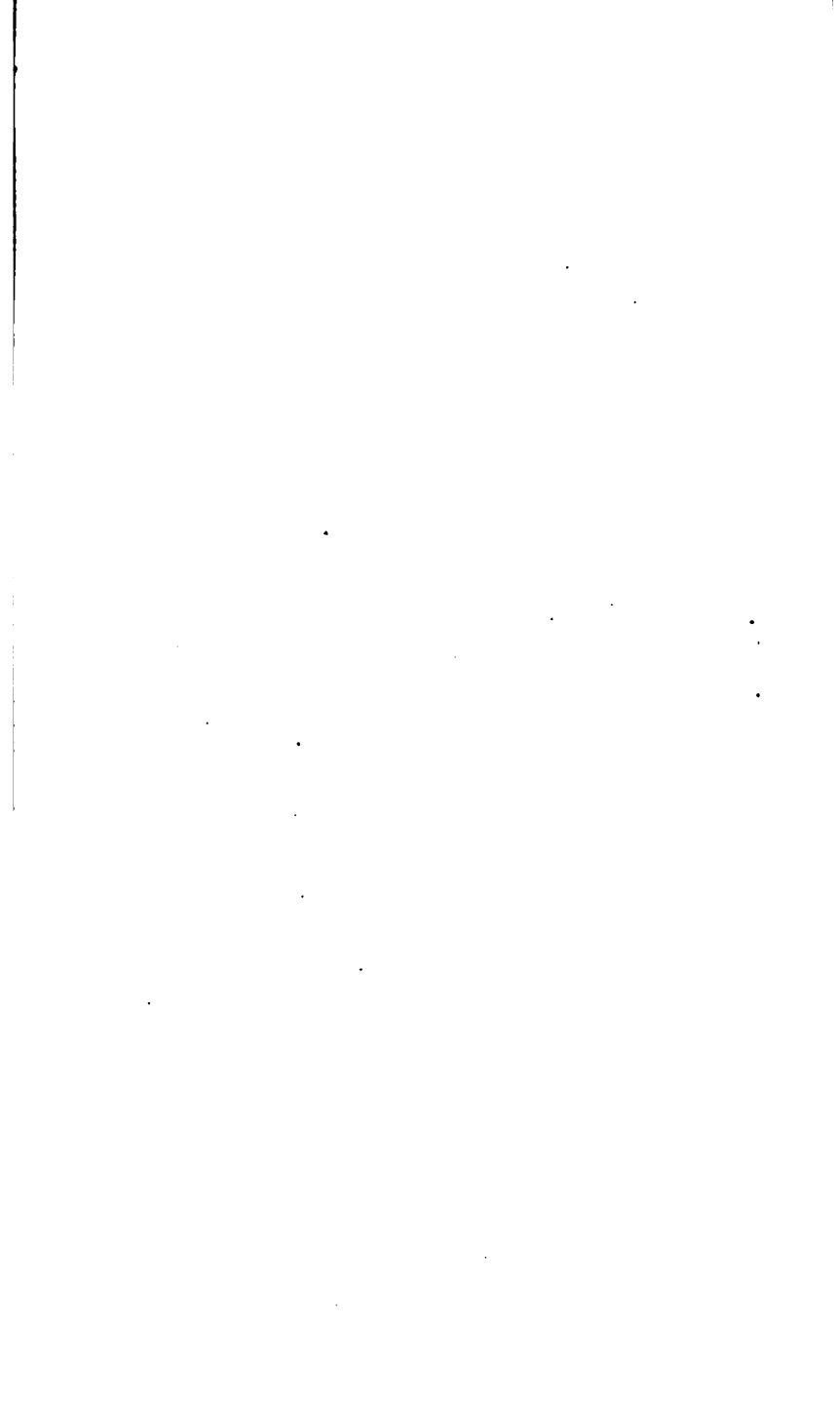
From whose friendship I am

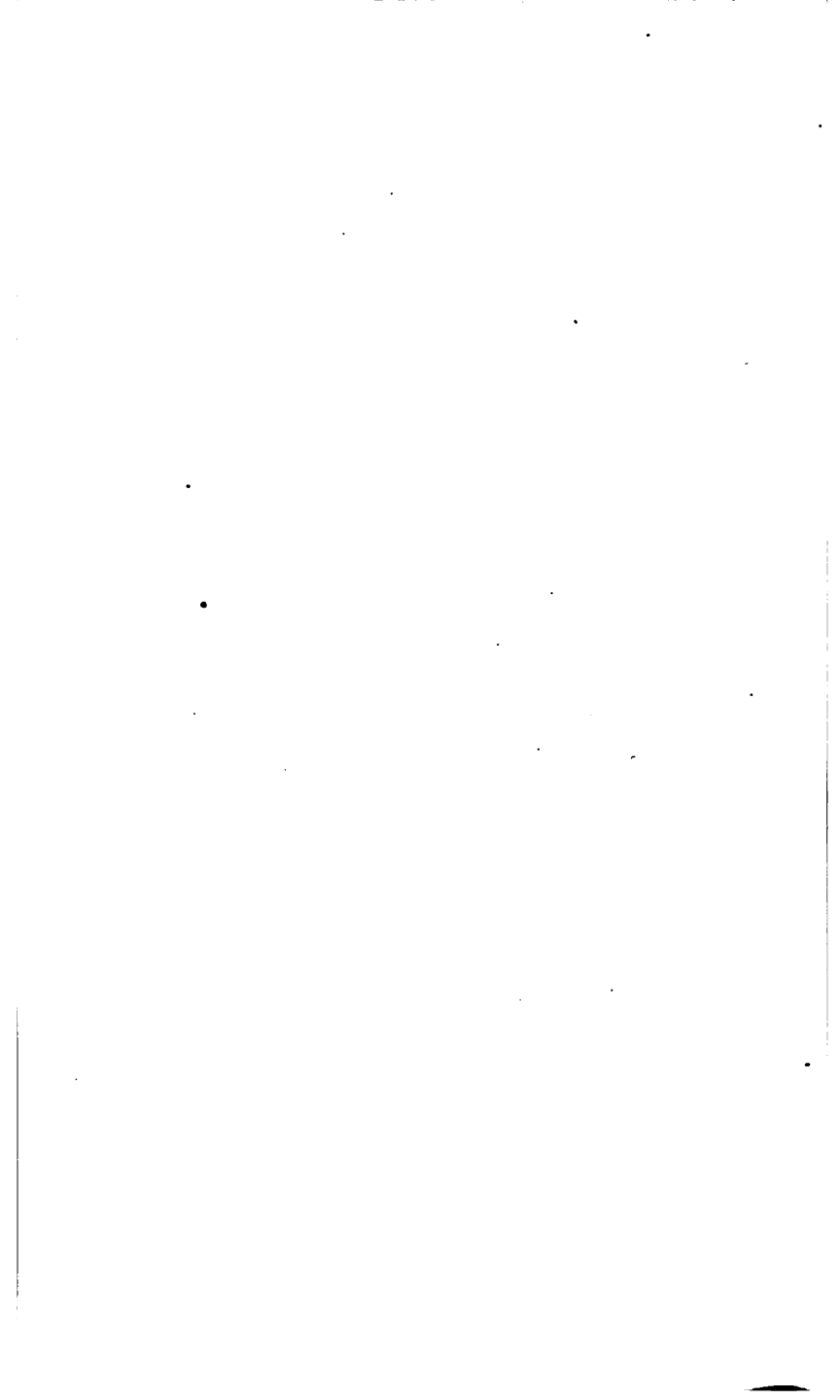
As courteance an opinion

With the courage and intelligence to fulfil
- the courage to disclose

In course of time.

is retired to the court of Alexandria





Cotton wool, 8 ppxéx.

to one whose friendship I value

to countenance an opinion

Cō-mā-graph'i-cāl-ty, *ad.* with cosmography.
 Cō-mō-grā-phy, (kōz-mō-grā-fē) *n.* the science, or a description, of the system of the world.
 Cō-mō-lō-gist, *n.* one versed in cosmology.
 Cō-mō-lō-gy, *n.* the science that treats of the structure of the world.
 Cō-mōn'e-try, *n.* measurement of the world.
 Cō-mō-plas'tic, *a.* forming the world.
 Cō-mō-q-lite, *n.* a citizen of the world.
 Cō-mō-rā-ma, *n.* an optical machine, giving a picturesque exhibition of the world.
 Cō'set, *n.* a lamb brought up by hand; a pet.
 Cō'set, *v. a.* to make a pet of; to fondle.
 *Cost, (kōst or kāwst, 21) (kōst, *S. W. P. F. Ja.*; kāwst, *J. K. Wb. Nares.*) *n.* price paid; luxury; charge; expense; loss.
 *Cost, (kōst or kāwst) *v. a.* [i. cost; *pp.* costing, cost;] to be bought for; to be had at a price.
 Cō'stāl, *a.* belonging to the ribs or side.
 Cō'stard, *n.* a head; a large, round apple.
 Cō'stard-mōn'ger, } *n.* a dealer in apples and
 Cō'ster-mōn'ger, } fruit.
 Cō'st'ive, *a.* bound in the body; restraining.
 Cō'st'ive-ness, *n.* state of being costive.
 *Cō'st'ly, *a.* expensive; dear; of great price.
 Cō'stūmē', *n.* [Fr.] style or mode of dress.
 Cōt, *n.* a small house; a cottage; a hut; a dove-coot; — a cover for the finger; — a small bed; a hammock.
 Cō-tān'gent, *n.* the tangent of the complement of an angle or arc.
 Cōt, *n.* a cottage; a sheep-fold; a cot.
 Cō-tēm-pō-rā-ry, *a.* See *Contemporary*.
 Cō-tē-riē', (kō-tē-rē') *n.* [Fr.] a society; a club.
 Cō-tēr'nās, *n.* [L.] pl. *cō-tēr'nā*; a high shoe worn by ancient tragedians; a buskin.
 Cō-tī-lā, (kō-tī'l-yun) [kō tī'l-yun, *P. F. E. Ja.*; kō-tī'l-yōng, *W. Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] a brisk, lively dance, performed by eight persons.
 Cō-tōān, *n.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs.
 Cōt's-wild, *n.* sheepcots in an open country.
 Cō'tage, *n.* a hut; a cot; a small dwelling.
 Cō't'ger, *n.* one who lives in a cottage.
 Cō't'er, or Cō't'er, (kō't'er) *n.* a cottager.
 Cō't'on, (kō't'in) *n.* a plant; the down of the cotton-tree; cloth made of cotton.
 Cō't'on, (kō't'in) *a.* made of cotton.
 Cō't'on-gin, *n.* a machine for cleaning cotton.
 Cō't'on-y, (kō't'n-ē) *a.* full of cotton; downy.
 Cō't-y-lē-don, *n.* (*Bot.*) the seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant.
 Cōtch, *v. n.* to lie down; to stoop or bend.
 Cōtch, *v. a.* to lay down; to hide; to include; — to remove or depress, as cataracts from the eye.
 Cōtch, *a.* a seat of repose; a bed.
 Cōtch'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) lying down; squatting.
 Cōtch'er, *n.* one who couches cataracta.
 Cōtch'fē-lōw, (kōtch'fē-lō) *n.* a bedfellow.
 Cōtch'ing, *n.* the act of bending; the operation of removing a cataract.
 *Cough, (kōf or kāuf) [kōf, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; kāuf, *J. Wb. Nares.*] *n.* a convulsion of the lungs.
 *Cough, (kōf) *v. n.* to have the lungs convulsed.
 *Cough, (kōf) *v. a.* to eject by a cough.
 Cōth'age, (kōth'aj) *n.* an Indian bean.
 Cōth'd, (kōth) *i.* from *Cas*; was able.
 Cōt'ter, (kōt'ter) *n.* See *Cotter*.
 Cōū'cil, *n.* an assembly for consultation.
 Cōū'cil-lor, *n.* a member of a council.

Cōū'sel, *n.* advice; direction; consultation; secrecy; a counsellor or advocate.
 Cōū'sel, *v. a.* to give advice; to advise.
 Cōū'sel-lā-ble, *a.* willing to receive counsel.
 Cōū'sel-lor, *n.* one who gives advice; a lawyer; an advocate.
 Cōū'sel-lor-shīp, *n.* the office of counsellor.
 Cōū't, *v. a.* to number; to tell; to reckon.
 Cōū't, *v. n.* to reckon; to rely on.
 Cōū't, *n.* number; a charge; — a title of nobility, equivalent to earl.
 Cōū't'ā-ble, *a.* capable of being numbered.
 Cōū't'e-nānce, *n.* form of the face; air; look; exterior appearance; — po'r'nage; support.
 Cōū't'e-nānce, *v. a.* to support; to encourage.
 Cōū't'e-nān-cēr, *n.* one who countenances.
 Cōū't'er, *n.* base money; — a reckoner; — the table of a shop, on which money is counted.
 Cōū't'er, *ad.* contrary to; in a wrong way.
 Cōū't'er-act', *v. a.* to act contrary to; to hinder.
 Cōū't'er-act'ōn, *n.* opposite action or agency.
 Cōū't'er-bāl'ance, *v. a.* to weigh against.
 Cōū't'er-bāl-ance, *n.* opposite weight.
 Cōū't'er-chānge, *n.* exchange; reciprocation.
 Cōū't'er-chānge, *v. a.* to exchange.
 Cōū't'er-chārm, *n.* that which dissolves a charm.
 Cōū't'er-chārm', *v. a.* to destroy enchantment.
 Cōū't'er-chēck', *v. a.* to oppose; to check.
 Cōū't'er-chēck, *n.* a stop; rebuke.
 Cōū't'er-cūrr-ent, *n.* an opposite current.
 Cōū't'er-drāw', *v. a.* to trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.
 Cōū't'er-ēv'i-dēnce, *n.* opposite evidence.
 Cōū't'er-felt, (kōū't'er-fīt) *v. a.* to forge; to imitate; to copy.
 Cōū't'er-felt, *v. n.* to feign. [itate; to copy.
 Cōū't'er-feit, *a.* forged; fictitious; deceitful.
 Cōū't'er-feit, *n.* an impostor; a forger.
 Cōū't'er-felt'er, *n.* a forger; an impostor.
 Cōū't'er-felt-ly, *ad.* falsely; fictionally.
 Cōū't'er-guārd, *n.* a small rampart.
 Cōū't'er-mānd', *v. a.* to revoke a command.
 Cōū't'er-mānd, *n.* repeal of a former order.
 Cōū't'er-mārch', *v. n.* to march back.
 Cōū't'er-mārch, *n.* a marching back.
 Cōū't'er-mārk, *n.* an after-mark on goods.
 Cōū't'er-mārk, *v. a.* to place a countermark on; — to hollow a horse's teeth to conceal his age.
 Cōū't'er-mīne, (*Fort.*) a mine to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.
 Cōū't'er-mīne', *v. a.* to counterwork; to defeat.
 Cōū't'er-mō't'ōn, *n.* contrary motion.
 Cōū't'er-mōv'e'mēnt, *n.* an opposite movement.
 Cōū't'er-māre, *n.* a wall built behind another.
 Cōū't'er-pāne, *n.* a coverlet for a bed.
 Cōū't'er-pārt, *n.* a correspondent part; a copy.
 Cōū't'er-plēa, (*Law*) a replication.
 Cōū't'er-plōt', *v. a.* to oppose one plot by another.
 Cōū't'er-plōt, *n.* a plot opposed to another plot.
 Cōū't'er-pōint, *n.* the art or science of harmony; — an opposite point; — counterpane.
 Cōū't'er-pōise', *v. a.* to counterbalance.
 Cōū't'er-pōise, *n.* equivalence of weight.
 Cōū't'er-pōi'son, *n.* antidote to poison.
 Cōū't'er-prēs'sure, (-prēs'h'ur) *n.* opposite force.
 Cōū't'er-rēv'ō-lū't'ōn, *n.* a revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.
 Cōū't'er-sclārp, (*Fort.*) the side of a ditch which is next to the camp.
 Cōū't'er-sēal', *v. a.* to seal together with others.
 Cōū't'er-sīgn', (kōū't'er-sīn') *v. a.* to sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary.
 Cōū't'er-sīgn, (-sīn) *n.* a military watchword; — an official signature, as to a certificate.

Côûn'ter-sîg-nal, *n.* a corresponding signal.
Côûn'ter-sînk, *v. a.* to let the head of a screw or nail into a board, &c., so that it may not project.

Côûn'ter-stroke, *n.* a stroke returned.
Côûn'ter-sway, *n.* an opposite influence.
Côûn'ter-tail, *n.* a corresponding taily.
Côûn'ter-tên'gr, *n.* a middle part of music.
Côûn'ter-tîme, *n.* resistance of a horse.
Côûn'ter-tûrn, *n.* the height of a play.
Côûn'ter-vail', *v. a.* to be equal to; to balance.
Côûn'ter-vail, *n.* equal weight or value.
Côûn'ter-view, (*kôûn'ter-vû*) *n.* contrast.
Côûn'ter-work', (*-wûrk'*) *v. a.* to counteract.
Côûn'tess, *n.* the lady of an earl or count.
Côûn'ting-hôûse, *n.* a house or room where merchants keep their accounts, and transact business.
Côûn'ting-rôom, *n.* a room for accounts. [*ness*.]
Côûn'tless, *a.* not to be counted; innumerable.
Côûn'tri-fied, (*kûn'tre-'fîd*) *a.* rustic; rude.
Côûn'try, (*kûn'tre*) *n.* a tract of land; a region; rural parts, opposed to *town or city*.
Côûn'try, (*kûn'tre*) *a.* rustic; rural; rude.
Côûn'try-dance, *n.* a kind of dance; contradance.

Côûn'try-man, (*kûn'tre-man*) *n.* one born in the same country; a rustic; a farmer.
Côûn'ty, *n.* a shire; a circuit or district.
Coup de grace, (*kô'de-grâs'*) *n.* [Fr.] the mercy-stroke; the stroke that puts an end to suffering.
Coup de main, (*kô'de-mâng'*) *n.* [Fr.] a sudden attack.
Coup d'œil, (*kô-dâl'*) *n.* [Fr.] first or slight view.
Côû-pêû', (*kô-pê'*) *n.* [*coupé*, Fr.] a motion in dancing.

Côûp'le-bis, (*kûp'le-bis*) *a.* fit to be coupled.
Côûp'le, (*kûp'pl*) *n.* two; a pair; man and wife.
Côûp'le, (*kûp'pl*) *v. a.* to join; to marry.
Côûp'le, (*kûp'pl*) *v. n.* to join in embraces.
Côûp'le-mênt, (*kûp'pl-mênt*) *n.* union; embrace.
Côûp'let, (*kûp'let*) *n.* two verses; a pair.
Côûr'age, (*kûr'aj*) *n.* bravery; valor; boldness.
Côû-râ'geous, (*kûr-râ'jus*) *a.* brave; daring.
Côû-râ'geous-ly, (*kûr-râ'jus-ly*) *ad.* bravely.
Côû-râ'geous-ness, *n.* bravery; boldness.
Côû-rant', (*kô-rant'*) *n.* [Fr.] a nimble dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a newspaper.
Côû-rîer, (*kô'rîer*) [*kô'rîer*, *W. F.*; *kô-rêr*, *J. Ja.*; *kô'rîer*, *S. E.*; *kô'r-aj*, *P.*; *kûr'aj*, *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] a messenger sent in haste; an express.

Côurse, (*kôrs*) *n.* a race; career; progress; order; conduct; a service of dishes; natural bent; track in which a ship sails:—*pl.* *men-Côurses*, (*kôrs*) *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue. [*see*.]
Côurse, (*kôrs*) *v. n.* to run; to hunt.
Côurs'er, (*kôrs'er*) *n.* a race-horse; horse-racer.
Côurs'ing, (*kôrs'ing*) *n.* the sport of hunting.
Côurt, (*kôrt*) *n.* the residence of a prince; a hall; a palace:—an enclosed place; a narrow street:—a hall or place for administering justice; the judge or judges.

Côurt, (*kôrt*) *v. a.* to woo; to solicit; to seek.
Côurt-bar'qûn, *n.* a court incident to a manor.
Côurt'card, *n.* *See* *Coat-card*.
***Côurt'q-ûs**, (*kûrt'q-ûs* or *kôrt'yus*) [*kûr'che-ûs*, *W. P.*; *kûrchûs*, *S.*; *kûrt'q-ûs*, *J. Wb.*; *kûrt'yus*, *P.*; *kôrt'yus*, *E. K. Sm.*; *kôrt'q-ûs*, *Ja.*] *n.* a polite; well-bred; civil; respectfully.
***Côurt'q-ûs-ly**, *ad.* politely; respectfully.
***Côurt'q-ûs-ness**, *n.* civility; complaisance.
Côurt'er, (*kôrt'er*) *n.* one who courts.
Côurt'q-gân', [*kûrt'q-zân'*, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; *kôr-*

tq-zân', *E. Ja.*; *kûrt'q-zân'* or *kûrt'q-zân*, *P. kûrt'q-zân*, *Wb.*] *n.* a prostitute.
Côurt'q-ûs, (*kûrt'q-ûs*) *n.* civility; complaisance.
Côurt'sy, (*kûrt'sy*) *n.* act of respect or reverence made by women and girls.
Côurt'sy, (*kûrt'sy*) *v. n.* to make a courtesy.
Côurt'-hand, (*kôrt'hând*) *n.* a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
Côurt'er, (*kôrt'er*) *n.* one who frequents courts, a person of courtly manners.
Côurt'-lêst, *n.* an English court held annually in a hundred, lordship, or manor.
Côurt'like, (*kôrt'lik*) *a.* elegant; polite.
Côurt'ly-ness, *n.* elegance of manners.
Côurt'ling, *n.* a hanger-on at a court.
Côurt'ly, *a.* relating to a court; polite; soft.
Côurt-inâr'tial, *n.* *pl.* *côurts-mâr'tial*; a military court for trying military offences.
Côurt'ship, *n.* a making of love to a woman.
Côûs'in, (*kûz'zn*) *n.* any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.
Côûs'in-gêr'mân, *n.*; *pl.* *côûs'ing-gêr'mân*; a first-cousin.
Côve, *n.* a small creek or bay; shelter; a recess.
Côve, *v. a.* to arch over; to shelter.
Côv'q-nânt, (*kûv'q-nânt*) *n.* a contract; agreement; a deed; a written contract.
Côv'q-nânt, *v. n.* to bargain; to contract.
Côv'q-nânt, *n.* *a.* to contract; to stipulate.
Côv'q-nânt-têl', *n.* a party to a covenant.
Côv'q-nânt-er, *n.* one who makes a covenant.
Côv'q-noûs, *a.* fraudulent. *See* *Covinous*.
Côv'er, *v. a.* to overspread; to conceal; to hide.
Côv'er, *n.* a concealment; a screen; defence.
Côv'er-Ing, *n.* dress; vesture; a cover.
Côv'er-lêst, *n.* the upper covering of a bed.
Côv'ert, *n.* a shelter; a defence; a thickset.
Côv'ert, *a.* sheltered; private; insidious.—(*Law*) under protection, as a married woman.
Côv'ert-ly, *ad.* in a covert manner; secretly.
Côv'er-tûre, *n.* shelter:—the state of a wife.
Côv'et, *v. a.* to desire eagerly or inordinately.
Côv'et, (*kûv'et*) *v. n.* to have a strong desire.
Côv'et-a-blé, (*kûv'et-a-blé*) *a.* to be wished for.
Côv'et-Ing-ly, (*kûv'et-Ing-ly*) *ad.* eagerly.
***Côv'et-ûs**, [*kûv'et-ûs*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *Wb.*; *kûv'et-chûs*, *S.*] *n.* inordinately desirous; eager for gain; avaricious.
***Côv'et-ûs-ly**, *ad.* avariciously; eagerly.
***Côv'et-ûs-ness**, *n.* state of being covetous.
Côv'ey, (*kûv'e*) *n.* a hatch or brood of birds.
Côv'in, (*kûv'in*), *n.* (*Law*) a fraudulent agreement.
Côv'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) a projection in a building.
Côv'in-ûs, *a.* fraudulent; dishonest.
Côw, *n.*; *pl.* *côws*, formerly *kîne*; the female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals.
Côw, (*kôû*) *v. a.* to depress with fear.
Côw'ard, *n.* one wanting courage; a poltroon.
Côw'ard, *a.* dastardly; timid; base; cowardly.
Côw'ard-Isé, *n.* fear; habitual timidity.
Côw'ard-like, *a.* resembling a coward.
Côw'ard-ly-ness, *n.* timidity; cowardice.
Côw'ard-ly, *a.* fearful; pusillanimous; mean.
Côw'er, *v. n.* to sink by bending the knees.
Côw'hêrd, *n.* one who tends cows.
Côw', *n.* a monk's hood; a chimney cover.
Côw'-lêch, *n.* one who cures diseased cows.
Côw'lick, *n.* a reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead.
Côw'li-stâff, *n.* the staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.
Cô-work'er, (*kô-wûrk'er*) *n.* a fellow-laborer.

With the courage and intelligence to fulfil
- the courage to disclose

In course of time.

is retired to the court of Alexandria





Crack, η παγιάς.

Créd'it-or, *n.* one to whom a debt is owed.
Créd'it-ly, *n.* easiness of belief; credulousness.
Créd'it-ly, *a.* easy of belief; unsuspecting.
Créd'it-ly, *ad.* in an unsuspecting manner.
Créd'it-ly, *n.* state of being credulous.
Créd', *n.* a summary of articles of faith; belief.
Créd', *v. a.* to make a harsh noise. See **Creak**.
Créek, *n.* a small port; a bay; an inlet; a cove: in some parts of America, a small river.
Créek'y, *a.* full of creeks; winding.
Créep, *v. n.* [*i.* crept; *pp.* creeping, crept;] to move slowly, or as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl; to fawn.
Créep'er, *n.* a plant: — an insect: — a grapnel.
Créep'hóle, *n.* a retreat; a subterfuge.
Créep'ing-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a reptile.
Cré-mó-né, *n.* [*It.*] a superior kind of violin.
Cré-mór, *n.* [*L.*] a milky or creamy substance.
Cré'nate, *a.* having notches; notched.
Cré'nát-ed, *a.* notched; indented.
Cré'ole, *n.* a person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent.
Cré'q-sóte, *n.* a powerful, antiseptic substance, obtained from distilling tar.
Cré-p'tá-té, *v. n.* to make a crackling noise.
Cré-p'tá-tion, *n.* a small, crackling noise.
Crépt, *i. & p.* from **Creep**.
Cré-pú-s'cúle, *n.* [*cræpusculum*, *L.*] twilight.
Cré'scent, *a.* increasing; growing.
Cré'scent, *n.* the moon in her state of increase.
Cré'scive, *a.* increasing; growing.
Cré'ss, *n.* a plant of several species.
Cré'sset, *n.* a great light or beacon; a torch.
Cré'st, *n.* a plume of feathers; the comb of a cock; an ornament; a tuft: — pride; spirit.
Cré'st, *v. a.* to furnish with a crest; to streak.
Cré'st'ed, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest.
Cré'st'fál-len, (*krést'fál-len*) *a.* dejected; sunk.
Cré-tá'céous, (*kré-tá'shús*) *a.* chalky.
Cré'tic, *n.* a poetic foot of three syllables.
Cré'tin, *n.* [*Fr.*] an idiot afflicted with the goitre.
Cré'tin-ism, *n.* the goitre or swelling on the throat; a species of idiocy.
Cré'tism, *n.* a Cretan practice; falsehood.
Cré'vice, *n.* a crack; a cleft; a fissure.
Crew, (*kré*) *n.* a company; a ship's company.
Crew, (*kré*) *i.* from **Crew**. [*a ball.*]
Crew'el, (*kré'el*) *n.* yarn twisted and wound on
Críb, *n.* a manger; a stall; a child's bed.
Críb, *v. a.* to confine: — to commit petty thefts.
Críb'bage, *n.* a game at cards.
Críb'ble, *n.* a sieve for cleaning corn.
Críck, *n.* a creaking: — stiffness in the neck.
Críck'et, *n.* an insect: — a stool: — a game.
Crí'er, *n.* one who cries; a crier of goods for sale.
Crime, *n.* an infraction of law; felony; an offence; a great fault; a wicked act.
Crime'fál, *a.* wicked; faulty in a high degree.
Crime'nál, *a.* faulty; contrary to law; guilty.
Crime'nál, *n.* a person guilty of a crime.
Crime'nál-ly, *ad.* state of being criminal; guilty.
Crím'i-nál-ly, *ad.* wickedly; guiltily.
Crím'i-nál-ness, *n.* guiltiness.
Crím'i-náte, *v. a.* to accuse; to charge with crime.
Crím'i-ná-tion, *n.* act of criminating; charge.
Crím'i-ná-to-ry, *a.* accusing; censorious.
Crímp, *a.* friable; brittle; easily crumbled.
Crímp, *n.* an agent for coal-merchants, &c.
Crímp, *v. a.* to curl or crisp the hair.
Crím'ple, *v. a.* to contract; to corrugate.
Crím'son, (*krím'zn*) *n.* a deep red color.
Crím'son, (*krím'zn*) *a.* of a deep red.
Crím'son, (*krím'zn*) *v. a.* to dye with crimson.

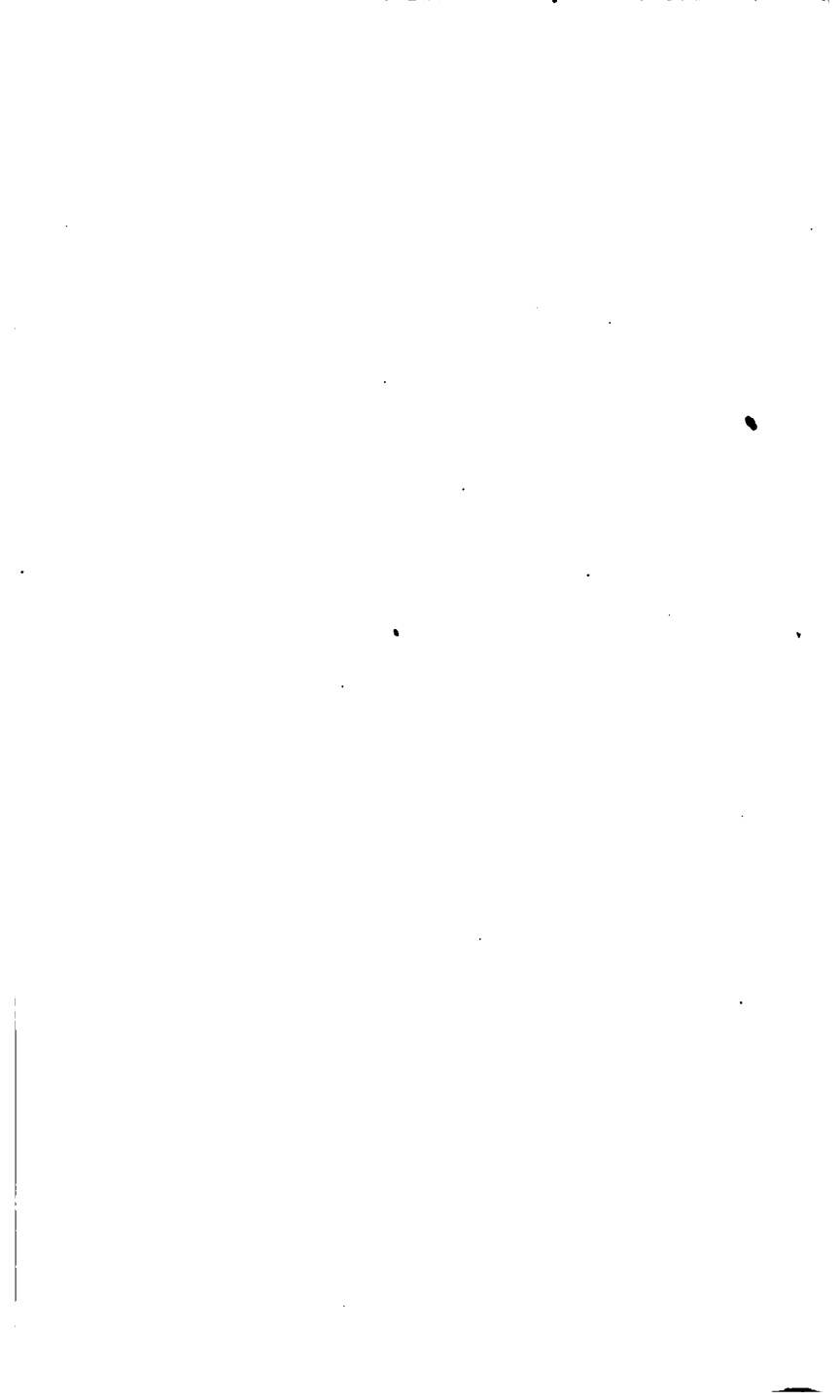
Críngé, *n.* a servile bow; mean civility.
Críngé, *v. n.* to bow; to fawn; to flatter.
Críng'er, *n.* one who cringes or flatters.
Crí-ní-g'er-óús, *a.* hairy; overgrown with hair.
Crí'níle, *a.* having the appearance of hair.
Crín'kle, *v. n.* to run in flexures; to wrinkle.
Crín'kle, *v. a.* to mould into inequalities.
Crín'kle, (*kríng'kl*) *n.* a wrinkle; a sinuosity.
Crín'póse, *a.* hairy; rough; crimine.
Críp'ple, *n.* one who is lame.
Críp'ple, *v. a.* to lame; to make lame.
Críp's, *n.* [*pl.* críp's;] a critical time or turn.
Crísp, *a.* curled; brittle; friable; short; brisk.
Crísp, *v. a.* to curl; to twist; to indent.
Crísp'ing-í-rón, *n.* a curling-iron.
Crísp'ness, *n.* quality of being curled or crisp.
Crísp'y, *a.* curled; crisp; short and brittle.
Crít-é-ri-ón, *n.* [*pl.* crít-é-ri-á;] rarely crít-é-ri-ón a standard by which any thing is judged of.
Crít'ic, *n.* one skilled in criticism; a judge.
Crít'ic, *a.* critical; relating to criticism.
Crít'ic-ál, *a.* relating to criticism; exact; discerning; captious: — relating to or producing a crisis; decisive.
Crít'ic-ál-ly, *ad.* in a critical manner; exactly.
Crít'ic-ál-ness, *n.* exactness; accuracy; nicety.
Crít'ic-ism, *n.* art or act of judging; a remark.
Crít'ic-ize, *v. n.* to act the critic; to judge.
Crít'ic-ize, *v. a.* to examine carefully; to judge.
Crít'ic-iz-er, *n.* one who criticizes.
Crít'ique, (*kré'ték'*) *n.* a critical examination; critical remark; science of criticism.
Cróak, *v. n.* to make a hoarse noise; to murmur.
Cróak, (*krók*) *n.* the cry of a frog or raven.
Cróak'er, *n.* one who croaks; a murmurer.
Cró'at, *n.* a soldier or native of Croatia.
Cró'céous, (*kró'shús*) *a.* consisting of saffron.
Cróck, *n.* a vessel made of earth: — black soil.
Cróck, *v. a.* to defile with smut or soot. *Forby*.
Cróck'er-y, *n.* earthen ware.
Cróck'et, *n.* an architectural ornament.
Cróck'y, *a.* smutty; defiled with soot. *Forby*.
Cróc'q-díle, or **Cróc'q-díle**, (*krók'q-díl*, & *W. P. J. E. F.*; *krók'q-díl*, *J. A. K. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* an animal of the lizard tribe; a saurian.
Cró'cus, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* *cró'ci*; *Eng.* *cró'cus-q*; a genus of plants; a flower: — a powder.
Cróft, *n.* a little field near a house.
Cró'ssade, *n.* a holy war. See **Crusade**.
Cró'ss, *n.* *pl.* pilgrims who carry a cross.
Cróm'lech, *n.* a series of huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones left up on end.
Cróse, *n.* an old ewe: — an old woman.
Cró'ny, *n.* a bosom companion; an associate.
***Cróok**, (*krók*, 51) (*krók*, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb. Nares*, *krók*, & *W. E. Ja. K.*) *n.* any thing bent; a bend; a curve; a shepherd's hook.
***Cróok**, (*krók*) *v. a.* to make crooked; to bend.
***Cróok**, (*krók*) *n.* to bend; to be bent.
***Cróok-back**, (*krók'bák*) *n.* a crooked back.
***Cróok-backed**, (*krók'bákt*) *a.* having a round back.
***Cróok'ed**, (*krók'éd*) *a.* bent; not straight; winding; oblique; perverse; untoward.
***Cróok'ed-ly**, (*krók'éd-lé*) *ad.* not in a straight line; untowardly; not complacently.
***Cróok'ed-ness**, (*krók'éd-nés*) *n.* state of being crooked; curvity; perverseness.
Cróp, *n.* the harvest; produce: — a bird's craw.
Cróp, *v. a.* to cut off; to mow; to reap.
Cróp-sarod, (*króp'srd*) *a.* having the ears cropped.
Cróp-sút, *v. n.* (*Mb.*) to rise above the surface.
Cróp-sick, *a.* sick from repletion.

6122, καρδαμον

To write a criticism on the mental reflector.

To criminate him of legal
offences.





Let us cross to the other side.

I cannot avoid the acknowledging the crowd,
for once, just in their unanimous approval.

He was crossed emperor.

Croa, *n.* (*Indis*) ten millions.
Cro'cher, (*kró'sher*) *n.* an archbishop's staff.
Cro'ket, *n.* a small cross.
Cross, (*krós* or *kráus*, 21) [*krós*, *S. W. P. F. J. Sm.*; *kráus*, *J. W. Nares.*] *n.* one straight body or line placed at right angles over another; a gibbet; the ensign of the Christian religion:—misfortune; vexation; trial of patience.
Cross, *a.* transverse; oblique; peevish; fretful.
Cross, *v. a.* to lay athwart; to sign with the cross; to cancel; to pass over; to thwart; to embarrass; to perplex; to vex.
Cross, *v. n.* to lie athwart another thing.
Cross'bar, *n.* part of a carriage; a lever.
Cross'barred, (*krós'bárd*) *a.* secured by bars.
Cross'bar-shit, *n.* a bullet pierced by a bar.
Cross'bill, *n.* bill of a defendant:—a bird.
Cross'bow, (*krós'bó*) *n.* a weapon for shooting.
Cross'breed, *n.* the offspring of parents of different breeds;—applied to animals.
Cross'bud, *n.* a cove marked with a cross.
Cross-ex-á-m-i-ná-tion, *n.* examination of a witness of one party by the opposite party.
Cross-ex-á-m-i-ne, *v. a.* to examine a witness produced by the opposite party.
Cross-eyed, (*-íd*) *a.* having cross eyes, or having both eyes turned towards the nose.
Cross'grained, (*krós'gráid*) *a.* having the fibres transverse; ill-natured; troublesome.
Cross'ing, *n.* an impediment; opposition.
Cross-legged, (*légd*) *a.* having the legs crossed.
Cross'let, *n.* See *Crosslet*.
Cross'ly, *ad.* athwart; adversely; peevishly.
Cross'ness, *n.* transverseness; peevishness.
Cross'pair-poe, *n.* a kind of enigma or riddle.
Cross-que's-tion, *v. a.* to cross-examine.
Cross'road, *n.* a road across the country.
Cross'way, *n.* a path crossing the chief road.
Cross'wind, *n.* a wind blowing across a course, from the right or left.
Crutch, *n.* a hook; the fork of a tree.
Crutch'ed, *a.* having a crutch; forked.
Crutch'et, *n.* a note in music:—marks or hooks in printing, (thms):—a fancy; a whim.
Crutch, *v. n.* to stoop low; to fawn; to cringe.
Crutch'ed-ú't'r, *n.* one of an order of friars.
Crop, (*króp*) *n.* the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse:—a disease in the throat.
Cro'páde', *n.* [*Fr.*] a higher leap than a curve.
Cropper, *n.* See *Cropper*.
Crow, (*kró*) *n.* a large, black, carnivorous bird:—the noise of the cock:—an iron lever.
Crow, (*kró*) *v. n.* [*i.* crow or crowed; *pp.* crowing, crowed;] to make the noise of a cock; to boast; to exult; to bluster.
Crow'bar, *n.* a strong iron bar, used as a lever.
Crow'd, *n.* a confused multitude; the populace.
Crow'd, *v. a.* to press close; to encumber; to urge.
Crow'd, *v. n.* to swarm; to be numerous.
Crow'dy, *n.* food made of oatmeal, &c.; food made of bread boiled in milk.
Crow'foot, (*kró'fút*) *n.* a flower; crowsfoot.
Crow'háip'er, *n.* a scarecrow.
Crown, *n.* a diadem worn on the heads of sovereigns; top of the head; regal power; honor; a silver coin; a garland:—completion.
Crown, *v. a.* to invest with the crown; to dignify; to adorn; to reward; to complete.
Crown'-glass, *n.* a fine sort of window-glass.
Crown'-im-pé-ri-ál, *n.* a large, beautiful flower.
Crown'ing, *n.* the finishing of any decoration.
Crown'-wheel, *n.* the upper wheel of a watch.

Crows'foot, (*-fút*) *n.*; *pl.* *crows'fóot*; wrinkles under the eyes:—a plant and flower.
Crú'ci-pl, (*krú'shé-pl*) *a.* transverse; crossing.
Crú'ci-ate, (*krú'shé-át*) *a.* like a cross.
Crú'ci-blé, *n.* a chemist's melting-pot.
Crú-clif'er-óús, *a.* bearing the cross.
Crú'ci-fíx, *n.* a representation, in painting or sculpture, of Christ on the cross.
Crú'ci-fíx-ion, (*krú-sé-fík'shún*) *n.* the act of crucifying; the death of Christ.
Crú'ci-fórm, *a.* having the form of a cross.
Crú'ci-fy, *v. a.* to put to death by nailing to the cross; to subdue by religious influence.
Crú-clif'er-óús, *a.* bearing the cross.
Crúde, *a.* raw; harsh; unripe; undigested.
Crúde'ly, *ad.* in a crude manner.
Crúde'ness, *n.* state of being crude; rawness.
Crú'di-ty, *n.* unripeness; rawness; crudeness.
Crú'el, *a.* inhuman; hardhearted; savage.
Crú'el-ly, *ad.* in a cruel manner.
Crú'el-ness, *n.* inhumanity; cruelty.
Crú'el-ty, *n.* quality of being cruel; barbarity.
Crú'et, *n.* a vial for vinegar or oil.
Crúse, (*krús*) *n.* a small cup. See *Cruze*.
Crúse, (*krúz*) *n.* a voyage in search of plunder.
Crúse, *v. n.* to rove in search of plunder.
Crúis'er, (*krúz'er*) *n.* one that cruises.
Crúm, *n.* the soft part of bread; a small particle of bread; a fragment.
Crúm, *v. a.* to break into crumbs or small pieces.
Crúm'ble, *v. a.* to break into small pieces.
Crúm'my, *a.* soft; consisting of crumbs.
Crúm'p, *a.* crooked:—brittle. *Forby*.
Crúm'pet, *n.* a kind of soft cake.
Crúm'ple, *v. a.* to draw into wrinkles.
Crúm'ple, *v. n.* to shrink up; to contract.
Crúm'pled, (*krúm'pld*) *a.* twisted; crooked.
Crúm'pling, *n.* a small, degenerate apple.
Crú'or, *n.* [*L.*] gore; coagulated blood.
Crú'pper, [*krúp'per*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. J. A. K. Sm.*; *krúp'per*, *Wb.*] *n.* a leather passing under a horse's tail, to keep a saddle right.
Crú'ral, *a.* belonging to the leg.
Crú'sáde', *n.* an expedition under the banner of the cross against infidels:—a coin.
Crú'sáde'r, *n.* one employed in a crusade.
Crúse, *n.* a small cup or vial; a cruet.
Crú'set, *n.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.
Crúsh, *v. a.* to squeeze; to bruise; to subdue.
Crúsh, *n.* a collision; act of rushing together.
Crúst, *n.* the hard, outer part of bread; an external coat, covering, or case.
Crúst, *v. a.* to envelop; to cover with a case.
Crúst, *v. n.* to gather or contract a crust.
Crus-tá'cean, (*-shán*) *n.* a crustaceous animal.
Crus-tá-ce-ú's-q-úy, *n.* that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.
Crus-tá'ceous, (*krús-tá'shús*) *a.* shelly; jointed.
Crus-tá'ceous-ness, *n.* the having jointed shells.
Crus-tá'tion, *n.* adherent covering; incrustation.
Crúst'i-ly, *ad.* peevishly; snappishly.
Crúst'i-ness, *n.* quality of crust; peevishness.
Crúst'y, *a.* covered with a crust; morose; surly.
Crúth, *n.* a support used by cripples.
Crúth, *v. a.* to support on crutches, as a cripple.
Crúz, *n.* [*L.*] a cross; any thing very tormenting or difficult.—*Cruz criticorum*, the greatest difficulty that can occur to critics. [*weep*.]
Crý, *v. n.* to call; to exclaim; to clamor; to cry, *v. a.* to proclaim; to make public.
Crý, *n.* lamentation; shriek; weeping; clamor.
Crý'er, *n.* a hawk. See *Crier*.
Crypt, *n.* a subterranean cell or cave; a grave.

Cūl'ty-lym, *n.* the state of a cully.
Cūlm, *n.* a kind of fossil coal:—stem of grass.
Cūl'men, *n.* [L.] a summit; a roof.
Cūl-mif'er-ōs, *a.* producing stalks.
Cūl'mj-nān, *v. a.* to be vertical or in the meridian
an; to rise to the highest point.
Cūl'mj-nāt-ing, *p. a.* rising to the top.
Cūl-mj-nā'tiōn, *n.* the transit of a planet through
the meridian; the top or crown.
Cūl-pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being culpable.
Cūl'pā-ble, *a.* criminal; guilty; blamable.
Cūl'pā-ble-nēs, *n.* blamableness; guilt.
Cūl'pā-bly, *ad.* in a culpable manner.
Cūl'pīr, *n.* a person arraigned; a criminal.
Cūl'tj-vā-ble, *a.* capable of cultivation.
Cūl'tj-vāte, *v. a.* to till; to labor on; to improve.
Cūl'tj-vā't-ed, *p. a.* improved by culture; tilled
Cūl'tj-vā'tiōn, *n.* act of improving soils, &c
Cūl'tj-vā'tor, *n.* one who cultivates.
Cūl'tūre, (kūlt'yur) *n.* cultivation; tillage.
Cūl'tūre, (kūlt'yur) *v. a.* to cultivate.
Cūl'vēr, *n.* a pigeon or dove.
Cūl'vēr-bōās, *n.* a dove-cot.
Cūl'vēr-in, (kūl'vēr-in, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm*
kūl'vēr-rēn, *Ja.*) *n.* a species of ordinance.
Cūl'vēr't, *n.* an arched passage or bridge.
Cūl'vēr-tāil, *n.* dovetail:—a mode of fastening.
Cūm'bent, *a.* lying down; recumbent.
Cūm'ber, *v. a.* to embarrass; to encumber.
†Cūm'ber, *n.* vexation; encumbrance.
Cūm'ber-sōme, *a.* troublesome; burdensome.
Cūm'ber-sōme-ly, *ad.* in a troublesome manner.
Cūm'ber-sōme-nēs, *n.* encumbrance.
Cūm'brance, *n.* hinderance; encumbrance.
Cūm'brous, *a.* troublesome; burdensome.
Cūm'in, *n.* an aromatic, annual plant.
Cūm'y-lāte, *v. a.* to accumulate.
Cūm'y-lā'tiōn, *n.* accumulation.
†Cūnc-jā'tiōn, *n.* consisting of parts heaped up.
†Cūnc-jā'tiōn, *n.* delay; procrastination.
Cūnc-tā'tor, *n.* [L.] one who delays; a lingerer.
Cū'ne-āl, *a.* relating to or like a wedge.
Cū'ne-āt-ed, *a.* made in form of a wedge.
Cū-nē'j-fōrm, (kū-nē'j-fōrm, *S. W. P. J. Sm.,*
kū'ne-fōrm, *K. Wb.*) *a.* formed like a wedge
Cūn'ning, *a.* skillful; artful; sly; subtle; crafty
Cūn'ning, *n.* [knowledge] artifice; slyness; art
Cūn'ning-ly, *ad.* in a cunning inanner; slyly.
Cūn'ning-nēs, *n.* artifice; slyness.
Cūp, *n.* a drinking-vessel; a part of a flower.
Cūp, *v. a.* to draw blood by scarification.
Cūp'bēar-ēr, (kūp'bār-ēr) *n.* an officer of a king's
household; an attendant at a feast.
*Cūp'board, (kūb'byrd) (kūb'bard, *S. W. F. Ja.;*
kūp'bōrd, *P. Wb.;* kūb'byrd, *J.;* kūb'bōrd,
Sm.) *n.* a case with shelves for provisions, &c.
*Cūp'board, (kūb'byrd) *v. a.* to hoard up.
Cū'pel, *n.* a cup or vessel used in assaying
the precious metals.
Cū-pel-lā'tiōn, *n.* act of assaying or refining
the precious metals.
Cū-pid'i-ty, *n.* concupiscence; avarice.
Cū-pō-ge, *n.* [It.] a dome; an arched roof.
Cūp'per, *n.* one who cups; a scarifier.
Cūp'ping, *n.* a method of bloodletting.
Cūp'rē-ōus, *a.* coppery; consisting of copper.
Cūr, *n.* a dog; a snappish, mean man.
Cūrā-ble, *a.* that may be cured or healed.
Cūrā-ble-nēs, *n.* state of being curable.
Cūrā-cy, *n.* office or employment of a curate.
Cūrāte, *n.* a clergyman hired to perform the
duties of another; a parish priest.
Cūrāte-shīp, *n.* the office of a curate; curacy.

ē, ē I, ē, ū, ū, ū, long; ē, ē, I, ē, ū, ū, short; ē, ē, i, ē, ē, y, obscure.—fāre, fār, fāt, fāl; hēir, hēir;

βικατβι, σίχυος, σικυός, (αγρούριον)





not cure of

Curious about anything.

He is given money & many stories.
to carry favon with one

It was the custom here for the prin-
cipal priests to go about the country,

It is customary for him to do it.

~~A cutting a slip. a piece of paper, a piece~~

they cut her into pieces.

Cūr'dra, *a.* relating to the cure of diseases.
Cūr'for, *n.* [L.] a superintendent; a guardian.
Cūr, *a.* part of a bridle; restraint; inhibition:—
 —a frame round the mouth of a well.
Cūr, *v.* *a.* to restrain; to check; to bridle.
Cūr-stone, *n.* a thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement, or by a well.
Cūr'd, *n.* the coagulated part of milk, or liquid.
Cūr'd, *v.* *a.* to turn to curds; to curdle.
Cūr'die, *v.* *a.* to coagulate; to conrete.
Cūr'die, *v.* *a.* to cause to coagulate.
Cūr'dy, *a.* coagulated; concreted.
Cūr, *n.* a remedy; a restorative; act of healing:—
 —the benefice or employment of a curate.
Cūr, *v.* *a.* to heal; to restore to health; to salt.
Cūr'less, *a.* without cure; without remedy.
Cūr'er, *n.* one who cures; a healer.
Cūr'ish, *n.* an evening bell; a fire-plate.
Cūr'ry, *n.* [L.] a court; a court-house.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* [L.] a curious person; a virtuoso.
Cūr'ry-ty, *a.* inquisitive; rare; accurate; nice.
Cūr'ry-ty, *ad.* in a curious manner.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* inquisitiveness; nicety.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a ringlet of hair; wave; flexure.
Cūr'ry, *v.* *a.* to turn the hair in ringlets; to twist.
Cūr'ry, *v.* *a.* to shrink into ringlets; to bend.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* a kind of water-fowl.
Cūr'ry, *n.* the state of being curly.
Cūr'ry, *a.* having curls; tending to curl; curled.
Cūr'ry-ty, (kūr'ry-ty) *n.* an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.
Cūr'ry-ty, *a.* avaricious; churlish.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; kūr'ry, *n.* *W. J. F.* a shrub and its fruit.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* circulation; flow; the money of a country, or the paper passing as money.
Cūr'ry, *a.* generally received; common; general; popular; passable; now passing.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a running stream; course.
Cūr'ry-ty, (kūr'ry-ty) *n.* with a running pen.
Cūr'ry-ty, *ad.* in a current manner.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* circulation; general reception.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* an open chaise with two wheels.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* one who dresses and pares leather.
Cūr'ry, *a.* like a cur; brutal; sour; morose.
Cūr'ry-ty, *ad.* in a brutal or surly manner.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* moroseness; churlishness.
Cūr'ry, *v.* *a.* to dress leather:—to beat; to drub; to rub, as a horse:—to tickle by flattery.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a highly-spiced Indian mixture.
Cūr'ry-comb, (kūr'ry-kōm) *n.* an iron comb.
Cūr, *v.* *a.* to wish evil to; to execrate; to af-
 —
Cūr, *v.* *a.* to utter imprecations. [dict.]
Cūr, *n.* a malediction; affliction; torment.
Cūr'd, *a.* deserving a curse; hateful; unholy.
Cūr'd, *ad.* miserably; shamefully.
Cūr'd, *n.* state of being under a curse.
Cūr'er, *n.* one who utters curses.
Cūr'ry, *n.* dogship; meanness.
Cūr'ry, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) a clerk in the chancery.
Cūr'ry, *a.* running; rapid.
Cūr'ry-ty, *ad.* in a cursory manner; hastily.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* slight attention.
Cūr'ry, *a.* hasty; quick; slight; careless.
Cūr, *a.* short; curtailed; mutilated.
Cūr'd, *v.* *a.* to cut off; to shorten; to abridge.
Cūr'd, *n.* one who cuts off any thing.
Cūr'tain, (kūr'tin) *n.* a cloth hanging round a
 —
 bed, at a window, or in a theatre.
Cūr'tain, *v.* *a.* to accommodate with curtains.
Cūr'tail, *n.* a horse with a docked tail.
Cūr'tail, *a.* brief or abridged; curtailed.

Cūr't-ty, *n.* (*Law*) a court-yard near a man
Cūr't-ty. See *Courtesy*. [usage]
Cūr'ry, *a.* belonging to a chariot.
Cūr'ry-ty, *a.* bent; crooked; curved.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* act of bending or crooking.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* crookedness; curve; flexure.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *a.* crooked; bent; infected.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *v.* *a.* to bend; to crook; to infect.
Cūr'ry, *n.* any thing bent; part of a circle.
Cūr'ry, or **Cūr'ry**, (kūr'ry) *n.* *W. P. J. F.*
Ja.; kūr'ry, *n.* *Sm. Wb.* *v.* *a.* to leap, as a
 horse; to bound; to frisk.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* *W. P. J. E. F.*; kūr'ry,
Ja. K. Sm. *n.* a leap; a bound; a frolic.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* same as *curvilinear*.
Cūr'ry-ty, (kūr'ry-ty) *n.* *W. E. F. Ja.*
K. Sm.; kūr'ry-ty, *n.* consisting
 of a curved line; composed of curved lines.
Cūr'ry-ty, *n.* crookedness; curvature.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* a pillow for a seat.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* seated on a cushion.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a point; the point or horn of the moon.
Cūr'ry, *n.* sharp; ending in a point.
Cūr'ry, *n.* ending in a point; pointed.
Cūr'ry, *n.* [L.] the sharp end of a thing.
Cūr'ry, *n.* food made of eggs, milk, sugar, &c.
Cūr'ry, *n.* relating to custody; guarding.
Cūr'ry, *n.* imprisonment; care; security.
Cūr'ry, *n.* habit; habitual practice; usage:—
 —patronage:—duties on exports and imports.
Cūr'ry, *n.* common; liable to duties.
Cūr'ry, *n.* conformity to custom.
Cūr'ry, *n.* according to custom.
Cūr'ry, *n.* habitually; commonly.
Cūr'ry, *n.* frequency; commonness.
Cūr'ry, *n.* conformable to custom; usual.
Cūr'ry, *n.* an accustomed buyer; a dealer.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a house where the duties upon
 goods, imported or exported, are collected.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a book of laws and customs.
Cūr'ry, *v.* *a.* [L.] cut; *pp.* cutting, cut; to make an
 incision; to divide; to hew; to carve; to
 pierce:—to shun; to avoid. [Low.]
Cūr'ry, *n.* to make use of an edged tool.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a gash or wound made by an edged tool;
 a blow; a printed picture; fashion; shape.
Cūr'ry, *n.* relating to the skin; cuticular.
Cūr'ry, *a.* sharp; shrewd; acute. [Vulgar.]
Cūr'ry, *n.* a thin skin; the scarf skin.
Cūr'ry, *n.* belonging to the skin or cuticle.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a broad cutting sword.
Cūr'ry, *n.* one who makes or sells knives, &c.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a cutler's business or ware.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a small piece of meat; a steak.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a pickpocket; a thief.
Cūr'ry, *n.* one that cuts:—a fast-sailing vessel.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a murderer; an assassin.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* a cruel; inhuman.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a piece cut off; a chop; a branch.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a sort of fish:—[a vile fellow. *Shak.*]
Cūr'ry, *n.* a destructive insect.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a mineral of blue color.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a circle; a periodical space of time.
Cūr'ry, *n.* a kind of geometrical curve.
Cūr'ry, *n.* relating to a cycloid.
Cūr'ry, *n.* art of measuring cycles.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* a circle of the
 arts and sciences; an encyclopædia.
Cūr'ry, (kūr'ry) *n.* relating to the Cyclope; vast; terrific.
Cūr'ry, *n.* vast; terrific; cyclopean.
Cūr'ry, *n.* See *Cider*.

Cy'net, (sīg'net) *n.* a young swan.
Cy'n-dér, *n.* a long, round body; a roller.
Cy-lín-dric, or **Cy-lín-dri-cál**, *a.* like a cylinder.
Cyl'in-dróid, *n.* a body resembling a cylinder.
Cy'ma, *n.* [*L.*] (*drak.*) a moulding; *cyma*.
Cy-már, *n.* a slight covering; a scarf; *šimar*.
Cy'mál, *n.* an ancient musical instrument.
Cyme, *n.* (*Bot.*) an inflorescence; *cyma*.
Cy-nán'che, *n.* (*Med.*) a disease of the throat.
Cy-nán'thro-py, *n.* a sort of canine madness.
Cyn-arc-tém'p-hy, *n.* bear-baiting with a dog.
Cyn-q-úst'ics, *n. pl.* art of hunting with dogs.
Cyn'ic, *n.* a follower of Diogenes; a snarling philosopher; a morose man; a snarler.
Cyn'ic, *a.* having the qualities of a surly
Cyn'icál, *dog*; snarling; snappish.
Cyn'i-clism, *n.* misanthropy; moroseness.

Cy'no-súre, [sī'no-sūr, *S. E.*; sīn'q-sūr, *J. W.*;
 sīn'q-shār or sī'no-shār, *W.*; sīn'q-sār or sī'
 nq-sār, *F.*; sī'no-shār, *Ja.*; sī'no-sār or sī'no-
 zhār, *Sm.*] *n.* the star near the north pole, by
 which sailors steer; a guide.
Cy'pher. See **Cipher**.
Cy'press, *n.* a tree; an emblem of mourning.
Cy'press, *n.* a thin, transparent stuff.
Cyst, *n.* a bag containing morbid matter.
Cyst'ed, *a.* enclosed in a bag or cyst.
Cys'tic, *a.* contained in a bag or cyst.
Cys'tér'q-my, *n.* the opening of incysted tumors.
Cyt'i-sús, *n.* [*L.*] a genus of shrubs:—*trefoil*.
Czár, (zár) *n.* the title of the emperor of Russia.
Cza-r'ina, (za-ré'na) *n.* the empress of Russia.
Czár'q-witz, (zár'q-witz) *n.* the title of the czar's
 oldest son.

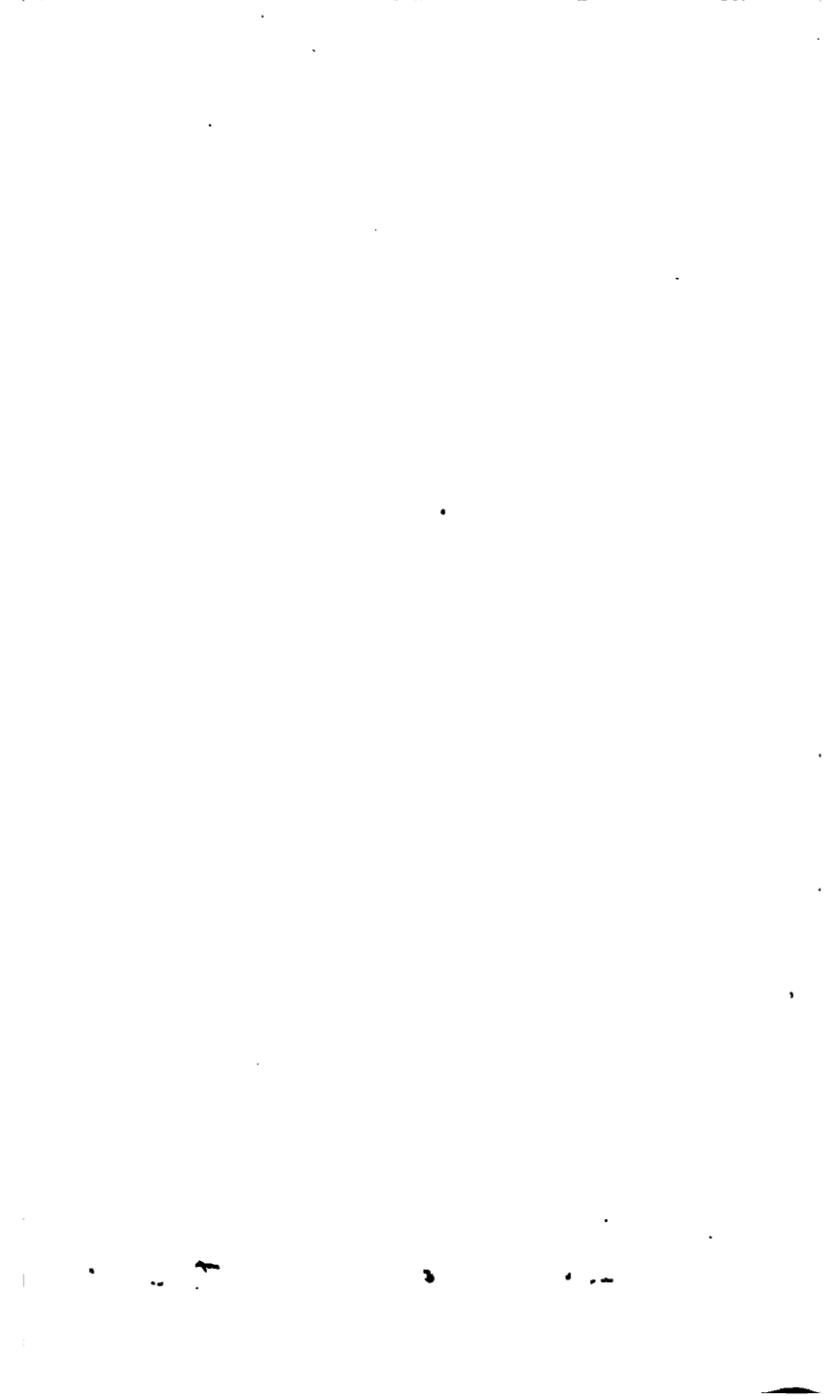
D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the
 alphabet, is a dental and mute, and has
 a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of
 t. — **D** is used as a key in music: — as an ab-
 breviation, it stands for *doctor*; as, **D. D.**, doc-
 tor of divinity; **M. D.**, doctor of medicine: —
 as a numeral, for 500.

Dab, *v. a.* to strike gently; to touch; to slap.
Dab, *n.* a small lump; a gentle blow; a soft sub-
 stance: — an adept; a dabster; an artist.
Dab'ble, *v. a.* to smear; to daub; to spatter.
Dabble, *v. n.* to play in water: — *to tamper*.
Dab'bler, *n.* one who dabbles or meddles.
Dab'chick, *n.* a small water-fowl.
Dab'stor, *n.* an adept in any thing. [*Vulgar.*]
Dá-cá'pó, [It.] (*Mus.*) again; — signifying that
 the first part of the tune should be repeated.
Dáce, *n.* a small river-fish like the roach.
Dáctyl, *n.* (*dactylus*, *L.*) a poetical foot consist-
 ing of one long syllable and two short ones.
Dáctyl'ic, [dák-tíl'ik, *Ja. Sm.*; dák'tp-ík, *K.*
Wb.] *a.* relating to the dactyl. [*gers.*]
Dáctyl'ic'q-ty, *n.* art of conversing by the fin-
 ger, or *Dád'qy*, *n.* a child's term for *father*.
Dá'dó, *n.* [*It.*] plain part of a column; the die.
Dá-dá'li-an, *a.* like a labyrinth; *dedalious*.
†Dáff, *v. a.* to toss aside; to put off; to daunt.
Dáff'q-dil, or **Dáff'q-dil'ly**, *n.* the narcissus.
Dáff'er, *n.* a short sword; poniard; mark [†].
Dáff'er-draw'ing, *n.* a drawing of daggers.
Dáff'le, *v. a.* to trail in mire or water; to drag.
Dáff'le, *v. n.* to pass through wet or dirt. [*glo.*]
Dáff'le-tail, *a.* boaried; boar-pattered.
Dáff'lock, *n.* a loose end of a lock of wool.
Dá-guérro'q-type, (dā-gér'q-tp) *n.* a method of
 fixing images, by means of the camera obscura,
 on metal plates; — invented by *M. Daguerre*.
Dá'h'li-a, or **Dá'h'li-a**, [dā'le-a, *Sm.*; dā'le-a, *Wb.*]
n. a plant and beautiful flower.
Dá'il'y, (dā'le) *a.* happening every day.
Dá'il'y, *ad.* every day; very often.
Dáin'ti-ly, *ad.* delicately; nicely; fastidiously.
Dáin'ti-ness, *n.* delicacy; fastidiousness.
Dáin'ty, *a.* delicious; fine; nice; squeamish.
Dáin'ty, *n.* something nice or delicate; a tidbit.
Dá'ir'y, (dā're) *n.* the place where milk is pre-
 served or made into butter, &c.; a milk farm.
Dá'ir'y-máid, *n.* a female who manages a dairy.
Dá'is, [*Fr.*] a platform or raised floor.
Dá'isied, (dā'zid) *a.* full of daisies.

Dá'ey, (dā're) *n.* a perennial plant and flower.
Dá'le, *n.* a space between hills; a vale; *valley*.
Dá'li-ance, *n.* mutual caresses; acts of fond-
 ness. [*ness.*]
Dá'li'er, *n.* a trifier; a fondler.
Dá'ly, *v. n.* to trifle; to fondle; to delay.
Dám, *n.* a mole or bank to confine water: — a
 female parent, used of beasts.
Dám, *v. a.* to confine water by dams.
Dám'age, *n.* mischief; hurt; detriment; loss.
Dám'age, *v. a.* to injure; to impair; to hurt.
Dám'age-a-ble, *a.* susceptible of damage.
Dám'asceue, (dám'zn) *n.* a plum:— See *Damascus*.
Dám'ask, *n.* figured cloth or silk: — a red color.
Dám'as-kén, *v. a.* to inlay iron with gold, &c.
Dám'as-kin, *n.* a shawl made at Damascus.
Dám'ak-róse, *n.* a rose of Damascus; a red rose.
Dáme, *n.* a lady; a mistress of a family.
Dámn, (dám) *v. a.* to doom to eternal punish-
 ment; to curse; to condemn; to hoot.
Dám'ná-ble, *a.* most wicked; pernicious. [*Less.*]
Dám'ná'tion, *n.* exclusion from divine mercy;
 eternal punishment; condemnation.
Dám'ná-tory, *a.* containing condemnation.
Dámed, (dám'd or dām'ned) *p. a.* condemned;
 hateful; detestable; abhorred. [*Vulgar.*]
Dám-nif'ic, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous.
Dámp, *a.* moist; wet; foggy; dejected; sunk.
Dámp, *n.* fog; moisture; vapor; defection.
Dámp, *v. a.* to wet; to moisten; to depress.
Dámp'er, *n.* he or that which damps or checks.
Dámp'ish, *a.* moist; inclining to wet; humid.
Dámp'ish-ness, *n.* tendency to moisture.
Dámp'ness, *n.* moisture; foggiest.
†Dámp'y, *a.* dejected; gloomy; moist; damp.
Dám'qet, *n.* a young maiden; a girl.
Dám'qen, (dám'zn) *n.* a small, dark-colored plum.
†Dán, *n.* the old term of honor for men.
Dánce, (19) *v. n.* to move with measured steps.
Dánce, *v. a.* to make to dance.
Dánce, *n.* a regulated movement of the foot.
Dán'cer, *n.* one who practises dancing.
Dán'cing, *n.* act of moving with steps to music.
Dán'cing-más'ter, *n.* a teacher of dancing.
Dán'dé-fon, *n.* a plant and yellow flower.
Dán'di-prát, *n.* a concealed little fellow.
Dán'dle, *v. n.* to fondle; to treat like a child.
Dán'dler, *n.* one who dandles children.
Dán'druff, *n.* scurf on the head.
Dán'dy, *n.* a worthless exorcism; a fop. [*Modern.*]
Dán'dy-ism, *n.* the qualities of a dandy.

He is a dab at an index



not very Dangerous, except to show that a
careless.

who have dared to corrupt it
Dare it against the

under date of April 20, 1801 of uncer-
tain date

to say he would not be at home
for two days.

I come to this alone in the dead
night.

so dead to sentiment

to be dead of his Latin ear

Deal, (dál) *n.* part; quantity; a dole:—fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards.
Deal, *v. a.* [i. dealt; *pp.* dealing, dealt:] to distribute; to divide; to scatter; to throw about.
Deal, *n.* to traffic; to transact; to act; to trade.
Deal'er, *n.* one who deals; a trader. [*terylene*.]
Dealing, *n.* practice; intercourse: traffic.
Dealt, (delt) *i. & p.* from *Deal*.
De-án/bu-láte, *v. n.* to perambulate.
De-án/bu-lá-to-ry, *n.* a place to walk in.
Dean, *n.* the second dignity of a diocese; an officer in a college or literary institution.
Dean'er-y, *n.* the office or house of a dean.
Dean'ship, *n.* the office of a dean; deanery.
Dear, (dár) *a.* beloved; precious; costly.
Dear, *n.* a darling; a word of endearment.
Dear'horn, *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage.
Dear-bought, (dér/bawt) *a.* purchased at a high price.
Dear-loved, (dér/lávd) *a.* much loved. [*price*.]
Dear'ly, (dér/le) *ad.* in a dear manner; fondly.
Dear'ness, *n.* fondness; love; costliness.
Dearth, (dérth) *n.* scarcity; want; famine.
Dear'y, *n.* the diminutive of *dear*; a darling.
Death, (déth) *n.* extinction of life; mortality.
Death-bed, *n.* the bed on which a person dies.
Death-bod-ing, *p. a.* portending death.
Death'less, *a.* immortal; never-dying.
Death'like, (détli/lík) *a.* resembling death.
Death's-door, *n.* a near approach to death.
Death'man, (détsh/mán) *n.* an executioner.
Death'ward, (détsh/wárd) *ad.* toward death.
Death-war-rant, (détsh/wér-ránt) *n.* an order for the execution of a criminal.
Death-watch, (détsh/wétch) *n.* an insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.
De-bar, *v. a.* to exclude; to hinder.
De-bark, *v. a.* to land; to disembark.
De-bar-ká'tion, *n.* act of disembarking. [*ate*.]
De-base, *v. a.* to degrade; to lower; to adulter.
De-base'ment, *n.* the act of debasing.
De-bas'er, *n.* one who debases.
De-bat'a-ble, *a.* disputable; contestable.
De-bate, *n.* a dispute; a quarrel; a contest.
De-bate, *v. a.* to controvert; to dispute.
De-bate, *v. n.* to deliberate; to dispute.
De-bate'ful, *a.* contentious; contested.
De-bate'ful-ly, *ad.* in a contentious manner.
De-bate'ment, *n.* controversy; debate. [*Shak*.]
De-bat'er, *n.* one who debates; a disputant.
De-bauch, *v. a.* to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.
De-bauch'ry, *n.* drunkenness; excess; lewdness.
De-bauch'ed-ness, *n.* intemperance; excess.
De-bauch'ous, (déb-ó-shé') *a.* a rake; drunkard.
De-bauch'er, *n.* one who debauches.
De-bauch'er-y, *n.* intemperance; lewdness.
De-bauch'ment, *n.* act of debauching.
De-bent'ure, (dép-bént'yúr) *n.* (Law) a certificate; an instrument by which a debt is claimed; a certificate of drawback or allowance.
De-bil, *a.* weak; feeble; faint. [*Shak*.]
De-bil'i-táte, *v. a.* to weaken; to make faint.
De-bil'i-tá'tion, *n.* act of weakening; debility.
De-bil'i-ty, *n.* weakness; feebleness; languor.
De-bit, (déb'it, *F. K. Sm. Wb.*; dé'bit, *Ja.*) *n.* money due for goods sold on credit.
De-bit, *a.* noting the debtor side of a book.
De-bit, *v. a.* to charge with debt.
Deb-o-náir, *a.* elegant; civil; well-bred.
Deb-o-náir'ly, *ad.* elegantly; with civility.
Deb-o-náir'ness, *n.* civility; complaisance.
De-bouch, (dép-bóch') *v. n.* to march out.
De'bouchure, (dép-bóshúr') *n.* [Fr.] the mouth of a river or strait.

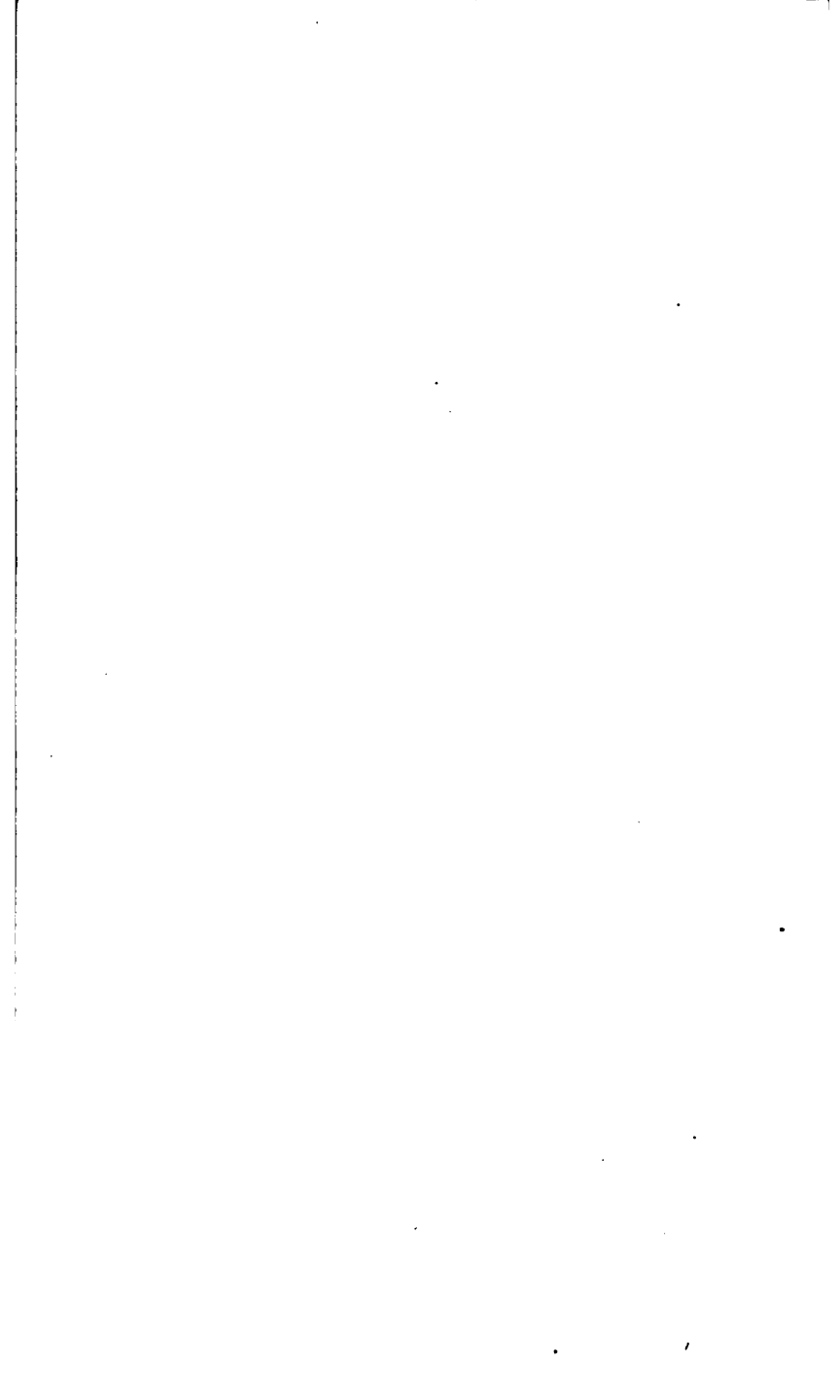
Debris, (déb-ré') *n.* [Fr.] fragments, rubbish.
Debt, (dét) *n.* what one man owes to another.
Debt-éé', (dét-é') *n.* one to whom a debt is due.
Debt'or, (dét'ór) *n.* one who owes money, &c.
Debut, (déb-út') *n.* [Fr.] an entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.
Dec'a-chórd, { *n.* a musical instrument; that
Dec'a-chórd'áon, { which has ten parts.
Dec'a-cú-mi-ná-ted, *a.* having the top cut off.
Dec'ade, *n.* the sum or number of ten; ten parts.
Dec'a'dén-cy, (dék-ká'dén-sé, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm. R.*; dék's-dén-sé, *Ja.*) *n.* decay; fall.
Dec'a-gón, *n.* a figure having ten equal sides.
Dec'a-hé'drón, *n.* a figure having ten sides.
Dec'a-ló-gist, *n.* an expositor of the decalogue.
Dec'a-logue, (-Jóg) *n.* the ten commandments.
Dec'im'e-rón, *n.* a volume having ten books.
De-cámp, *v. n.* to shift a camp; to move off.
De-cámp'ment, *n.* a shifting of the camp.
Dec'a-nal, or **Dec'a-nal**, (dék's-nál, *Sm. Wb.*; dé-ká-nál, *Ja. K.*) *a.* pertaining to a deanery.
Dec'an-gu-lar, *a.* having ten angles.
De-cánt, *v. a.* to pour off gently.
Dec'an-tá'tion, *n.* act of pouring off clear.
De-cín'ter, *n.* one who decants:—a glass vessel for liquor.
De-cíp-i-táte, *v. a.* to behead.
De-cíp-i-tá'tion, *n.* act of beheading.
Dec'a-pód, *n.* an animal having ten feet.
De-cár-bón-ize, *v. a.* to deprive of carbon.
Dec'a-stich, *n.* a poem of ten lines.
Dec'a-style, *n.* an assemblage of ten pillars.
De-cáy, *v. n.* to lose excellence; to decline.
De-cáy, *v. a.* to impair; to bring to decay.
De-cáy', *n.* a decline; gradual failure.
De-cáy'ed-ness, *n.* a state of decay.
De-céase, *n.* death; departure from life.
De-céase, (dép-sé') *v. n.* to die; to expire.
De-céased', *n.* a departed from life; dead.
De-céit, (dép-sé') *n.* fraud; a cheat; artifice.
De-céit'ful, *a.* fraudulent; full of deceit.
De-céit'ful-ly, *ad.* fraudulently; with deceit.
De-céit'ful-ness, *n.* quality of being deceitful.
De-céiv'a-ble, *a.* liable to be deceived.
De-céive, (dép-sév') *v. a.* to cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to mock; to fail.
De-céiv'er, *n.* one who deceives; a cheat.
De-cém'ber, *n.* the last month of the year.
De-cém'pe-dál, *a.* ten feet in length. [*K.*]
De-cém'vir, (dép-sém'vír, *Sm.*; dé'sém-vír, *Wb.*; *pl. l. dep-cém'vi-rí*; *Eng. dep-cém'virs*; one of the ten governors of ancient Rome.
De-cém'vi-rá, *a.* belonging to a decemvirate.
De-cém'vi-ráto, *n.* a government by ten rulers.
De-cén-cy, *n.* propriety; decorum; modesty.
De-cén-ná-ry, *n.* a titling; period of ten years.
De-cén'ni-ál, *a.* continuing ten years.
De-cént, *a.* becoming; fit; suitable; modest.
De-cént-ly, *ad.* in a decent, proper manner.
De-cént-ness, *n.* decency; due formality.
De-cépt-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* liability to be deceived.
De-cépt-i-ble, *a.* liable to be deceived.
De-cépt'ion, *n.* act of deceiving; fraud; deceit.
De-cépt'ious, (dép-sép'shús) *a.* deceitful. [*Shak*.]
De-cépt'ive, *a.* deceiving; deceitful; deluding.
De-cép'tu-ry, (dép-sép-túr-é, *W. Ja.*; dép-sép'túr-é, *S. P. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* containing means of deceit.
De-cérp-tion, *n.* a cropping, or taking off. [*K.*]
De-cér-tá'tion, *n.* a contention; a dispute.
De-chárm', *v. a.* to counteract a charm.
De-ci/dé-ble, *a.* capable of being determined.

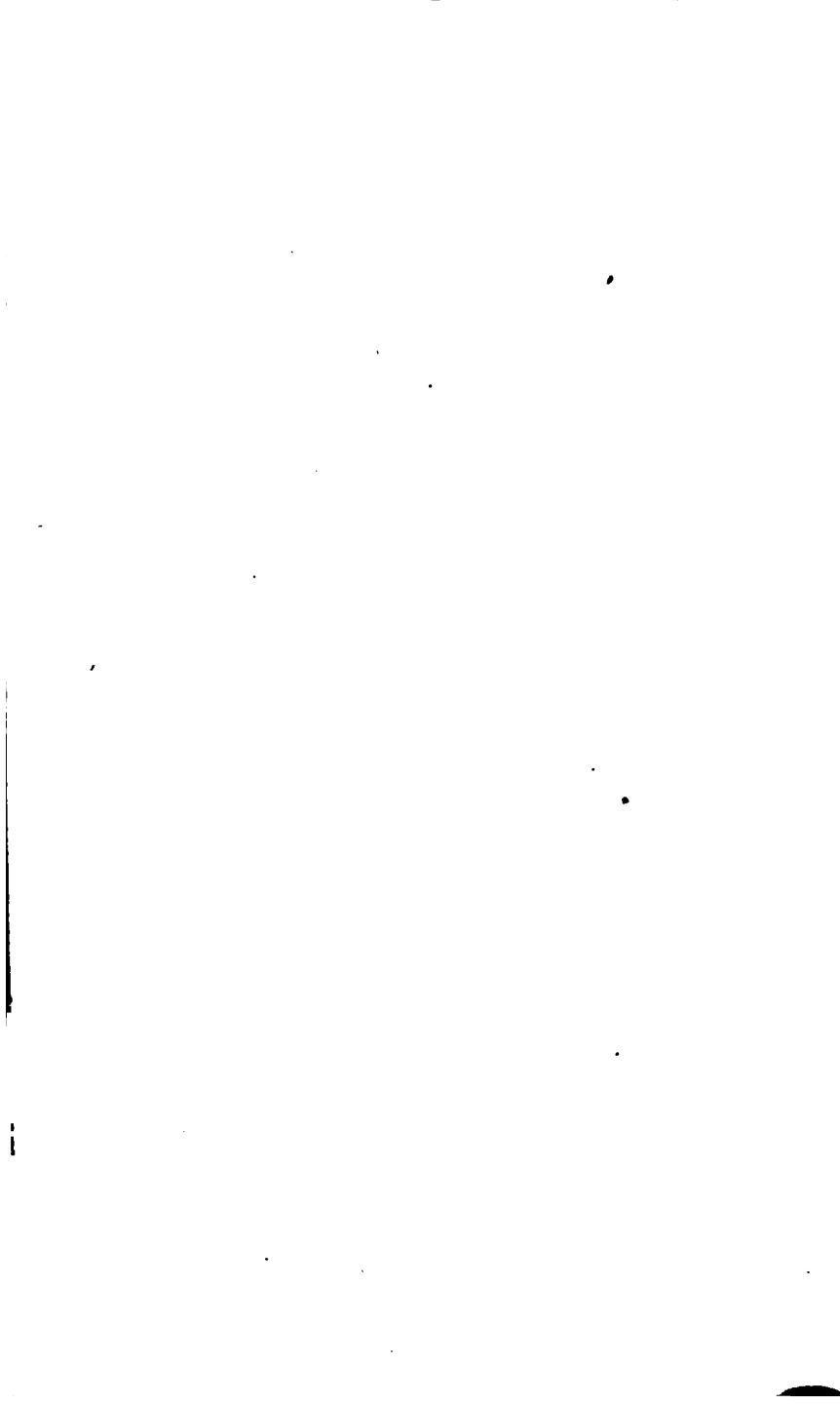
To deal with
a dealer and huckster in — condemned
as scalers, with ~~the~~ devil

They are deprived of the power
they debated whether they should go.

He ran into debt with everyone

Deceiving indolence into wisdom





It is difficult to decide which of them is
the worst.

decide upon — situation we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.
The decision to refuse &c.
Decisive of the book

Specimens of empty Declamation.

who declaimed upon the miserable situ-
ation of his country. — To declaim against.

They declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

It is in the deed an ovation.
I deserved to be decreed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be deduced to their
disadvantage.

De-cide', v. a. to determine; to end; to settle.
 De-cide', v. a. to determine; to conclude.
 De-cide', v. a. determined; resolute.
 De-cide'-ly, ad. in a determined manner.
 De-cid'-ence, n. the act of falling away.
 De-cid'-er, n. one who decides or determines.
 De-cid'-o'-ous, a. falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.
 De-cid'-o'-ous-ness, n. state of being deciduous.
 De-ci'-mal, a. numbered or multiplied by ten.
 De-ci'-mal, n. a tenth; a decimal fraction.
 De-ci'-mate, v. a. to tithe; to take the tenth.
 De-ci'-ma'tion, n. a selection of every tenth.
 De-ci'-ma'tor, n. one who decimates.
 De-ci'-mo'-strat'-ion, n. [L.] A book is in *decimo-serto* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [el.]
 De-ci'-pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unravel.
 De-ci'-pher-er, n. one who deciphers.
 De-ci'-sion, (de-sizh'un) n. act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.
 De-ci'-sive, a. conclusive; final; positive.
 De-ci'-sive-ly, ad. in a conclusive manner.
 De-ci'-sive-ness, n. state of being decisive.
 De-ci'-sory, a. able to determine.
 Deck, v. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.
 Deck, n. the floor of a ship:—a pack of cards.
 Deck'-er, n. one who decks:—a coverer.
 Deck'-ing, n. ornament; embellishment.
 De-claim', v. a. to speak oratorically; to harangue.
 De-claim'-er, n. one who declaims. [rangue.]
 De-claim'-ing, n. an harangue; declamation.
 De-cla'-ma'tion, n. a speech; an harangue.
 De-cla'-ma'tor, n. a declaimer. [E.]
 De-clam'-a'to-ry, a. partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated.
 De-cla'-ble, a. that may be declared.
 De-cla'-tion, n. act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
 De-cla'-tive, a. proclaiming; explanatory.
 De-cla'-tive-ly, ad. affirmatively [sive.]
 De-cla'-to-ry, a. affirmative; clear; expressive.
 De-clare', v. a. to make known; to proclaim.
 De-clare', v. a. to make a declaration.
 De-cla'-red-ly, ad. avowedly; openly.
 De-cla'-rer, n. one who declares; a proclaimer.
 De-cla'-ring, n. publication; declaration.
 De-cla'-sion, (de-klein'shun) n. act of declining; descent; degeneracy:—variation of nouns.
 De-cla'-sive, a. capable of being declined.
 De-cla'-sion, n. act of declining; declension; descent.—(*Astron.*) the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
 De-cla'-to-ry, n. an instrument used in dialling.
 De-clin'-a'to-ry, [de-klin'a-tür-q, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; de-klin'a-tür-q, S.] n. same as *declinator*.
 De-cline', v. n. to lean; to fall; to decay.
 De-cline', v. a. to bring down; to shun; to refuse:—to vary or inflect, as words.
 De-cline', n. a falling off; diminution; decay.
 De-cliv'-ity, n. a slope; gradual descent.
 De-cliv'-ous, a. gradually descending; sloping.
 De-coct', v. a. to boil; to digest; to strengthen.
 De-coct'-ble, a. capable of being decocted.
 De-coct'-tion, n. act of boiling; matter boiled.
 De-coct'-tion, [de-kökt'ün, Ja. Sm. R.; de-kökt'-lät, W. J.] n. a. to behead; to decapitate.
 De-coct'-tion, n. the act of beheading.
 De-coct'-tion, n. absence or privation of color.
 De-com-pose', v. a. to separate, as the constituents parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose.
 De-com-pose'-ble, a. compounded a second time.
 De-com-pose'-tion, n. a separation of parts

De-com-pōund', v. a. to compound anew:—to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.
 De-com-pōund', a. compounded a second time.
 De-com-pōund'-a'-ble, a. that may be decomposed.
 De-co'-rate, v. a. to adorn; to embellish. [ed.]
 De-co'-ra'tion, n. ornament; embellishment.
 De-co'-ra'tor, n. one who decorates.
 De-co'-rous, or De-co'-rous, (de-kö'rus, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; de-kö'rus, P. E. W. B. Ash; de-kö'rus or de-kö'rus, K.) a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
 De-co'-rous-ly, ad. in a becoming manner.
 De-co't'-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark.
 De-co't'-ti-cā'tion, n. act of stripping off.
 De-co'-rum, n. decency; order; propriety.
 De-coy', v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
 De-coy', n. allurements to mischief; a snare.
 De-coy'-dick, n. a duck that lures others.
 De-crease', v. a. to grow less; to be diminished.
 De-crease', v. a. to make less; to diminish.
 De-crease', n. state of growing less; decay.
 De-crease', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
 De-crease', n. an edict; a law; a determination.
 De-cre-ment, n. gradual diminution; decrease.
 De-crep'-it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak.
 De-crep'-itate, v. a. & n. to rust or crackle in the
 De-crep'-ita'tion, n. a crackling noise. [sra.]
 De-crep'-itude, n. last stage of decay; old age.
 De-cre-scent, a. growing less; decreasing.
 De-cre'tal, (de-kre'täl, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. J.; de-kre'täl or de-kre'täl, W. Ja.) n. a book of decrees or edicts.
 De-cre'tal, a. pertaining to a decree.
 De-cre'tist, n. one versed in the decretal.
 De-cree'-to-ry-ly, ad. in a definite manner.
 De-cree'-to-ry, [däk're-tür-q, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.; de-kre'tür-q, E. Ash.] a. judicial; definitive; critical.
 De-cr'i'-al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure.
 De-cr'i'-er, n. one who decries.
 De-cry', v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
 De-cum-bence, } n. act of lying down; prostra-
 De-cum-ben-cy, } tion; a lying down.
 De-cum-bent, a. lying on the ground; low.
 De-cum-bi-tare, n. time of confinement to bed.
 Dec'-u-ple, (däk'y-pl) a. tenfold.
 Dec'-u-ple, n. a number ten times repeated.
 De-cu'-ri-ön, n. a commander over ten men.
 De-cür'rent, a. running downward.
 De-cür'sion, n. act of running down.
 De-cür'sive, a. running or tending down.
 De-cüs'säto, v. a. to intersect at acute angles.
 Dec-us-sä'tion, n. act of crossing; intersection.
 Déd'-e-ious, a. having various turnings.
 De-déc'-o-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful.
 Déd-en-ti'tion, n. the shedding of the teeth.
 Déd'-cäto, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe.
 Déd'-cäto, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated.
 Déd'-cä'tion, n. consecration; an address.
 Déd'-cä-tor, n. one who dedicates.
 Déd'-cä-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication.
 De-dü'-tion, (de-diah'un) n. a surrender. *Held.*
 De-düce', v. a. to draw from; to infer; to gather.
 De-düce'ment, n. deduction; thing deduced.
 De-dü'-cible, a. that may be deduced or inferred.
 De-dü'-cive, a. performing deduction.
 De-düct', v. a. to subtract; to take away.
 De-düct'-ion, n. act of deducting; inference.
 De-düct'-ive, a. deducible; inferable.
 De-düct'-ive-ly, ad. by regular deduction.
 Déd, n. action; act; exploit; fact:—a written instrument for transferring real estate.
 Dédm, v. n. to judge; to think; to estimate

Deal, (dél) *n.* part; quantity; a dole:—fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards.
Deal, *v. a.* [i. dealt; *pp.* dealing, dealt;] to distribute; to divide; to scatter; to throw about.
Deal, *n.* to traffic; to transact; to act; to trade.
Deal'er, *n.* one who deals; a trader. [*ter/ra-ne.*]
Deal'ing, *n.* practice; intercourse; traffic.
Dealt, (délit) *i. & p.* from *Deal*.
De-án'/bú-láto, *v. n.* to perambulate.
De-án'/bú-lá-to-ry, *n.* a place to walk in.
Dean, *n.* the second dignitary of a diocese; an officer in a college or literary institution.
Dean'er-y, *n.* the office or house of a dean.
Dean'ship, *n.* the office of a dean; deanery.
Dear, (dér) *a.* beloved; precious; costly.
Dear, *n.* a darling; a word of endearment.
Deer'horn, *n.* a light, four-wheeled carriage.
Deer'-bought, (dér'bawt) *a.* purchased at a high price.
Deer'-loved, (dér'lúvd) *a.* much loved. [*price.*]
Deer'ly, (dér'le) *ad.* in a dear manner; fondly.
Deer'ness, *n.* fondness; love; costliness.
Deerth, (dérth) *n.* scarcity; want; famine.
Deer'y, *n.* the diminutive of *dear*; a darling.
Death, (déth) *n.* extinction of life; mortality.
Death'-bed, *n.* the bed on which a person dies.
Death'-bed-ing, *p. a.* portending death.
Death'less, *a.* immortal; never-dying.
Death'like, (déth'lik) *a.* resembling death.
Death'w'-dénr, *n.* a near approach to death.
Death'w'man, (déth'w'man) *n.* an executioner.
Death'ward, (déth'wárd) *ad.* toward death.
Death'-war-rant, (déth'wér-rant) *n.* an order for the execution of a criminal.
Death'watch, (déth'wétch) *n.* an insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.
De-bar', *v. a.* to exclude; to hinder.
De-bark', *v. a.* to land; to disembark.
De-bar-ká'tion, *n.* act of disembarking. [*ate.*]
De-base', *v. a.* to degrade; to lower; to adulter.
De-base'ment, *n.* the act of debasing.
De-bas'er, *n.* one who debases.
De-bat'a-ble, *a.* disputable; contestable.
De-bate', *n.* a dispute; a quarrel; a contest.
De-bate', *v. a.* to controvert; to dispute.
De-bate', *v. n.* to deliberate; to dispute.
De-bate'ful, *a.* contentious; contested.
De-bate'ful-ly, *ad.* in a contentious manner.
De-bate'ment, *n.* controversy; debate. [*Shak.*]
De-bat'er, *n.* one who debates; a disputant.
De-bauch', *v. a.* to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.
De-bauch', *n.* drunkenness; excess; lewdness.
De-bauch'ed-néss, *n.* intemperance; excess.
De-bau-ché', (déb-q-shé') *n.* a rake; drunkard.
De-bauch'er, *n.* one who debauches.
De-bauch'er-y, *n.* intemperance; lewdness.
De-bauch'ment, *n.* act of debauching.
De-bent'ure, (dép-bént'yúr) *n.* (*Law*) a certificate; an instrument by which a debt is claimed; a certificate of drawback or allowance.
Deb'ile, *a.* weak; feeble; faint. [*Shak.*]
De-bil'i-táto, *v. a.* to weaken; to make faint.
De-bil'i-tá'tion, *n.* act of weakening; debility.
De-bil'i-ty, *n.* weakness; feebleness; languor.
Deb't, [déb'it, *F. K. Sm. Wb.*; dē'bit, *Ja.*] *n.* money due for goods sold on credit.
Deb't, *a.* noting the debtor side of a book.
Deb't, *n.* a charge with debt.
Deb-q-náir', *a.* elegant; civil; well-bred.
Deb-q-náir'ly, *ad.* elegantly; with civility.
Deb-q-náir'ness, *n.* civility; complaisance.
De-bouch', (dép-bésh') *v. n.* to march out.
Debouche, (dā-bó-shúr') *n.* [*Fr.*] the mouth of a river or strait.

Debris, (déb-ré') *n.* [*Fr.*] fragments, rubbish.
Deb't, (dét) *n.* what one man owes to another.
Deb't-éé', (dét-éé') *n.* one to whom a debt is due.
Deb't'or, (dét'or) *n.* one who owes money, &c.
Debut, (dā-bú') *n.* [*Fr.*] an entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first step; first appearance.
Dec'a-g'hórd, { *n.* a musical instrument; that
Dec'a-g'hórd'/dón, { which has ten parts.
Dec'a-cú'mi-ná-téd, *a.* having the top cut off.
Dec'ade, *n.* the sum or number of ten; ten parts.
Dec'a'dén-cy, (dék-ká'dén-sé, *S. W. F. J. K. Sm.*
R.; dék'á-dén-sé, *Ja.*) *n.* decay; fall.
Dec'a-g'é-n, *n.* a figure having ten equal sides.
Dec'a-hé'dron, *n.* a figure having ten sides.
Dec'al'o-gist, *n.* an expositor of the decalogue.
Dec'a-lógue, (-Jóg) *n.* the ten commandments.
Dec'am'-q-rón, *n.* a volume having ten books.
De-camp', *v. n.* to shift a camp; to move off.
De-camp'ment, *n.* a shifting of the camp.
Dec'a-nal, or **Dec'a'nal**, (dék'á-nál, *Sm. Wb.*;
dé-ká'nál, *Ja. K.*) *a.* pertaining to a deanery.
Dec'an'-q-ty, *a.* having ten angles.
De-cant', *v. a.* to pour off gently.
Dec-an-tá'tion, *n.* act of pouring off clear.
De-can't'er, *n.* one who decants:—a glass vessel for liquor.
De-cáp'-táto, *v. a.* to behead.
De-cáp-i-tá'tion, *n.* act of beheading.
Dec'a-pód, *n.* an animal having ten feet.
De-cár-bon-ize, *v. a.* to deprive of carbon.
Dec'a-stich, *n.* a poem of ten lines.
Dec'a-style, *n.* an assemblage of ten pillars.
De-cây', *v. n.* to lose excellence; to decline.
De-cây', *v. a.* to impair; to bring to decay.
De-cây', *n.* a decline; gradual failure.
De-cây'-ed-néss, *n.* a state of decay.
De-céase', *n.* death; departure from life.
De-céase', (dép-séé') *v. n.* to die; to expire.
De-céased', *p. a.* departed from life; dead.
De-céit', (dép-séit') *n.* fraud; a cheat; artifice.
De-céit'ful, *a.* fraudulent; full of deceit.
De-céit'ful-ly, *ad.* fraudulently; with deceit.
De-céit'ful-ness, *n.* quality of being deceitful.
De-céiv'a-ble, *a.* liable to be deceived.
De-céiv'a-ble-néss, *n.* liahleness to be deceived.
De-céive', (dép-séiv') *v. a.* to cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to mock; to fail.
De-céiv'er, *n.* one who deceives; a cheat.
De-cém'ber, *n.* the last month of the year.
De-cém'pé-dal, *a.* ten feet in length. [*K.*]
De-cém'vir, (dép-sém'vir, *Sm.*; dē'sém-vír, *Wb.*;
n.; pl. *L. decem'vi-rí*; *Eng. de-cém'virj*; one
of the ten governors of ancient Rome.
De-cém'vir'al, *a.* belonging to a decemvirate.
De-cém'vir-ate, *n.* a government by ten rulers.
De-cém-cy, *n.* propriety; decorum; modesty.
De-cém'pé-ry, *n.* a titling; period of ten years.
De-cém'ni-al, *a.* continuing ten years.
De-cém't, *a.* becoming; fit; suitable; modest.
De-cém't-ly, *ad.* in a decent, proper manner.
De-cém't-néss, *n.* decency; due formality.
De-cépt'-bíl'i-ty, *n.* liahleness to be deceived.
De-cépt'i-ble, *a.* liable to be deceived.
De-céption, *n.* act of deceiving; fraud; deceit.
De-cépt'ious, (dép-sép'shúq) *a.* deceitful. [*Shak.*]
De-cépt'ive, *a.* deceiving; deceitful; deluding.
De-cép't-ry, [dép'p-túr-é, *W. Ja.*; dép-sép't-úr-é,
S. P. Sm. Wb.] *a.* containing means of deceit.
De-cépt'tion, *n.* a cropping, or taking off. [*K.*]
De-cép'tá'tion, *n.* a contention; a dispute. [*K.*]
De-chárm', *v. a.* to counteract a charm.
De-ci'dé-ble, *a.* capable of being determined.

To deal with

2 dealers and huckster in - condemned
as dealers with the devil

They are debarred of the power

they debated whether they should go.

He ran into debt with everyone

Deceiving indolence into wisdom

It is difficult to decide which of them is
the worst.

Decide upon — situation we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.
The Decision to refuse etc.
Decisive of the book

Specimens of empty Declaration.

who declaimed upon the miserable situ-
ation of his country. — To declaim against.

They declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

I deserve to be decreed an ovation.
I deserved to be decreed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be deduced to their
disadvantage.

It was deemed of greater consequence to do anything.

He defends himself against the
Against which they were so defenseless.
to defer to their testimony.

Deficient in the

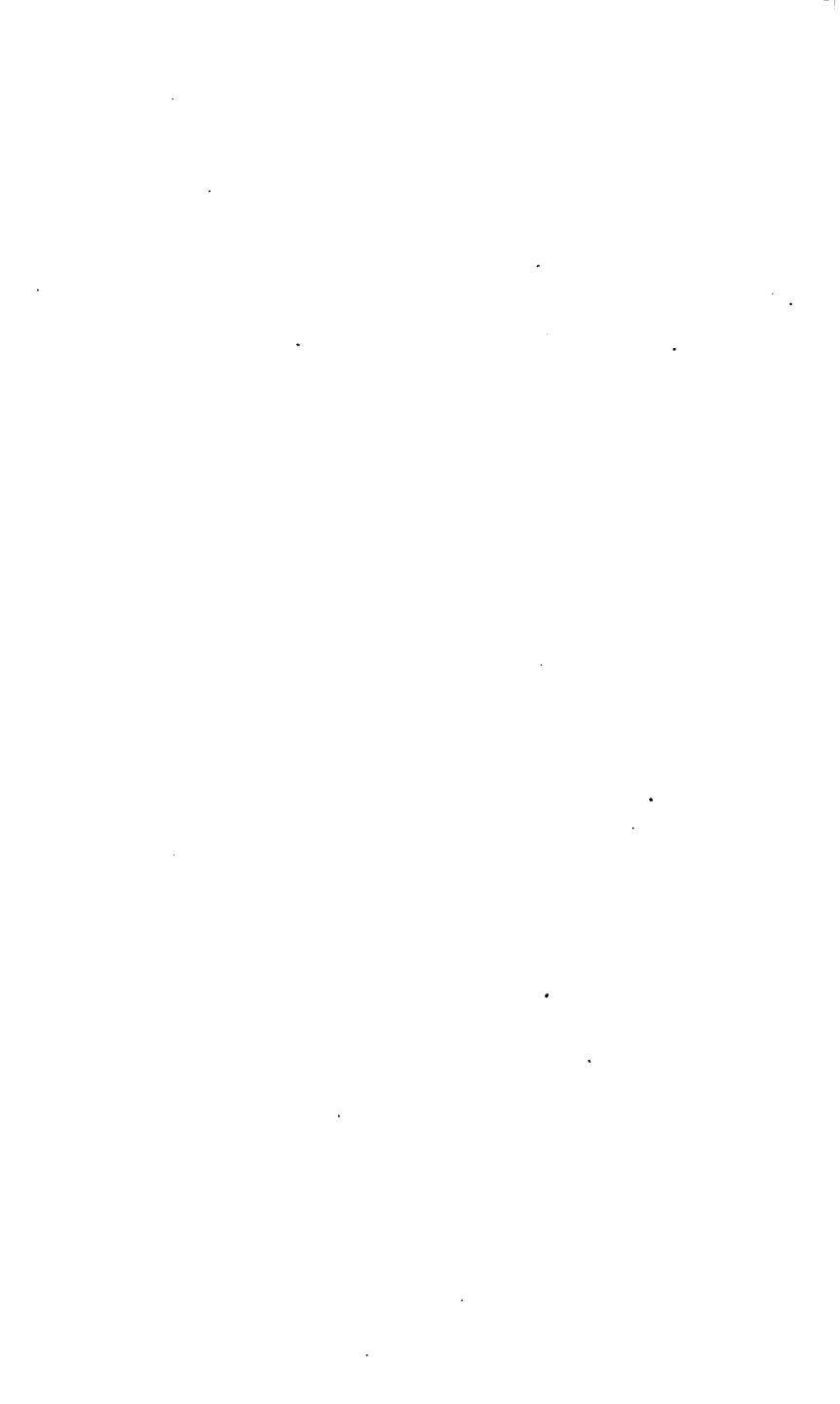
Nature is defined to be of eternal existence
- wealth may be defined any object which is
capable of being appropriated - he defines person,
a thinking intellectually being.
The definition of an element.

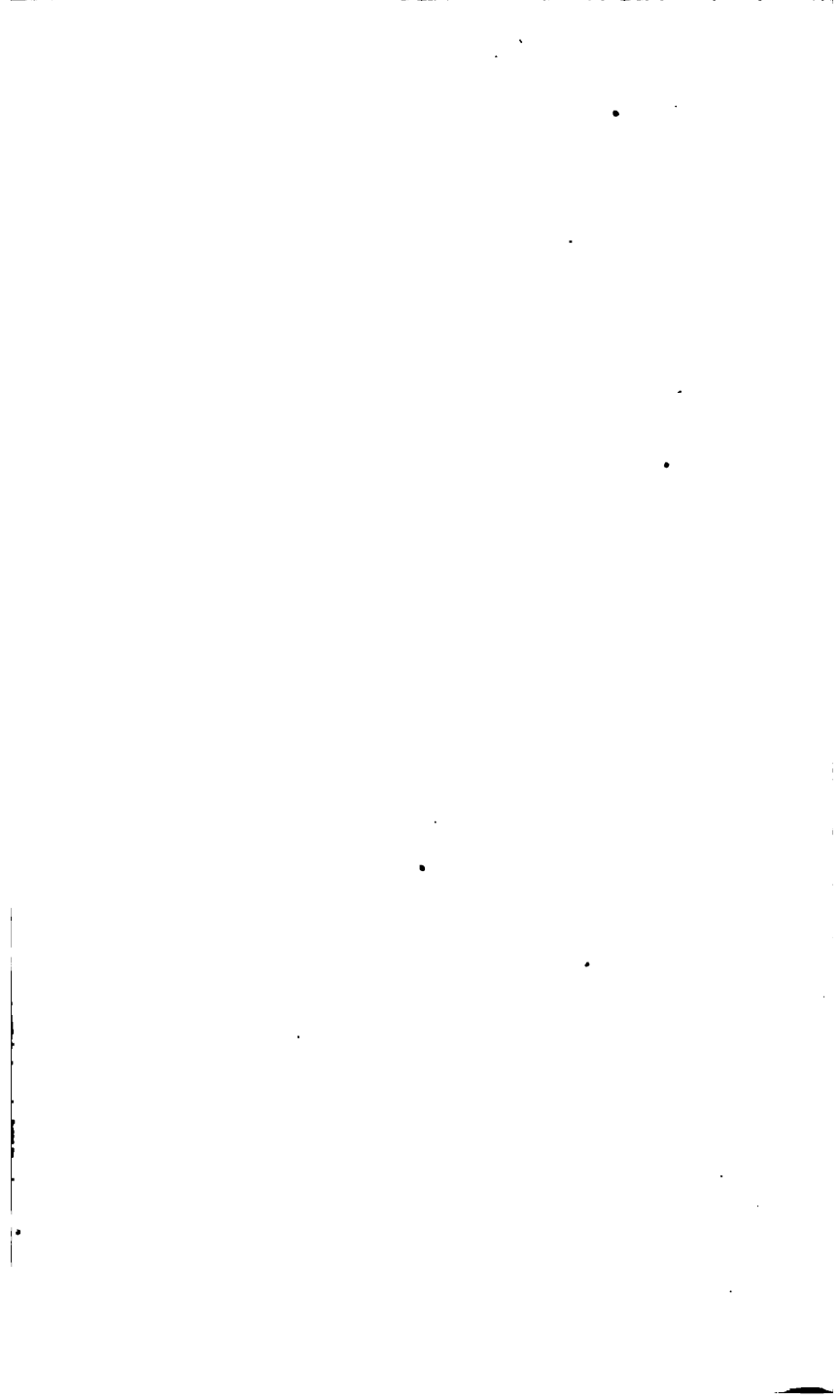
He was deformed of person

They are long since degenerated. - to
degenerate from - to degenerate into contempt
It is degraded to animate a brute.

Design to gratify

To degrade one's self to the work of
to ascertain it to a great degree of exact-
ness.





It is difficult to decide which of them is
the ~~most~~.

Decide upon — whatever we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.

The Decision to refuse &c.

Decisive of the book —

Specimens of empty Declamation.

who declaimed upon the miserable situa-
tion of his country. — To declaim against.

They declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

to be re-creed an ovation.
I deserved to be re-creed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be deduced to their
disadvantage.

De-cide', v. a. to determine; to end; to settle.
De-cide', v. n. to determine; to conclude.
De-cid'ed, v. a. determined; resolute.
De-cid'ed-ly, ad. in a determined manner.
De-cid'e-ence, n. the act of falling away.
De-cid'er, n. one who decides or determines.
De-cid'e-o-ous, a. falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.
De-cid'e-o-ous-nous, n. state of being deciduous.
De-cim'al, a. numbered or multiplied by ten.
De-cim'al, a. a tenth; a decimal fraction.
De-cim'is, v. a. to tithe; to take the tenth.
De-cim'is-tion, n. a selection of every tenth.
De-cim'a-tor, n. one who decimates.
De-ci-mo-cer-tis, n. [L.] A book is in *decimo-certo* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [el.]
De-ci-pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unravel.
De-ci-pher-er, n. one who deciphers.
De-ci-sion, (de-sizh'on) n. act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.
De-ci-sive, a. conclusive; final; positive.
De-ci-sive-ly, ad. in a conclusive manner.
De-ci-sive-ness, n. state of being decisive.
De-ci-sor-y, a. able to determine.
Deck, v. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.
Deck, n. the floor of a ship:—a pack of cards.
Deck'er, n. one who decks:—a coverer.
Deck'ing, n. ornament; embellishment.
De-clam', v. a. to speak oratorically; to harangue.
De-clam'er, n. one who declaims. [rangue.]
De-clam'ing, n. an harangue; declamation.
De-cla-ma'tion, n. a speech; an harangue.
De-cla-ma-tor, n. a declaimer. [E.]
De-clam'a-to-ry, a. partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated.
De-cla'r-a-ble, a. that may be declared.
De-cla-r-a'tion, n. act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
De-cla-r-a'tive, a. proclaiming; explanatory.
De-cla-r-a'to-ry, ad. affirmatively [sive.]
De-cla-r-a'to-ry, a. affirmative; clear; expressive.
De-clare, v. a. to make known; to proclaim.
De-clare, v. n. to make a declaration.
De-cla-r-ed-ly, ad. avowedly; openly.
De-cla-r'er, n. one who declares; a proclaimer.
De-clar'ing, n. publication; declaration.
De-clin'a-gion, (de-klēn'ah-jon) n. act of declining; descent; degeneracy:—variation of nouns.
De-clin'a-ble, a. capable of being declined.
De-clin-a'tion, n. act of declining; declension; descent. — (*Astron.*) the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
De-clin'a-tor, n. an instrument used in dialling.
De-clin'a-to-ry, [de-klīn'a-tūr-q, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; de-klīn'a-tūr-q, S.] n. same as *declinator*.
De-cline, v. n. to lean; to fail; to decay.
De-cline, v. a. to bring down; to shun; to refuse:—to vary or inflect, as words.
De-cline, n. a falling off; diminution; decay.
De-cliv'i-ty, n. a slope; gradual descent.
De-cliv'ous, a. gradually descending; sloping.
De-coct', v. a. to boil; to digest; to strengthen.
De-coct'i-ble, a. capable of being decocted.
De-coct'ion, n. act of boiling; matter boiled.
De-coh'e-re, [de-kō'hē-lā, Ja. Sm. R.; dēk'q-lā, W.] v. a. to behead; to decapitate.
De-coh'e-sion, n. the act of beheading.
De-coh'e-sion, n. absence or privation of color.
De-com-pō-se, v. a. to separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose.
De-com-pō-si-tion, n. a separation of parts

De-com-pōund', v. a. to compound anew:—to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.
De-com-pōund, a. compounded a second time.
De-com-pōund'a-ble, a. that may be decomposed.
De-cō-r-ate, v. a. to adorn; to embellish. [ed.]
De-cō-r-a'tion, n. ornament; embellishment.
De-cō-r-a'tor, n. one who decorates.
***De-cō-rous**, or **Dēc'q-rous**, [dē-kō'rus, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; dēk'q-rūs, P. E. Wb. Ash; dēk'q-rūs or dē-kō'rus, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
***De-cō-rous-ly**, ad. in a becoming manner.
De-cōr'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark.
De-cōr'ti-cā-tion, n. act of stripping off.
De-cō-rum, a. decency; order; propriety.
De-cōy', v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
De-cōy', n. allurements to mischief; a snare.
De-cōy'd-duck, n. a duck that lures others.
De-crē-ase, v. n. to grow less; to be diminished.
De-crē-ase, v. a. to make less; to diminish.
De-crē-ase, n. state of growing less; decay.
De-crēe', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
De-crēe', n. an edict; a law; a determination.
De-crē-mēt, n. gradual diminution; decrease.
De-crēp'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak.
De-crēp'i-tā-tion, v. a. & n. to rust or crackle in the
De-crēp'i-tā'tion, n. a crackling noise. [aro.]
De-crēp'i-tā-tion, n. last stage of decay; old age.
De-crē-scent, a. growing less; decreasing.
De-crē-tal, [de-kre'tal, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. R. Wb.; de-kre'tal or dēk're-tal, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts.
De-crē-tal, a. pertaining to a decree.
De-crē-tist, n. one versed in the decretal.
***De-crē-to-ry**, ad. in a definite manner.
***De-crē-to-ry**, [dēk're-tūr-q, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; dē-kre'tūr-q, E. Ash.] a. judicial; definitive; critical.
De-crī'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure.
De-crī'er, n. one who decries.
De-crī', v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
De-cūm-bē-ence, n. act of lying down; prostra-
De-cūm-bē-ence, n. a lying down.
De-cūm-bē-ent, a. lying on the ground; low.
De-cūm-bi-tā-tion, n. time of confinement to bed.
De-cū-ple, (dēk'y-pl) a. tenfold.
De-cū-p-ple, n. a number ten times repeated.
De-cū-rj-on, n. a commander over ten men.
De-cūr-rent, a. running downward.
De-cūr'sion, n. act of running down.
De-cūr'sive, a. running or tending down.
De-cūs-sā-tion, v. a. to intersect at acute angles.
De-cūs-sā'tion, n. act of crossing; intersection.
Dēd'a-lous, a. having various turnings.
De-dēc'q-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful.
Dēd-en-ti'tion, n. the shedding of the teeth.
Dēd'i-cā-tion, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe.
Dēd'i-cā-tion, n. consecrate; devoted; dedicated.
Dēd'i-cā'tion, n. consecration; an address.
Dēd'i-cā-tor, n. one who dedicates.
Dēd'i-cā-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication.
†De-dī'tion, (de-dīsh'jūn) n. a surrender. *Hala*
De-dūc'e, v. a. to draw from; to infer; to gather.
De-dūc'e-ment, n. deduction; thing deduced.
De-dū-cj-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred.
De-dū-cj-ve, a. performing deduction.
De-dūc't, v. a. to subtract; to take away.
De-dūc'tion, n. act of deducting; inference.
De-dūc'tive, a. deducible; inferable.
De-dūc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction.
Dēd, n. action; act; exploit; fact:—a written instrument for transferring real estate.
Dēd, v. n. to judge; to think; to estimate

Deem, *v. a.* to judge; to determine; to suppose.
Deem'er, *n.* a judge, in the Isle of Man.
Deep, *a.* reaching far below the surface; profound; artful; sagacious; dark-colored; grave.
Deep, *n.* the sea; the main; the ocean.
Deep'en, (*dē'pn*) *v. a.* to make deep; to darken.
Deep'en, (*dē'pn*) *v. a.* to grow deep or deeper.
Deep'ly, *ad.* to a great depth; profoundly.
Deep'ness, *n.* depth; profundity; sagacity.
Deer, *n.* a forest animal hunted for venison.
De'ess, *n.* a goddess.
De'face, *v. a.* to destroy; to raze; to disfigure.
De'face'ment, *n.* a violation; rasure; destruction.
De'facer, *n.* one who defaces.
De'facto, [*L.*] (*Law*) in fact; in reality.
De'facto, *v. a.* to cut off; to lop.
De'falc'tion, *n.* diminution; abatement.
De'fama'tion, *n.* slander; calumny; reproach.
De'fama'tory, *a.* calumnious; libellous.
De'fame, *v. a.* to slander; to calumniate.
De'famer, *n.* one who defames.
De'fat'i-gable, *a.* liable to be weary.
De'fat', *n.* omission; failure; fault; defect.
De'fault, *v. a.* to fail in performing a contract.
De'fault'er, *n.* one guilty of default.
De'fauc'tance, *n.* (*Law*) act of annulling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.
De'fau'c'tible, *a.* capable of being annulled.
De'feat, *n.* an overthrow; frustration. [*trite*].
De'feat', *v. a.* to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate.
De'feca'te, *v. a.* to purify; to refine; to clear.
De'fec't, *a.* purged from leas; defecated.
De'fec'tion, *n.* act of defecating; purification.
De'fect', *n.* a fault; imperfection; a blemish.
De'fect'i-ble, *a.* imperfect; deficient; wanting.
De'fect'ive, *a.* want; failure; apostasy; revolt.
De'fect'ive, *a.* full of defects; imperfect; faulty.
De'fect'ive-ly, *ad.* in a defective manner.
De'fect'ive-ness, *n.* state of being imperfect.
De'fence, *n.* guard; vindication; resistance.
De'fenceless, *a.* unarmed; unguarded; weak.
De'fenceless-ly, *ad.* in an unprotected manner.
De'fenceless-ness, *n.* an unprotected state.
De'fend, *v. a.* to protect; to vindicate; to repel.
De'fend's-ble, *a.* capable of being defended.
De'fend'ant, *n.* (*Law*) a person accused or sued.
De'fend'er, *n.* one who defends; an advocate.
De'fens'ive, *n.* defence; — a bandage.
De'fens'ible, *a.* that may be defended; right.
De'fens'ive, *a.* serving to defend; resisting aggression; — opposed to *offensive*.
De'fens'ive, *n.* a safeguard; state of defence.
De'fens'ive-ly, *ad.* in a defensive manner.
De'fer, *v. a.* to put off; to delay; to prolong.
De'fer, *v. a.* to delay to act; to pay deference.
De'fer-ence, *n.* regard; respect; submission.
De'fer-ent, *n.* a vessel conveying fluid.
De'fer'er, *n.* a delayer; a putter off.
De'fi'ance, *n.* a challenge; contempt of danger.
De'fi'ciency, (*de-fish'ēns*) *n.* want; defect;
De'fi'ciency, (*de-fish'ēns*) *n.* imperfection.
De'fi'cient, (*de-fish'ēnt*) *a.* failing; wanting.
De'fi'cient-ly, *ad.* in a defective manner.
De'fi'ci-ty, *n.* [*L.*] want; deficiency.
De'fi'er, *n.* one who defies. [*rupt*].
De'file, *v. a.* to make foul; to pollute; to defile.
De'file, *v. a.* to march; to go off file by file.
De'file, (*de-fil'*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Wb.*; *dē-fil'*, *S.*; *dē-fil'*, *Sm.*) *n.* a long, narrow
De'file'ment, *n.* corruption; pollution. [*pass*].
De'filer, *n.* one who defiles.
De'fil's-ble, *a.* capable of being defiled.

De'fine, *v. a.* to give a definition of; to explain to describe; to circumscribe.
De'fin'er, *n.* one who defines or describes.
De'f'i-nite, *a.* certain; limited; exact; precise.
De'f'i-nite-ly, *ad.* in a definite manner.
De'f'i-nite-ness, *n.* certainty; limitedness.
De'f'i-ni'tion, (*dē-fē-nish'ūn*) *n.* a short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
De'fin'i-tive, *a.* determinate; positive; express.
De'fin'i-tive, *n.* that which defines.
De'fin'i-tive-ly, *ad.* positively; decisively.
De'fin'i-tive-ness, *n.* decisiveness.
De'fla-gra-bil'i-ty, *n.* combustibility. [*n.*].
De'fla-gra-ble, or **De'fla-gra-ble**, *a.* combustible.
De'fla-grate, *v. a.* to set fire to; to burn.
De'fla-grate, *v. a.* to take fire and explode.
De'fla-gra'tion, *n.* utter destruction by fire.
De'flect, *v. a.* to turn aside; to deviate.
De'flect'ion, *n.* deviation; a turning aside.
De'flex'ure, (*dē-flek'shūr*) *n.* a deviation.
De'flo-ra'tion, *n.* act of deflouring; a rape.
De'flour, *v. a.* to ravish; to take away a woman's virginity; to take away beauty.
De'flour'er, *n.* one who deflours.
De'flux'ion, *n.* a downward flow of humors.
De'flo-da'tion, (*dē-fē-dā'shūn*) *n.* pollution.
De'flo-da'tion, *n.* the falling of leaves.
De'force, *v. a.* (*Law*) to keep out of possession.
De'force'ment, *n.* (*Law*) a withholding by force.
De'form, *v. a.* to disfigure; to spoil the form of.
De'for-ma'tion, *n.* a defacing; a disfiguring.
De'formed, (*dē-fōrmd'*) *p. a.* ugly; disfigured.
De'form'ed-ly, *ad.* in a deformed manner.
De'form'ed-ness, *n.* ugliness; deformity.
De'form'er, *n.* one who defaces or deforms.
De'form'i-ty, *n.* want of beauty; ugliness.
De'fraud, *v. a.* to rob by trick; to cheat.
De'fraud'a'tion, *n.* privation by fraud.
De'frauder, *n.* one who defrauds.
De'fray, *v. a.* to bear the charges of; to pay.
De'fray'er, *n.* one who defrays.
De'fray'ment, *n.* payment; compensation.
De'ft, *a.* neat; handsome; gentle. [*Dryden*].
De'funct', *n.* one who is deceased or dead.
De'funct', *a.* dead; deceased.
De'fy, *v. a.* to challenge; to dare; to brave.
De'gen'er-a-cy, *n.* decay of virtue or goodness.
De'gen'er-ate, *v. a.* to fall from the virtue of ancestors; to decay in virtue or in kind.
De'gen'er-ate, *a.* decayed in virtue; degenerated.
De'gen'er-ate-ly, *ad.* in a degenerate manner.
De'gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* degeneracy.
De'gen'er-a'tion, *n.* the act of degenerating.
De'gen'er-ous, *a.* degenerate; vile; base. [*n.*].
De'g-lu-ti'tion, (*dē-g-lu-tish'ūn*) *n.* a swallowing.
De'gra-da'tion, *n.* act of degrading; baseness.
De'grade, *v. a.* to place lower; to lower; to disgrace.
De'grade'ment, *n.* degradation. [*disgrace*].
De'grad'ing-ly, *ad.* in a degrading manner.
De'gree, *n.* quality; rank; station; step; — a title or rank conferred by a college; — the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
De'hort, *v. a.* to dissuade. [*Bp. Hall*].
De'hor-ta'tion, *n.* dissuasion.
De'hor-ta'tory, *a.* tending to dissuade.
De'if'ic, *De'if'ic-al*, *a.* making divine.
De'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* the act of deifying.
De'i-fi'er, *n.* one who deifies.
De'i-fic'm, *a.* of a godlike form.
De'i-fy, *v. a.* to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. a.* to condescend; to vouchsafe.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. a.* to grant; to permit; to allow.
De'ism, *n.* the doctrine or creed of a deist.

It was deemed of greater consequence to do anything.

He defends himself against the
Against which they were so defenceless.
to defer to their testimony.

Deficient in the

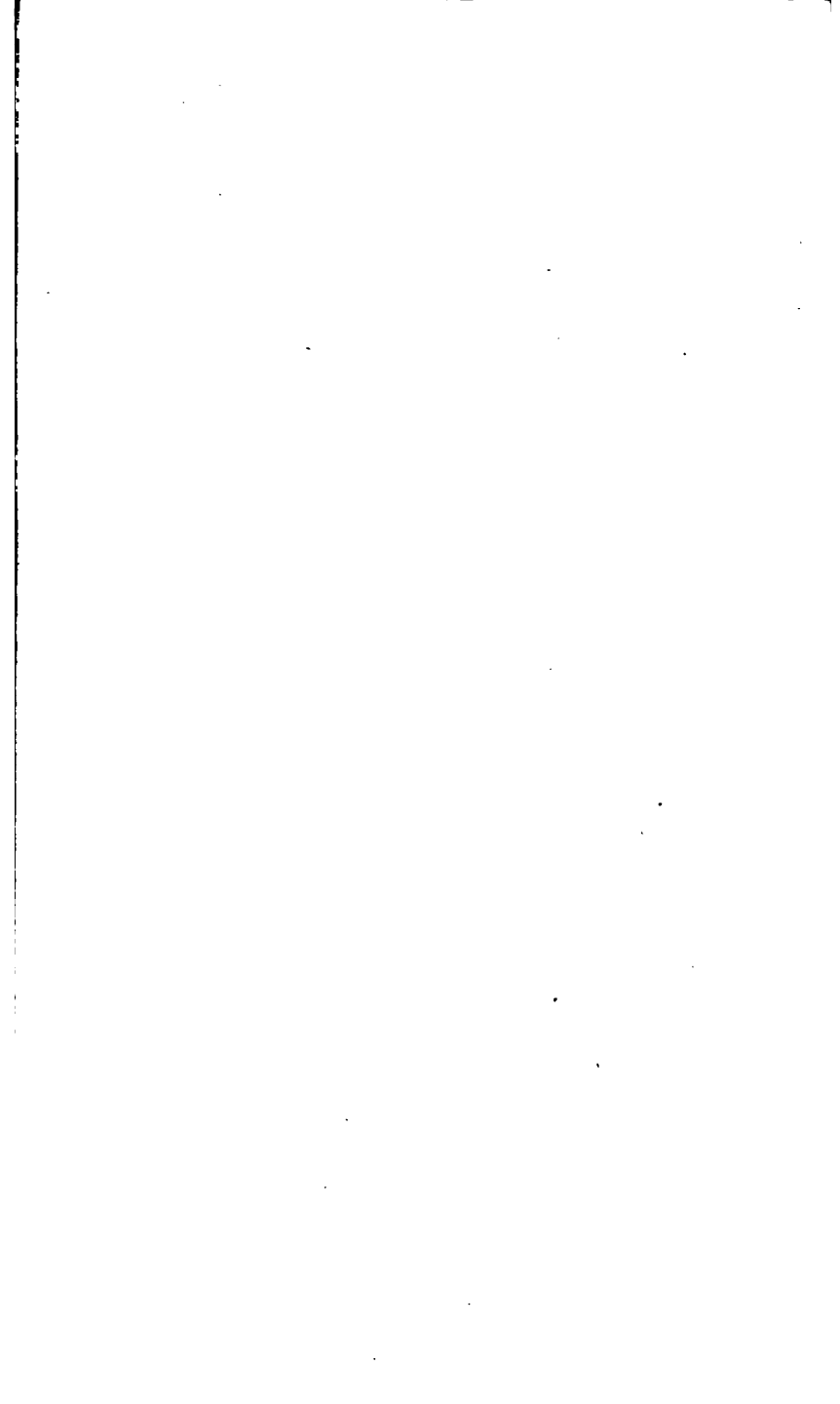
Nature is defined to be of eternal existence
- wealth may be defined any object which is
capable of being appropriated - he defines person,
a thinking individual being.
The definition of an element.

He was deformed of person

They are long since degenerated. - to
degenerate from - to degenerate into contempt
It is degraded to animate a brute.

Design to gratify

To degrade one's self to the work of
to ascertain it to a great degree of exact-
ness.





It is difficult to decide which of these is
the worst.

Decide upon — whatever we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.
The Decision to refuse &c.
Decisive of the book

Specimens of empty Declamation.

who declaimed upon the miserable situ-
ation of his country. — To declaim against.

They declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

... is the ...
... is the ...
I deserved to be decreed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be deduced to their
disadvantage.

De-cide, *v. a.* to determine; to end; to settle.
De-cide, *v. a.* to determine; to conclude.
De-cide, *p. a.* determined; resolute.
De-cid'-e-ly, *ad.* in a determined manner.
De-cid'-ence, *n.* the act of falling away.
De-cid'-er, *n.* one who decides or determines.
De-cid'-e-ous, *a.* falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.
De-cid'-e-ous-ness, *n.* state of being deciduous.
De-cid'-mul, *a.* numbered or multiplied by ten.
De-cid'-mul, *n.* a tenth; a decimal fraction.
De-cid'-mate, *v. a.* to tithe; to take the tenth.
De-cid'-ma'tion, *n.* a selection of every tenth.
De-cid'-ma'tor, *n.* one who decimates.
De-cid'-ma'tor, *n.* [L.] A book is in *decimo-sexto* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [el.]
De-cid'-pher, *v. a.* to explain; to unfold; to unravel.
De-cid'-pher-er, *n.* one who decipher.
De-cid'-sion, (*de-sizh'on*) *n.* act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.
De-cid'-ive, *a.* conclusive; final; positive.
De-cid'-ive-ly, *ad.* in a conclusive manner.
De-cid'-ive-ness, *n.* state of being decisive.
De-cid'-o-ry, *a.* able to determine.
Deck, *n.* a cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.
Deck, *n.* the floor of a ship; — a pack of cards.
Deck'-er, *n.* one who decks; — a coverer.
Deck'-ing, *n.* ornament; embellishment.
De-claim, *v. a.* to speak oratorically; to harangue.
De-claim'-er, *n.* one who declaims. [rangue.]
De-claim'-ing, *n.* an harangue; declamation.
De-clam'-ation, *n.* a speech; an harangue.
De-clam'-ator, *n.* a declaimer. [n.]
De-clam'-a'to-ry, *a.* partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated.
De-clar'-a-tion, *a.* that may be declared.
De-clar'-ation, *n.* act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
De-clar'-a'tive, *a.* proclaiming; explanatory.
De-clar'-a'to-ry-ly, *ad.* affirmatively [sive.]
De-clar'-a'to-ry, *a.* affirmative; clear; expressive.
De-clare, *v. a.* to make known; to proclaim.
De-clare, *v. a.* to make a declaration.
De-clar'-ed-ly, *ad.* avowedly; openly.
De-clar'-er, *n.* one who declares; a proclaimer.
De-clar'-ing, *n.* publication; declaration.
De-clin'-a-tion, (*de-klén'shun*) *n.* act of declining; descent; degenerative: — variation of nouns.
De-clin'-a-tion, *a.* capable of being declined.
De-clin'-a'tion, *n.* act of declining; declension; descent. (*Astron.*) the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
De-clin'-a'tor, *n.* an instrument used in dialling.
De-clin'-a'to-ry, [*de-klín'a-tár-é*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *de-klín's-tár-é*, *S.*] *n.* same as *declinator*.
De-cline, *v. n.* to lean; to fall; to decay.
De-cline, *v. a.* to bring down; to shun; to refuse: — to vary or inflect, as words.
De-cline, *n.* a falling off; diminution; decay.
De-cliv'-i-ty, *n.* a slope; gradual descent.
De-cliv'-ous, *a.* gradually descending; sloping.
De-coct, *v. a.* to boil; to digest; to strengthen.
De-coct'-i-ble, *a.* capable of being decocted.
De-coct'-ion, *n.* act of boiling; matter boiled.
De-co'tá'te, [*de-kó'tá'te*, *Ja. Sm. R.*; *dék'q-lá't*, *W. J.*] *v. a.* to behead; to decapitate.
De-co'tá'tion, *n.* the act of beheading.
De-co'te'-a'tion, *n.* absence or privation of color.
De-com-pá'te, *v. a.* to separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose.
De-com-pá'te, *a.* compounded a second time.
De-com-pá'ti'tion, *n.* a separation of parts

De-com-pá'nd', *v. a.* to compound anew: — to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.
De-com-pá'nd', *a.* compounded a second time.
De-com-pá'nd'-a-ble, *a.* that may be decomposed.
De-co'-rate, *v. a.* to adorn; to embellish. [ed.]
De-co'-ra'tion, *n.* ornament; embellishment.
De-co'-ra'tor, *n.* one who decorates.
***De-co'-rous**, or **De-co'-rous**, [*de-kó'rus*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson*; *dék'q-rús*, *P. E. W. J. Ash*; *dék'q-rús* or *de-kó'rus*, *K.*] *a.* decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
***De-co'-rous-ly**, *ad.* in a becoming manner.
De-co't'-i-cá'te, *v. a.* to peel; to strip off, as bark.
De-co't'-i-cá'tion, *n.* act of stripping off.
De-co'-rum, *n.* decency; order; propriety.
De-co't', *v. a.* to lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
De-co't', *n.* allurements to mischief; a snare.
De-co't'-dick, *n.* a duck that lures others.
De-créase, *v. a.* to grow less; to be diminished.
De-créase, *v. a.* to make less; to diminish.
De-créase, *n.* state of growing less; decay.
De-crée, *v. a.* to assign by a decree; to ordain.
De-crée, *n.* an edict; a law; a determination.
De-cré'-ment, *n.* gradual diminution; decrease.
De-crép'-it, *a.* wasted and worn with age; weak.
De-crép'-itá'te, *v. a.* & *n.* to rust or crackle in the fire.
De-crép'-itá'tion, *n.* a crackling noise. [fire.]
De-crép'-it-ude, *n.* last stage of decay; old age.
De-crés'-cent, *a.* growing less; decreasing.
De-crét'-al, (*de-kre'tál*, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. W. J.*; *de-kre'tál* or *dék're'tál*, *W. Ja.*) *n.* a book of decrees or edicts.
De-crét'-al, *a.* pertaining to a decree.
De-crét'-ist, *n.* one versed in the decretal.
***De-cré'-to-ry-ly**, *ad.* in a definite manner.
***De-cré'-to-ry**, [*dék're-tár-é*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. J.*; *de-kre'tár-é*, *E. Ash.*] *a.* judicial; definitive; critical.
De-crí'-al, *n.* act of decrying; clamorous censure.
De-crí'-er, *n.* one who decries.
De-cry, *v. a.* to censure; to clamor against.
De-cüm'-bence, } *n.* act of lying down; prostra-
De-cüm'-ben-cy, } tion; a lying down.
De-cüm'-bent, *a.* lying on the ground; low.
De-cüm'-bi-täre, *n.* time of confinement to bed.
De-cü'-ple, (*dék'q-pl*) *a.* tenfold.
De-cü'-ple, *a.* a number ten times repeated.
De-cü'-ri-ön, *n.* a commander over ten men.
De-cür'-rent, *a.* running downward.
De-cür'-sion, *n.* act of running down.
De-cür'-sive, *a.* running or tending down.
De-cüs'-sate, *v. a.* to intersect at acute angles.
De-cüs'-sá'tion, *n.* act of crossing; intersection.
De-d'-a-loüs, *a.* having various turnings.
De-déc'-o-rous, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful.
De-dén'-ty'tion, *n.* the shedding of the teeth.
De-dé'-cá'te, *v. a.* to consecrate; to inscribe.
De-dé'-cá'te, *a.* consecrate; devoted; dedicated.
De-dé'-cá'tion, *n.* consecration; an address.
De-dé'-cá'tor, *n.* one who dedicates.
De-dé'-ca'to-ry, *a.* relating to a dedication.
De-dé'-tion, (*de-díah'un*) *n.* a surrender. *Hala.*
De-dúce, *v. a.* to draw from; to infer; to gather.
De-dúce'-ment, *n.* deduction; thing deduced.
De-dú'-ci-ble, *a.* that may be deduced or inferred.
De-dú'-cive, *a.* performing deduction.
De-dúct, *v. a.* to subtract; to take away.
De-dúct'-ion, *n.* act of deducting; inference.
De-dúct'-ive, *a.* deducible; inferable.
De-dúct'-ive-ly, *ad.* by regular deduction.
Déed, *n.* action; act; exploit; feat: — a written instrument for transferring real estate.
Déem, *v. n.* to judge; to think; to estimate

It is difficult to Decide which of them is
the worst.

Decide upon — whatever we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.

The Decision to refuse &c.

Decisive of the book

Specimens of empty Declamation.

who declaimed upon the miserable situ-
ation of his country. — To declaim against.

They Declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

It is as if he declared an ovation.
I deserved to be Decreed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be Reduced to their
disadvantage.

Dē-cēd', v. a. to determine; to end; to settle.
Dē-cēd', v. a. to determine; to conclude.
Dē-cēd', p. a. determined; resolute.
Dē-cēd'-ly, ad. in a determined manner.
Dē-cēd'-mō, n. the act of falling away.
Dē-cēd'-er, n. one who decides or determines.
Dē-cēd'-ōs, a. falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.
Dē-cēd'-ōs-nēs, n. state of being deciduous.
Dē-cē-mul, a. numbered or multiplied by ten.
Dē-cē-mul, n. a tenth; a decimal fraction.
Dē-cē-mite, v. a. to tithe; to take the tenth.
Dē-cē-mā-tion, n. a selection of every tenth.
Dē-cē-mā-tor, n. one who decimates.
Dē-cē-mā-tōr, n. [L.] A book is in *decimo-serio* when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [el.]
Dē-cē-phē, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unravel.
Dē-cē-phē-r, n. one who deciphers.
Dē-cē-siō, (dē-sīz'ūn) n. act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.
Dē-cē-sive, a. conclusive; final; positive.
Dē-cē-sive-ly, ad. in a conclusive manner.
Dē-cē-sive-nēs, n. state of being decisive.
Dē-cē-sory, a. able to determine.
Dē-cē, v. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.
Dē-cē, n. the floor of a ship:—a pack of cards.
Dē-cē-r, n. one who decks:—a coverer.
Dē-cē-ri, n. ornament; embellishment.
Dē-cē-ri, v. a. to speak oratorically; to harangue.
Dē-cē-ri, n. one who declaims. [rangue.]
Dē-cē-ri-mā-tion, n. an harangue; declamation.
Dē-cē-ri-mā-tōr, n. a speech; an harangue.
Dē-cē-ri-mā-tōr, n. a declaimer. [K.]
Dē-cē-ri-sō-r, n. a partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-r, a. that may be declared.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-tion, n. act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-tōr, a. proclaiming; explanatory.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-tō-ly, ad. affirmatively [sive].
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Dē-cē-ri-sō-r, v. a. to make known; to proclaim.
Dē-cē-ri-sō, v. a. to make a declaration.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-ly, ad. avowedly; openly.
Dē-cē-ri-sō-r, n. one who declares; a proclaimer.
Dē-cē-ri-sō, n. publication; declaration.
Dē-cē-siō, (dē-kīn'shūn) n. act of declining; descent; degeneracy:—variation of nouns.
Dē-cē-siō-nā-ble, a. capable of being declined.
Dē-cē-siō-tion, n. act of declining; declension; descent.—(Astron.) the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
Dē-cē-siō-tōr, n. an instrument used in dialling.
Dē-cē-siō-tō-ry, [dē-kīn's-tō-ry, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; dē-kīn's-tō-ry, S.] n. same as *declinator*.
Dē-cē-siō, v. a. to lean; to fall; to decay.
Dē-cē-siō, v. a. to bring down; to shun; to remove:—to vary or inflect, as words.
Dē-cē-siō, n. a falling off; diminution; decay.
Dē-cē-siō-ly, n. a slope; gradual descent.
Dē-cē-siō, v. a. to gradually descending; sloping.
Dē-cē-siō, v. a. to boil; to digest; to strengthen.
Dē-cē-siō-ble, a. capable of being decocted.
Dē-cē-siō, n. act of boiling; matter boiled.
Dē-cē-siō, [dē-kō'lā, Ja. Sm. R.; dē-kō'lā, Wb.] n. a. to behold; to decapeate.
Dē-cē-siō-tion, n. the act of beholding.
Dē-cē-siō-tion, n. absence or privation of color.
Dē-cē-siō-tōr, v. a. to separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose.
Dē-cē-siō-tōr, n. a. compounded a second time.
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Dē-cē-m-pūnd', v. a. to compound anew:—to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.
Dē-cē-m-pūnd', a. compounded a second time.
Dē-cē-m-pūnd'-ā-ble, a. that may be decomposed.
Dē-cē-q-rā, v. a. to adorn; to embellish. [ed.]
Dē-cē-q-rā-tion, n. ornament; embellishment.
Dē-cē-q-rā-tōr, n. one who decorates.
Dē-cē-q-rā, or **Dē-cē-q-rā**, [dē-kō'rya, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; dē-kō'rya, P. E. Wb. Ash.; dē-kō'rya or dē-kō'rya, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
Dē-cē-q-rā-ly, ad. in a becoming manner.
Dē-cē-ti-cāte, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark.
Dē-cē-ti-cā-tion, n. act of stripping off.
Dē-cē-rum, n. decency; order; propriety.
Dē-cē-r, v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
Dē-cē-r, n. allurements to mischief; a snare.
Dē-cē-r-dūck, n. a duck that lures others.
Dē-cē-rē, v. a. to grow less; to be diminished.
Dē-cē-rē, v. a. to make less; to diminish.
Dē-cē-rē, n. state of growing less; decay.
Dē-cē-rē, v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
Dē-cē-rē, n. an edict; a law; a determination.
Dē-cē-rē-mēt, n. gradual diminution; decrease.
Dē-cē-rē-p, a. wasted and worn with age; weak.
Dē-cē-rē-p-tāte, v. a. & n. to rust or crackle in the fire.
Dē-cē-rē-p-tā-tion, n. a crackling noise. [fire.]
Dē-cē-rē-p-tōde, n. last stage of decay; old age.
Dē-cē-rē-p-t, a. growing less; decreasing.
Dē-crā-tal, [dē-kō'stāl, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.; dē-kō'stāl or dē-kō'stāl, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts.
Dē-crā-tal, a. pertaining to a decree.
Dē-crā-tist, n. one versed in the decretal.
Dē-crē-tō-ry-ly, ad. in a definite manner.
Dē-crē-tō-ry, [dē-kō'stāl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; dē-kō'stāl, E. Ash.] a. judicial; definitive; critical.
Dē-crī-tal, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure.
Dē-crī-tal, n. one who decries.
Dē-crī-t, v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
Dē-cūm-bēnce, n. act of lying down; prostration.
Dē-cūm-bēnce-tion, a. lying down.
Dē-cūm-bēnt, a. lying on the ground; low.
Dē-cūm-bēnt-tūre, n. time of confinement to bed.
Dē-cūm-pie, (dē-kō'pī) a. tenfold.
Dē-cūm-pie, n. a number ten times repeated.
Dē-cū-rj-on, n. a commander over ten men.
Dē-cū-rj-on, n. running downward.
Dē-cū-rj-on, n. act of running down.
Dē-cū-rj-on, n. a running or tending down.
Dē-cū-siō, v. a. to intersect at acute angles.
Dē-cū-siō-tion, n. act of crossing; intersection.
Dē-cū-siō, n. having various turnings.
Dē-dē-q-rōis, a. disgraceful; reproachful.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, n. the shedding of the teeth.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, n. consecration; an address.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, n. one who dedicates.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, a. relating to a dedication.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, (dē-dish'ūn) n. a surrender. *Hala*.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, v. a. to draw from; to infer; to gather.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, n. deduction; thing deduced.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, a. that may be deduced or inferred.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, a. performing deduction.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, v. a. to subtract; to take away.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, n. act of deducting; inference.
Dē-dē-ti-tion, a. deducible; inferable.
Dē-dē-ti-tion-ly, ad. by regular deduction.
Dē-dē, n. action; act; exploit; fact:—a writing instrument for transferring real estate.
Dē-dē, v. n. to judge; to think; to estimate

dec. ar; mēve, mēv sēm; bēh, bēh, rēle.—C, G, c, g, soft; E, S, c, g, hard; q as x; x as g; —this

Deem, *v. a.* to judge; to determine; to suppose.
Deem, *n.* a judge, in the Isle of Man.
Deep, *a.* reaching far below the surface; profound; artful; sagacious; dark-colored; grave.
Deep, *n.* the sea; the main; the ocean.
Deepen, (*dēpn*) *v. a.* to make deep; to darken.
Deepen, (*dēpn*) *v. a.* to grow deep or deeper.
Deeply, *ad.* to a great depth; profoundly.
Deepness, *n.* depth; profundity; sagacity.
Deer, *n.* a forest animal hunted for venison.
Deēss, *n.* a goddess.
De-face, *v. a.* to destroy; to raze; to disfigure.
De-face-ment, *n.* violation; rature; destruction.
De-facer, *n.* one who defaces.
De-fac-to, [*L.*] (*Law*) in fact; in reality.
De-fac-to, *v. a.* to cut off; to lop.
De-fal-ca-tion, *n.* diminution; abatement.
De-fam-a-tion, *n.* slander; calumny; reproach.
De-fam-a-to-ry, *a.* calumnious; libellous.
De-fame, *v. a.* to slander; to calumniate.
De-fam-er, *n.* one who defames.
De-fat-i-ga-ble, *a.* liable to be weary.
De-fault, *n.* omission; failure; fault; defect.
De-fault, *v. a.* to fail in performing a contract.
De-fault-er, *n.* one guilty of default.
De-fes-tance, (*n.*) (*Law*) act of annulling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.
De-fes-tig-a-ble, *a.* capable of being annulled.
De-feat, *n.* an overthrow; frustration. [*trats.*]
De-feat, *v. a.* to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate.
De-fec-a-tion, *v. a.* to purify; to refine; to clear.
De-fec-a-tion, *a.* purged from leas; detested.
De-fec-tion, *n.* act of defecating; purification.
De-fect, *n.* a fault; imperfection; a blemish.
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De-fec-tive-ness, *n.* state of being imperfect.
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De-fen-sive, *a.* serving to defend; resisting aggression; — opposed to offensive.
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De-fér, *v. a.* to delay to act; to pay deference.
De-fér-ence, *n.* regard; respect; submission.
De-fér-ent, *n.* a vessel conveying fluid.
De-fér-er, *n.* a delayer; a putter off.
De-fiance, *n.* a challenge; contempt of danger.
De-fi-ci-ence, (*de-fish-ens*) *a.* want; defect;
De-fi-ci-en-cy, (*de-fish-en-sy*) *n.* imperfection.
De-fi-ci-ent, (*de-fish-ent*) *a.* failing; wanting.
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De-file, *v. a.* to march; to go off file by file.
De-fil-, [*de-fil*], *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wb.*;
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De-fi-gra-tion, *n.* utter destruction by fire.
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De-flec-tion, *n.* deviation; a turning aside.
De-flex-ure, (*de-flek-shur*) *n.* a deviation.
De-fla-gra-tion, *n.* act of deflouring; a rape.
De-flaur, *v. a.* to ravish; to take away a woman's virginity; to take away beauty.
De-flaur-er, *n.* one who deflours.
De-flax-ion, *n.* a downward flow of humors.
De-fla-tion, (*dē-f-d-shyn*) *n.* pollution.
De-fol-i-a-tion, *n.* the falling of leaves.
De-force, *v. a.* (*Law*) to keep out of possession.
De-force-ment, (*n.*) (*Law*) a withholding by force.
De-form, *v. a.* to disfigure; to spoil the form of.
De-for-ma-tion, *n.* a defacing; a disfiguring.
De-form-ed, (*de-form-d*) *p. a.* ugly; disfigured.
De-form-ed-ly, *ad.* in a deformed manner.
De-form-ed-ness, *n.* ugliness; deformity.
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De-gen-er-ate-ness, *n.* degeneracy.
De-gen-er-a-tion, *n.* the act of degenerating.
De-gen-er-ous, *a.* degenerate; vile; base. [*n.*]
De-glu-ti-tion, (*dē-g-lu-tish-yn*) *n.* a swallowing.
De-gra-da-tion, *n.* act of degrading; baseness.
De-grade, *v. a.* to place lower; to lower; to
De-grade-ment, *n.* degradation. [*di-gra-na*]
De-grad-jog-ly, *ad.* in a degrading manner.
De-grad-, *n.* quality; rank; station; step; — a title or rank conferred by a college; — the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
De-hor-, *v. a.* to dissuade. *Bp. Hall*.
De-hor-ta-tion, *n.* dissuasion.
De-hor-ta-to-ry, *a.* tending to dissuade.
De-if-ic, *De-if-i-cal*, *a.* making divine.
De-i-fi-ca-tion, *n.* the act of deifying.
De-i-fi-er, *n.* one who deifies.
De-i-form, *a.* of a godlike form.
De-i-fy, *v. a.* to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. a.* to condescend; to vouchsafe.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. a.* to grant; to permit; to allow.
De-ism, *n.* the doctrine or creed of a deist.

It was deemed of greater consequence to do anything.

He defends himself against the
Against which they were so defenceless.
To defer to their testimony.

Deficient in the

Nature is defined to be of eternal existence.
- wealth may be defined any object which is
capable of being appropriated - he defined person,
a thinking immaterial being.
The definition of an element.

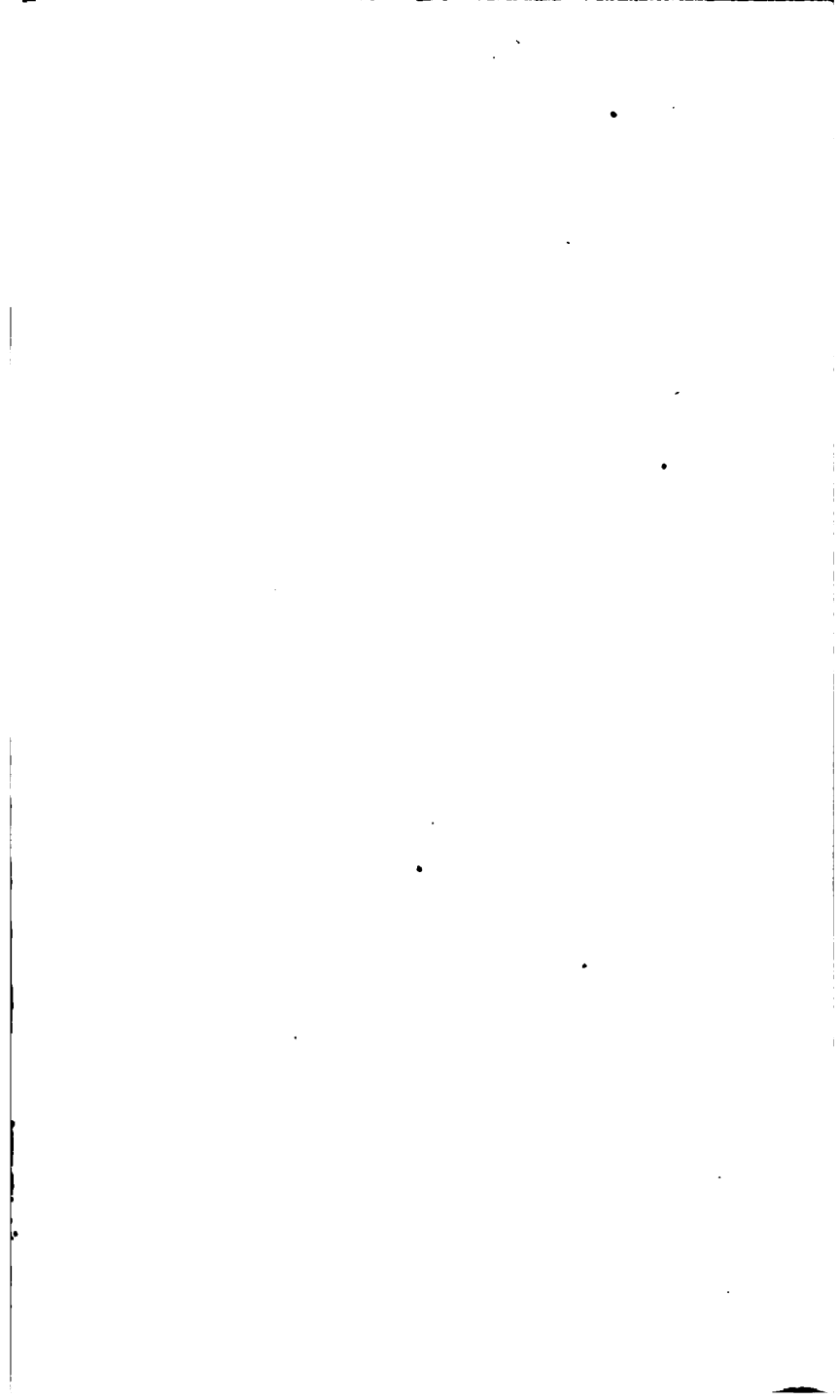
He was deformed of person

They are long since degenerated. - to
degenerate from - to degenerate into contempt
It is degraded to automate a brute.

Design to gratify

To degrade one's self to the work of
to ascertain it to a great degree of exact-
ness.





They had delayed to furnish

elect him a delegate to the convention

To Delight in

I meet with Deliverance from my burden.
In token of Deliverance from their

A demand on

It is difficult to Decide which of them is
to ~~work~~.

Decide upon — whatever we may de-
cide to be the characteristic.

The Decision to refuse &c.

Decisive of the book

Specimens of empty Declamation.

who declaimed upon the miserable situ-
ation of his country. — To declaim against.

They declare it to be the liturgy of the
church.

It is to be decreed an ovation.
I deserved to be decreed an ovation

Dedication to

No inference can be deduced to their
disadvantage.

Deem, *v. a.* to judge; to determine; to suppose.
Deem'er, *n.* a judge; in the Isle of Man.
Deep, *a.* reaching far below the surface; profound; sagacious; dark-colored; grave.
Deep, *n.* the sea; the main; the ocean.
Deep'en, (*dē'pn*) *v. a.* to make deep; to darken.
Deep'en, (*dē'pn*) *v. n.* to grow deep or deeper.
Deep'ly, *ad.* to a great depth; profoundly.
Deep'ness, *n.* depth; profundity; sagacity.
Deer, *n.* a forest animal hunted for venison.
De'ess, *n.* a goddess.
De'face, *v. a.* to destroy; to raze; to disfigure.
De'face'ment, *n.* violation; rasure; destruction.
De'facer, *n.* one who defaces.
De'fac'tō, [*L.*] (*Law*) in fact; in reality.
De'fal'cate, *v. a.* to cut off; to lop.
De'fal'ca'tion, *n.* diminution; abatement.
De'fa'ma'tion, *n.* slander; calumny; reproach.
De'fam'g-to-ry, *a.* calumnious; libellous.
De'fame, *v. a.* to slander; to calumniate.
De'famer, *n.* one who defames.
De'fat'i-ga-ble, *a.* liable to be weary.
De'fault, *n.* omission; failure; fault; defect.
De'fault, *v. n.* to fail in performing a contract.
De'fault'er, *n.* one guilty of default.
De'fau'ltance, *n.* (*Law*) act of annulling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.
De'fas'i-ga-ble, *a.* capable of being annulled.
De'fat', *n.* an overthrow; frustration. [*trite*].
De'fat', *v. a.* to overthrow; to undo; to frustrate.
De'fat'e, *v. a.* to purify; to refine; to clear.
De'fat'e, *a.* purged from leas; detested.
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De'fi'cience, (*de-fish'ens*) { *n.* want; defect;
De'fi'ciency, (*de-fish'en-see*) } imperfection.
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De'fi'c't, [*L.*] want; deficiency.
De'fi'er, *n.* one who defies. [*rupt*].
De'file, *v. a.* to make foul; to pollute; to corrupt.
De'file', *v. n.* to march; to go off file by file.
De'file', (*de-fil'*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wh.*; *dē-fē-lē*, & *dē-fī-lē*, *Sm.*) *n.* a long, narrow
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De'formed, (*de-fōrmd'*) *p. a.* ugly; disfigured.
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De'gen'er-ate-ly, *ad.* in a degenerate manner.
De'gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* degeneracy.
De'gen'er-a'tion, *n.* the act of degenerating.
De'gen'er-ous, *a.* degenerate; vile; base. [*n.*].
De'gly-ti'ation, (*dē-gly-tish'yun*) *n.* a swallowing
De'gra-da'tion, *n.* act of degrading; baseness.
De'grade, *v. a.* to place lower; to lower; to
De'grade'ment, *n.* degradation. [*diagrama*].
De'grad'ing-ly, *ad.* in a degrading manner.
De'gree, *n.* quality; rank; station; step: — a title or rank conferred by a college: — the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
De'hu're, *v. a.* to dissuade. [*By Hall*].
De'hor-ta'tion, *n.* dissuasion.
De'hor-ta-to-ry, *a.* tending to dissuade.
De'il'ic, **De'il'ic-al**, *a.* making divine
De'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* the act of deifying.
De'i-fi'er, *n.* one who deifies.
De'i-fic'um, *a.* of a godlike form.
De'i-fy, *v. a.* to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. n.* to condescend; to vouchsafe.
Deign, (*dān*) *v. a.* to grant; to permit; to allow
De'ign, *n.* the doctrine or creed of a deity.

It was deemed of greater consequence to do anything.

He defends himself against the
Against which they were so defenceless.
To defer to their testimony.

Deficient in the

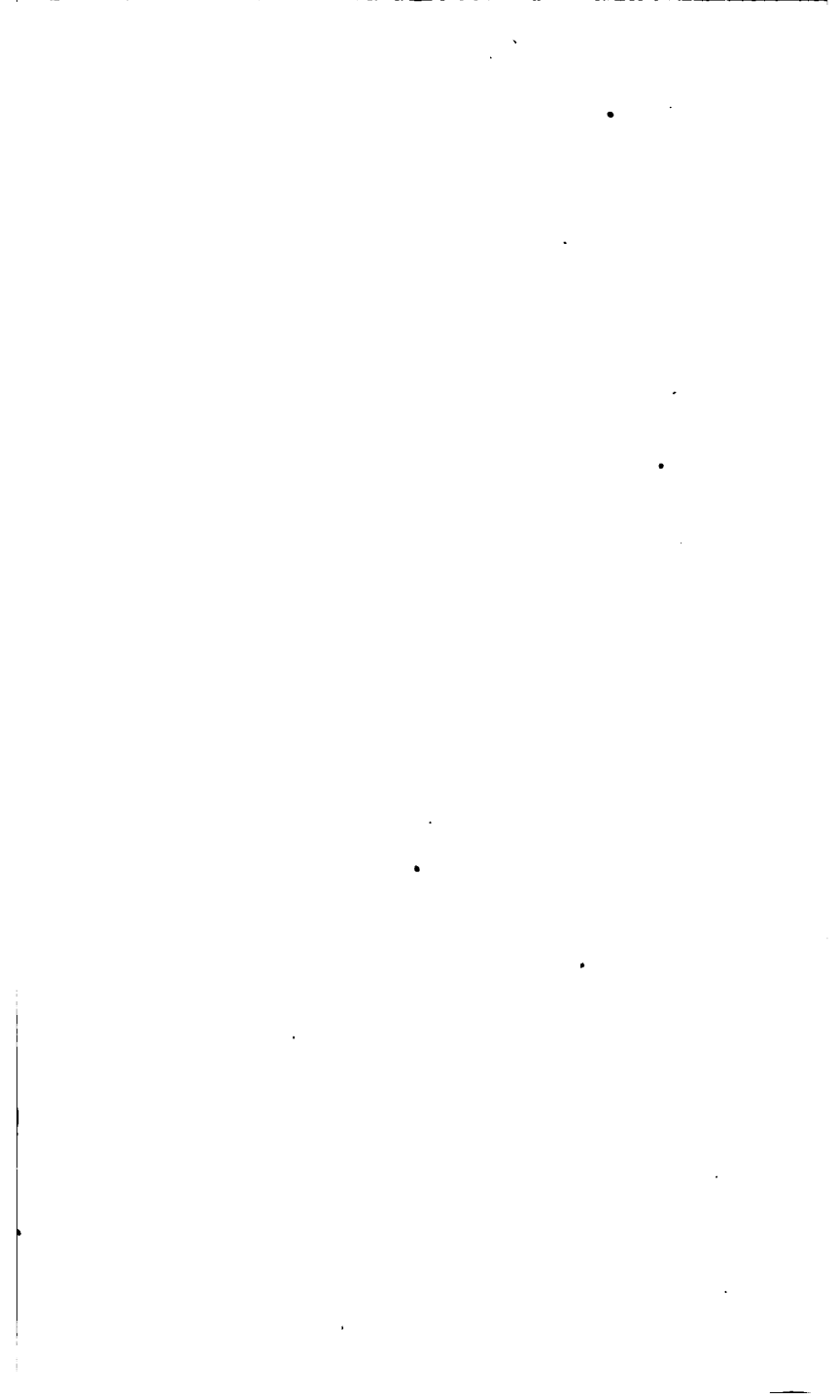
Nature is defined to be of eternal existence
- wealth may be defined any object which is
capable of being appropriated - he defined person,
a thinking immaterial being.
The definition of an element.

He was deformed of person

They are long since degenerated. - to
degenerate from - to degenerate into contempt
It is degraded to animate a brute.

Design to gratify

To degrade one's self to the work of
to ascertain it to a great degree of exact-
ness.



They had delayed to furnish

elect him a delegate to the convention

To Delight in

A meet with Deliverance from my burden.
In token of Deliverance from their

A demand on

De-m, a one who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.
De-m'ic, **De-l'i-ti-cal**, a. belonging to demon.
De-ty, n. the Divine Being; divine nature.
De-ict', v. a. to cast down; to depress.
De-ict'ed, a. cast down; low-spirited.
De-ict'ed-ly, ad. in a dejected manner.
De-ict'ed-ness, n. state of being cast down.
De-ict'er, n. one who dejects or casts down.
De-ic-tion, n. lowness of spirits; depression.
De-ict'ure, (**de-ikt'ur**) n. excrement.
De-jacer, (**dé'zhu-ná'**) n. [Fr.] a breakfast.
De-jér', (**L.**) (*Law*) by or of right; by law.
De-lapsed, (**de-lá-pet'**) a. fallen down.
De-l'ic-tion, n. conveyance; an accusation.
De-l'y, v. a. to defer; to put off; to hinder.
De-l'y', v. n. to linger; to stop; to procrastinate.
De-l'y', a. a deferring; stay; stop.
De-l'y'er, n. one who delays.
De-le', v. a. [*L.* *imperative*, from *deleo*.] (*Print-ing*) to delete; to erase; to blot out.
De-le-ble, a. capable of being effaced.
De-lic'i-ous, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant.
De-lic'i-ous-ness, n. delightfulness.
De-lic'i-ously, ad. delightfully; pleasantly.
De-lic'i-tion, n. pleasure; delight. (*trust*)
De-l'ic-gate, v. a. to send on an embassy; to in-
De-l'ic-gate, n. a deputy; a representative.
De-l'ic-gate, or **De-l'ic-gat-ed**, a. deputed.
De-l'ic-gat-ion, n. act of sending away; a putting
 in commission; the persons deputed.
De-l'ic-t', v. a. to blot out; to efface; to erase.
De-l'ic-t'ion, a. destructive; injurious.
De-l'ic-tion, n. act of blotting out; erasure.
De-l'ic, or **De-l'ic**, n. earthen ware; counterfeit
 China ware, originally made at *De-l'ic*.
De-l'ic-ate, v. n. to consider; to hesitate.
De-l'ic-ate, v. a. to weigh; to consider.
De-l'ic-ate, a. cautious; considerate; slow.
De-l'ic-ate-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
De-l'ic-ate-ness, n. caution; deliberation.
De-l'ic-ation, n. act of deliberating; thought.
De-l'ic-ative, a. containing deliberation.
De-l'ic-ative-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
De-l'ic-ity, n. something delicate; daintiness;
 nicety; softness; politeness; tenderness.
De-l'ic-ity, a. nice; dainty; fine; polite; soft.
De-l'ic-ity, ad. in a delicate manner; softly.
De-l'ic-ity-ness, n. tenderness; softness.
De-l'ic-ness, (**de-l'ic-ness**) a. highly pleasing; very
 grateful; sweet; agreeable; charming.
De-l'ic-ness-ly, ad. in a delicious manner.
De-l'ic-ness, n. delight; great pleasure.
De-l'ic-tion, n. (*Surgery*) act of binding up.
De-l'ic-t', (**de-l'ic-t'**) n. pleasurable emotion; joy;
 great pleasure; high satisfaction.
De-l'ic-t', (**de-l'ic-t'**) v. a. to please greatly.
De-l'ic-t', (**de-l'ic-t'**) v. n. to have delight.
De-l'ic-t'ful, (**de-l'ic-t'ful**) a. highly pleasing.
De-l'ic-t'ful-ly, ad. in a delightful manner.
De-l'ic-t'ful-ness, n. great pleasure; delight.
De-l'ic-t'ness, (**de-l'ic-t'ness**) a. delightful.
De-l'ic-t'ness, n. a drawing; delineation.
De-l'ic-t'ness, v. a. to design; to sketch; to paint.
De-l'ic-t'ion, n. the first draught; a drawing.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. one who delineates.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. a fault; a misdeed; offence.
De-l'ic-t'or, (**de-l'ic-t'or**) n. an offender.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. failing in duty; faulty.
De-l'ic-t'or, v. n. & a. to melt; to deliquesce.
De-l'ic-t'or, (**de-l'ic-t'or**) v. n. to melt slowly
 in the air; to attract water from the air.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. a melting in the air.

De-l'ic-t'or, n. melting in the air.
De-l'ic-t'or, (**de-l'ic-t'or**) n. [*L.*] a melting
 in the air; deliquescence; a fuming.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. a doting or foolish fancy.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. a light-headed; raving; doting.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. the state of one raving.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. [*L.*] a disorder of the intellect
 alienation of mind, as in fever.
De-l'ic-t'or, (**de-l'ic-t'or**) [*Mod.*] a disorder
 of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. retirement; subsidence.
De-l'ic-t'or, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue;
 to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. release; rescue; delivery.
De-l'ic-t'or, v. n. one who delivers.
De-l'ic-t'or, n. act of delivering; deliverance;
 release; rescue; a surrender; utterance;
 speech; childbirth.
De-l'ic, n. a pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
De-l'ic, n. earthen ware. See *De-l'ic*, and *De-l'ic*.
De-l'ic, a. relating to Delphi; oracular.
De-l'ic, a. relating to the Dauphin of France,
 or to an edition of the classics.
De-l'ic, n. a mineral; epidote.
De-l'ic, n. the Greek letter Δ:—a term applied to
 an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth
 of a river, that is subject to inundation.
De-l'ic, (**de-l'ic**) n. a triangular muscle.
De-l'ic, a. resembling the Greek letter delta.
De-l'ic-able, a. liable to be deluded or deceived.
De-l'ic-able, v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disap-
 point.
De-l'ic-able, n. one who deludes.
De-l'ic-able, n. deception; collusion; falsehood.
De-l'ic-able, (**de-l'ic-able**) n. a general inundation.
De-l'ic-able, v. a. to drown; to overwhelm.
De-l'ic-able, (**de-l'ic-able**) n. act of deluding;
 state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
De-l'ic-able, or **De-l'ic-able**, a. deceptive; illusory.
De-l'ic-able, v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
De-l'ic-able, (**de-l'ic-able**) n. [† a cave; †] a quantity of coal.
De-l'ic-able, n. one who delves; a digger.
De-m'ic-gogue, (**de-m'ic-gogue**) n. a ringleader of a
 faction; a popular and factious orator.
De-m'ic-n', or **De-m'ic-n'**, (**de-m'ic-n'** or **de-m'ic-n'**)
 a. *De-m'ic-n'*, *J. F. K. Sm.*; *de-m'ic-n'*, *S. E.*
Ja.; *de-m'ic-n'* or *de-m'ic-n'*, *P.* n. an estate in land
De-m'ic-n', v. a. to ask with authority; to claim
De-m'ic-n', n. a claim; a question; a calling.
De-m'ic-n'-ble, a. that may be demanded.
De-m'ic-n't, n. (*Law*) a plaintiff in an action.
De-m'ic-n't, n. one who demands.
De-m'ic-n't, n. division; boundary.
De-m'ic-n't, v. a. to behave; to carry one's self.
De-m'ic-n't, n. carriage; behavior; conduct.
De-m'ic-n't, v. a. to make mad or insane.
De-m'ic-n't, n. infatuated; insane.
De-m'ic-n't, n. act of making mad or frantic.
De-m'ic-n't, n. insane; mad; infatuated.
De-m'ic-n't, n. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
De-m'ic-n't, n. immersion.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) n. See *De-m'ic-n't*.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) [*dem*, *Fr.*] a prefix or insepa-
 rable particle, used in composition, and signify-
 ing *half*; as, *demigod*, that is, *half a god*.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) n. half a devil.
De-m'ic-n't, n. half a god; a great hero.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) n. a large glass vessel.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) n. half a quaver.
De-m'ic-n't, n. a woman of suspicious character.
De-m'ic-n't, n. death; decease; a yielding up.
De-m'ic-n't, v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.
De-m'ic-n't, (**de-m'ic-n't**) n. degradation.

(De-mít', v. a. to depress; to let fall.
 Dén-mí'-tíst, n. a sort of medial or half tint.
 De-mít'-re-cy, n. government by the people.
 Dén-mí'-crát, n. one devoted to democracy.
 Dén-mí'-crát'ic, } a. pertaining to democracy;
 Dén-mí'-crát'ic-ly, } popular. [nor.]
 Dén-mí'-crát'ic-ly, ad. in a democratic man-
 De-mít'-re-tíst, n. a democrat. [R.]
 De-mít'-sh, v. a. to throw down; to destroy.
 De-mít'-sh-ér, n. one who demolishes.
 De-mít'-sh-mént, n. destruction; demolition.
 Dén-mí'-tíst, (dén-mí'-tíst) n. destruction.
 Dén-mí', n. a spirit; an evil spirit; a devil.
 De-mí'-n-ác, n. one possessed by a demon.
 De-mí'-n-ác, } a. belonging to a demon, or an
 Dén-mí'-n-ác-ly, } evil spirit; devilish.
 De-mí'-n-ác, n. devilish; demoniac.
 Dén-mí'-n-ác, n. the worship of demons.
 Dén-mí'-n-ác-ry, n. government of demons.
 Dén-mí'-n-ác-ry, n. a treatise on evil spirits.
 Dén-mí'-n-ác, n. the state of a demon.
 De-món'strá-ble, a. that may be demonstrated.
 De-món'strá-ble-nés, n. the being demonstrable.
 De-món'strá-ble-ly, ad. evidently; clearly.
 De-món'strá-ble, (de-món'strá-ble, W. F. J. E. F.
 Ja. K. Sm. R.; dém-on'strát, Wb.) v. a. to
 prove with certainty; to show by experiment.
 See *Contemplate*.
 Dém-on'strá-tí-on, n. indubitable proof.
 De-món'strá-tí-on, a. invincibly conclusive.
 De-món'strá-tí-on-ly, ad. clearly; plainly.
 Dém-on'strá-tí-on, or De-món'strá-tí-on, (dém-on's-
 trá-tí-on, S. R. Wb.; dém-on'strá-tí-on, P. Ja.;
 dém-on'strá-tí-on or de-món'strá-tí-on, W. K. Sm.)
 n. one who demonstrates.
 De-món'strá-tí-on, a. tending to demonstrate.
 De-món'strá-tí-on, a. destruction of morals.
 De-món'strá-tí-on, v. a. to destroy the morals of.
 De-mí'-cánt, a. softening; mollifying.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. a mollifying application.
 De-mí'-cánt, v. a. to delay; to pause; to hesitate.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. doubt; hesitation; a pause.
 De-mí'-cánt, a. sober; grave; downcast; modest.
 De-mí'-cánt, ad. in a demure manner.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. affected modesty; gravity.
 De-mí'-cánt, a. that may be demurred to.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. an allowance for delaying ships.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. one who demurs; stop in a law.
 De-mí'-cánt, n. a particular size of paper. [suit.]
 Dén, n. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
 Dén, v. a. to dwell as in a den.
 De-ná'-tí-on-al-í-ze, (de-ná'-tí-on-al-í-ze) v. a. to de-
 prive of national rights.
 De-ná'-tí-on-al-í-ze, v. a. to make unnatural.
 Dén-drí'te, n. a mineral having figures of trees
 or shrubs.
 Dén-drí'tic, a. veined like the leaves of trees.
 Dén-drí'tic, a. resembling a tree or shrub.
 Dén-drí'tic-ly, n. one versed in dendrology.
 Dén-drí'tic-ly, n. the natural history of trees.
 Dén-drí'tic-ly, n. an instrument for measuring
 trees.
 De-ní'-g-ble, a. capable of being denied.
 De-ní'-g-ble, n. negation; refusal; abjuration.
 De-ní'-g-ble, n. one who denies; a refuser.
 Dén'-grá'te, (dén'-grá'te, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; de-
 n'-grá'te, J. F.; dén'-grá'te or de-ná'-grá'te, W.)
 v. a. to blacken. [R.]
 Dén'-grá'te, n. the act of enfranchising.
 Dén'-grá'te, n. a foreigner enfranchised.
 Dén'-grá'te, (dén'-grá'te) v. a. to enfranchise.
 De-nóm'-i-ná-ble, a. that may be named.
 De-nóm'-i-ná'te, v. a. to name; to give a name to.

De-nóm'-i-ná'tí-on, n. act of naming; a name.
 a sect or class, as of Christians.
 De-nóm'-i-ná-tí-on, a. that gives a name.
 De-nóm'-i-ná-tí-on, n. the giver of a name. — (Frac-
 tion) the number below the line.
 De-nó'-tá-ble, a. capable of being marked.
 Dén-tí'-tí-on, n. the act of denoting.
 De-nó'te, v. a. to mark; to signify; to betoken.
 De-nó'te'mént, n. a sign; an indication. [Stat.]
 Dén-ó'mént, (dén'-máng') n. [Fr.] the discovery
 of the plot of a drama or poem; catastrophe.
 De-nó'uñce, v. a. to threaten; to accuse; to cen-
 De-nó'uñce'mént, n. denunciation. [sura.]
 De-nó'uñ-er, n. one who denounces.
 De-nó'uñ-er, [L.] anew; from the beginning.
 Dén-ó'e, a. close; compact; thick; almost solid
 Dén-sí'ty, n. closeness; compactness.
 Dén't, v. a. to mark with a dent; to indent.
 Dén't, n. a mark; an indentation.
 Dén'tal, a. belonging to the teeth.
 Dén'tal, n. a letter pronounced principally by
 the agency of the teeth.
 Dén'tate, Dén'tat-ed, a. pointed, like teeth.
 Dén'ted, a. notched; indented.
 Dén'tí'tí, (dén-tí'tí) n. pl. [It.] modillions.
 Dén'tí'-cle, n. an ornament resembling a tooth; a
 projecting point; dentil.
 Dén-tí'-y-lít-ed, a. set with small teeth.
 Dén-tí'-y-lít-í-on, n. state of being denticulated.
 Dén'tí'-frice, n. a powder for the teeth.
 Dén'tí', n. a modillion; denticle.
 Dén'tí't, n. a surgeon or doctor for the teeth.
 Dén'tí'-try, n. the business of a dentist.
 Dén-tí'-tí-on, n. the breeding of teeth.
 Dén'tí'tí, a. resembling a tooth.
 De-ná'-dát-e, v. a. to divest; to strip.
 Dén-y-dí'tí-on, n. a stripping or making naked.
 De-né'de, v. a. to strip. [to threaten.]
 De-nún'-cí-á'te, (de-nún'-shé-á'te) v. a. to denounce;
 De-nún'-cí-á'tí-on, (de-nún'-shé-á'tí-on) n. the act
 of denouncing; public menace.
 De-nún'-cí-á'tí-on, (de-nún'-shé-á'tí-on) n. one who
 denounces or threatens.
 De-nún'-cí-á'tí-on-ry, (de-nún'-shé-á'tí-on-ry) a. con-
 taining denunciation; censorious.
 De-ný', v. a. to contradict; to refuse; to disown.
 De-ný'-strá-ent, a. removing obstructions.
 De-ný'-strá-ent, n. an aperient medicine.
 De-ný'-dánd, n. a thing given or forfeited to God.
 De-ný'-dánd, n. one versed in dendrology.
 De-ný'-dánd-ly, n. the science of ethics.
 De-ný'-dát-e, v. a. to deoxidize.
 De-ný'-dát-e, v. a. to deprive of oxygen; to re-
 duce to the state of an oxide.
 De-párt', v. a. to go away; to leave; to decamp.
 De-párt'ing, n. a going away; separation.
 De-párt'mént, a. separate office, part, or division.
 De-párt'mént'al, a. relating to a department.
 De-párt'ure, (de-párt'ure) n. a going away;
 death; decease; a forsaking; an abandoning.
 De-pást'ure, (de-pást'ure) v. a. to pasture.
 De-pást'ure, v. a. to make poor.
 De-péc'-cátí-on, n. a peccation.
 De-pénd', v. a. to hang from; to rely; to adhere.
 De-pénd'ant, n. one who is subordinate or de-
 pendent; — written also *dependent*.
 De-pén'dence, } n. state of being subordinate;
 De-pén'den-cy, } connection; trust; reliance.
 De-pénd'ent, a. hanging down; subordinate.
 De-pénd'ent, n. one subordinate; a retainer.
 De-pénd'ent, n. one who depends; a dependent.
 De-phlég'mát-e, v. a. to clear from phlegm.
 Déph-lég-má'tí-on, n. separation of phlegm.

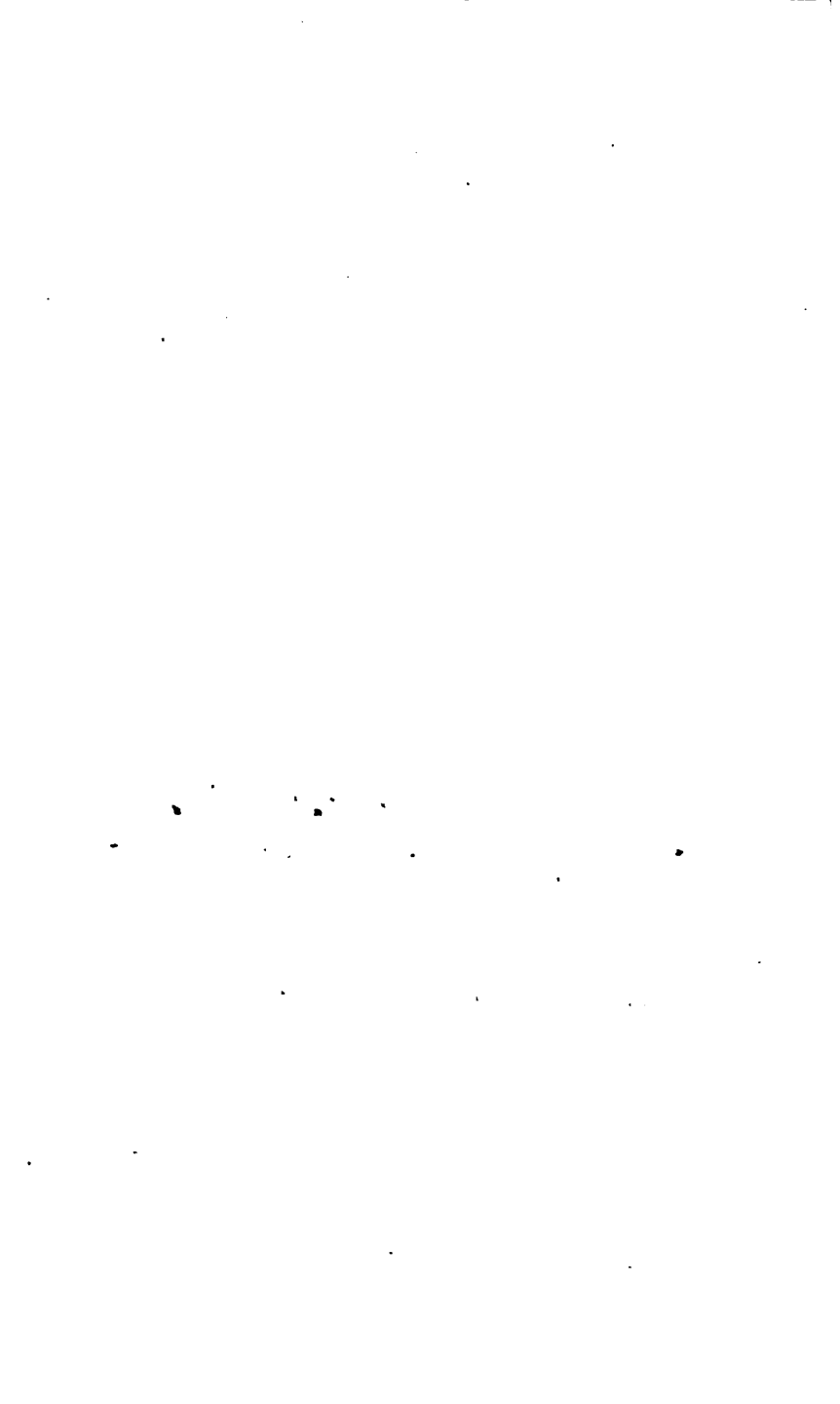
d, d, i, e, u, y, long; d, d, i, e, u, y, short; q, q, i, o, y, obscure.—faro, fur, fát, fall; háir, háir;

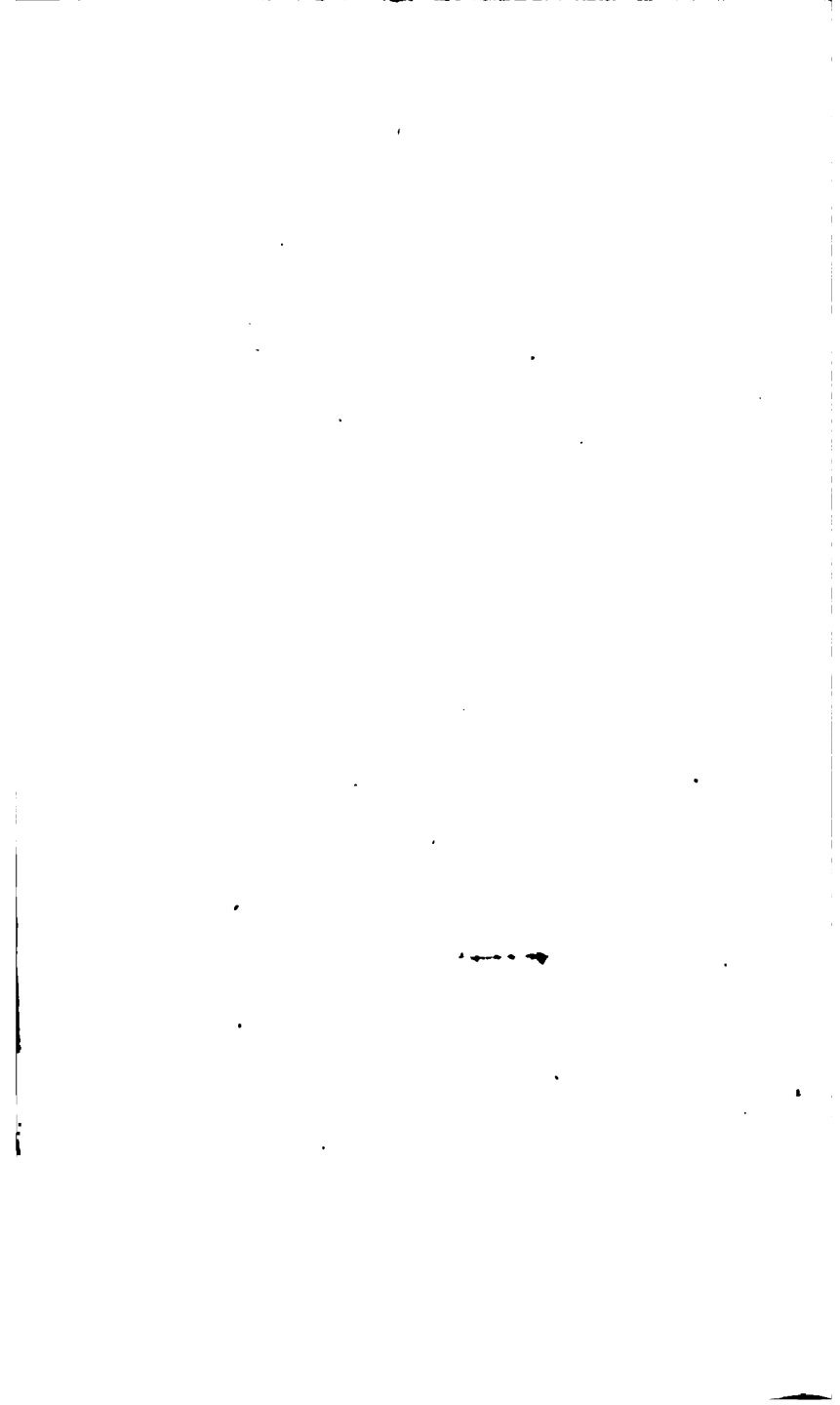
To denounce upon any one the
severest ones.

To his denunciations against

I will not deny, but that my vanity
was raised. — they are denied even this.
— to deny all imperfection of him. — Deny
^{that it is so} having done it — to deny himself the pleasure of — Deny
to depart out of this life ^{it has been denied of reason}
It was a departing from nature
departure from this world.

It is dependent ^{on} upon ~~the~~ ^{its} perishableness of
the chain of being depend from from
their dependence upon him.





They had delayed to furnish

elect him a delegate to the convention

To delight in

I meet with deliverance from my burden.
on to them of deliverance from their

A demand on

Dē'm, a one who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.
Dē-lā'ti-cāl, a. belonging to deism.
Dē'ty, n. the Divine Being; divine nature.
Dē-jāc', v. a. to cast down; to depress.
Dē-jāc'ed, a. cast down; low-spirited.
Dē-jāc'ed-ly, ad. in a dejected manner.
Dē-jāc'ed-nēs, n. state of being cast down.
Dē-jāc'er, n. one who dejects or casts down.
Dē-jāc'tion, n. lowness of spirits; depression.
Dē-jāc'tre, (dē-jāc't'yr) n. excrement.
Dē-jāc'er, (dā'zhu-nā') n. [Fr.] a breakfast.
Dē-jāc't, [L.] (Law) by or of right; by law.
Dē-lāp'sed, (dē-lāp's't) a. fallen down.
Dē-lā'tiā, n. conveyance; an accusation.
Dē-lā'y, v. a. to defer; to put off; to hinder.
Dē-lā'y, v. a. to linger; to stop; to procrastinate.
Dē-lā'y, n. a deferring; stay; stop.
Dē-lā'y'er, n. one who delays.
Dē-lā', v. a. [L. *imperative*, from *deleo*.] (*Printing*) to delete; to erase; to blot out.
Dē-lā'ble, a. capable of being effaced.
Dē-lāc't-ble, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant.
Dē-lāc't-ble-nēs, n. delightfulness.
Dē-lāc't-ble-ly, ad. delightfully; pleasantly.
Dē-lāc'tiōn, n. pleasure; delight. [*trust*]
Dē-lā-gā'e, v. a. to send on an embassy; to in-
Dē-lā-gā'e, n. a deputy; a representative.
Dē-lā-gā'e, or **Dē-lā-gā't-ed**, a. deputed.
Dē-lā-gā'tiōn, n. act of sending away; putting in commission; the persons deputed.
Dē-lāc', v. a. to blot out; to efface; to erase.
Dē-lāc't-ō-ō, a. destructive; injurious.
Dē-lāc'tiōn, n. act of blotting out; erasure.
Dē-lā', or **Dē-lā'**, n. earthen ware; counterfeit
 China ware, originally made at *Delph*.
Dē-lāc'āte, v. a. to consider; to hesitate.
Dē-lāc'āte, v. a. to weigh; to consider.
Dē-lāc'āte, a. cautious; considerate; slow.
Dē-lāc'āte-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
Dē-lāc'āte-nēs, n. caution; deliberation.
Dē-lāc'ā-tiōn, n. act of deliberating; thought.
Dē-lāc'ā-tive, a. containing deliberation.
Dē-lāc'ā-tive-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
Dē-lāc'ācy, n. something delicate; daintiness; nicety; softness; politeness; tenderness.
Dē-lāc'āte, a. nice; dainty; fine; polite; soft.
Dē-lāc'āte-ly, ad. in a delicate manner; softly.
Dē-lāc'āte-nēs, n. tenderness; softness.
Dē-lāc'āte, (dē-lāc'ā'te) a. highly pleasing; very grateful; sweet; agreeable; charming.
Dē-lāc'āte-ly, ad. in a delicious manner.
Dē-lāc'āte-nēs, n. delight; great pleasure.
Dē-lāc'ā-tiōn, n. (*Surgery*) act of binding up.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. pleasurable emotion; joy; great pleasure; high satisfaction.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) v. a. to please greatly.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) v. n. to have delight.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) a. highly pleasing.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) ad. in a delightful manner.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. great pleasure; delight.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) a. delightful.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. a drawing; delineation.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to design; to sketch; to paint.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. the first draught; a drawing.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. one who delineates.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a fault; a misdeed; offence.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. an offender.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. falling in duty; faulty.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. & a. to melt; to deliquesce.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) v. n. to melt slowly in the air; to extract water from the air.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a melting in the air.

Dē-lāc'ā', n. a melting in the air.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. [L.] a melting in the air; deliquescence; a fainting.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a doting or foolish fancy.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. light-headed; raving; doting.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. the state of one raving.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. [L.] a disorder of the intellect alienation of mind, as in fever.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. (*Med.*) a disorder of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. retirement; subsidence.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue; to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. release; rescue; delivery.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. one who delivers.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue; a surrender; utterance; speech; childbirth.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. earthen ware. See *Delph*, and *Delph*.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. relating to Delphi; oracular.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. relating to the Dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a mineral; epidote.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. the Greek letter Δ:—a term applied to an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth of a river, that is subject to inundation.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. a triangular muscle.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. resembling the Greek letter delta.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. liable to be deluded or deceived.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disappoint.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. one who deludes.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. deception; collusion; falsehood.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. a general inundation.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to drown; to overwhelm.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
Dē-lāc'ā', or **Dē-lāc'ā'**, a. deceptive; illusory.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. [† a cave;] a quantity of coals.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. one who delves; a digger.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. a ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.
Dē-lāc'ā', or **Dē-lāc'ā'**, (dē-lāc'ā't) n. [*de-mēn'*, *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *de-mān'*, *S. E. Ja.*; *de-mān'*, *de-mēn'*, *P.*] n. estate in land
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to ask with authority; to claim
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a claim; a question; a calling.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. that may be demanded.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. (*Law*) a plaintiff in an action.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. one who demands.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. division; boundary.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to behave; to carry one's self.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. carriage; behavior; conduct.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to make mad or insane.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. infuriated; insane.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. act of making mad or frantic.
Dē-lāc'ā', a. insane; mad; infuriated.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. Immersion.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. See *Demain*.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) [*dem*, Fr.] a prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying *half*; as, *demigod*, that is, *half a god*.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. half a devil.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. half a god; a great hero.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. a large glass vessel.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. (*Mus.*) half a quaver.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. a woman of suspicious character.
Dē-lāc'ā', n. death; decrease; a yielding up.
Dē-lāc'ā', v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.
Dē-lāc'ā', (dē-lāc'ā't) n. degradation.

They had delayed to furnish

elect him a delegate to the convention

To delight in

I meet with Deliverance from my burden.
In token of Deliverance from sin

A demand on

De'm, a one who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.
De-la-ti-cal, a. belonging to deism.
De-ty, a. the Divine Being; divine nature.
De-ject, v. a. to cast down; to depress.
De-ject-ed, a. cast down; low-spirited.
De-ject-ed-ly, ad. in a dejected manner.
De-ject-ed-ness, n. state of being cast down.
De-ject-er, a. one who dejects or casts down.
De-jection, n. lowness of spirits; depression.
De-ject-ure, (de-ject'yr) n. excrement.
Déjeuner, (dè-zhè-nè') n. [Fr.] a breakfast.
De-jur, [L.] (*Law*) by or of right; by law.
De-lapsed, (de-lap'ed) a. fallen down.
De-li-ta, n. conveyance; an accusation.
De-ly, v. a. to defer; to put off; to hinder.
De-ly, v. a. to linger; to stop; to procrastinate.
De-ly, n. a deferring; stay; stop.
De-ly, n. one who delays.
De-le, v. a. [L. v. *imperative*, from *deleo*.] (*Print-ing*) to delete; to erase; to blot out.
De-le-ble, a. capable of being effaced.
De-lect-a-ble, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant.
De-lect-a-ble-ness, n. delightfulness.
De-lect-a-ble-ly, ad. delightfully; pleasantly.
De-lect-a-tion, n. pleasure; delight. [trust.]
De-legate, v. a. to send on an embassy; to in-
De-legate, n. a deputy; a representative.
De-pute, or **De-puté**, a. deputed.
De-puta-tion, n. act of sending away; a putting
 in commission; the persons deputed.
De-lete, v. a. to blot out; to efface; to erase.
De-let-er-i-ous, a. destructive; injurious.
De-let-ion, n. act of blotting out; erasure.
De-lt, or **De-lt**, n. earthen ware; counterfeit
 China ware, originally made at *De-lt*.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to consider; to hesitate.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to weigh; to consider.
De-lu-sive, a. cautious; considerate; slow.
De-lu-sive-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
De-lu-sive-ness, n. caution; deliberation.
De-lu-sive-tion, n. act of deliberating; thought.
De-lu-sive-tive, a. containing deliberation.
De-lu-sive-tive-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.
De-lu-sive, n. something delicate; daintiness;
 meekness; softness; politeness; tenderness.
De-lu-sive, a. nice; dainty; fine; polite; soft.
De-lu-sive-ly, ad. in a delicate manner; softly.
De-lu-sive-ness, n. tenderness; softness.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-sh'us) a. highly pleasing; very
 grateful; sweet; agreeable; charming.
De-lu-sive-ly, ad. in a delicious manner.
De-lu-sive-ness, n. delight; great pleasure.
De-lu-sive, n. (*Surgery*) act of blinding up.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu') n. pleasurable emotion; joy;
 great pleasure; high satisfaction.
De-light, (de-lit') v. a. to please greatly.
De-light, (de-lit') v. a. to have delight.
De-light-ful, (de-lit'ful) a. highly pleasing.
De-light-ful-ly, ad. in a delightful manner.
De-light-ful-ness, n. great pleasure; delight.
De-light-some, (de-lit'sum) a. delightful.
De-lu-sa-mént, n. a drawing; delineation.
De-lu-sa-nt, v. a. to design; to sketch; to paint.
De-lu-sa-tion, n. the first draught; a drawing.
De-lu-sa-tor, a. one who delineates.
De-lu-sa-cy, n. a fault; a misdeed; offence.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-g'went) n. an offender.
De-lu-sive, a. failing in duty; faulty.
De-lu-sive, v. a. & a. to melt; to deliquesce.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-g'wés) v. a. to melt slowly
 in air; to extract water from the air.
De-lu-sive, n. a melting in the air.

De-lu-sive, a. melting in the air.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-g'wé-um) n. [L.] a melting
 in the air; deliquescence; a fainting.
De-lu-sive-mént, n. a doting or foolish fancy.
De-lu-sive-ous, a. light-headed; raving; doting.
De-lu-sive-ous-ness, n. the state of one raving.
De-lu-sive-um, n. [L.] a disorder of the intellect
 alienation of mind, as in fever.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-g'wé-um) [L.] (*Med.*) a disorder
 of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.
De-lu-sive-ence, n. retirement; subsidence.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue;
 to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
De-lu-sive-ence, n. release; rescue; delivery.
De-lu-sive-er, n. one who delivers.
De-lu-sive-er-y, n. act of delivering; deliverance;
 release; rescue; a surrender; utterance;
 speech; childbirth.
De-lu, n. a pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
De-lu-ph, n. earthen ware. See *De-lt*, and *De-lt*.
De-lu-phic, a. relating to Delphi; oracular.
De-lu-phine, a. relating to the Dauphin of France,
 or to an edition of the classics.
De-lu-ph-in-ite, n. a mineral; epidote.
De-lu, n. the Greek letter Δ:—a term applied to
 an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth
 of a river, that is subject to inundation.
De-lu-sid, (de-lu-sid) n. a triangular muscle.
De-lu-sid, a. resembling the Greek letter delta.
De-lu-sive-ble, a. liable to be deluded or deceived.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disap-
 point.
De-lu-sive, n. one who deludes.
De-lu-sive, n. deception; collusion; falsehood.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-sid) n. a general inundation.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to drown; to overwhelm.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu-sid) n. act of deluding;
 state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
De-lu-sive, or **De-lu-sive-ry**, a. deceptive; illusory.
De-lu-sive, v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
De-lu-sive, (de-lu) n. [a cave;] a quantity of coals.
De-lu-sive, n. one who delves; a digger.
De-m'a-gogue, (dém'a-gog) n. a ringleader of a
 faction; a popular and factions orator.
De-m'an, or **De-mé-ne**, (de-mán' or de-mén')
 [de-mén'] n. J. F. K. Sm.; de-mán', S. E.
 Ja.; de-mán' or de-mén', P.] n. estate in land
De-mand, v. a. to ask with authority; to claim
De-mand, n. a claim; a question; a calling.
De-mand-a-ble, a. that may be demanded.
De-mand-ant, n. (*Law*) a plaintiff in an action.
De-mand-er, n. one who demands.
De-mar-cá-tion, n. division; boundary.
De-méan, v. a. to behave; to carry one's self.
De-méan-er, n. carriage; behavior; conduct.
De-mén-tá-te, v. a. to make mad or insane.
De-mén-tá-te, a. infatuated; insane.
De-mén-tá-tion, n. act of making mad or frantic.
De-mén-tá-tion, n. a. insane; mad; infatuated.
De-mér-it, n. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
De-mér-sion, (de-mér'shun) n. immersion.
De-mé-ne, (de-mén') n. See *Demaia*.
Dém'i, (dém'e) (*demi*, Fr.) a prefix or insepa-
 rable particle, used in composition, and signifi-
 ing half; as, *demi-god*, that is, half a god.
Dém'i-dév'il, (dém'e-dév'vi) n. half a devil.
Dém'i-god, n. half a god; a great hero.
Dém'i-jónn, (dém'e-jón) n. a large glass vessel.
Dém'i-quá-ver, n. (*Mus.*) half a quaver.
Dém'i-rép, n. a woman of suspicious character.
De-mi-qe, n. death; decrease; a yielding up.
De-mi-qe, v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.
De-mi-sion, (de-mi-sh'yn) n. degradation.

del, *del*; *delve*, *del*, *del*; *ball*, *del*, *del*.—C, G, c, & soft; E, G, g, & hard; q as z; x as gz.—*del*

De-mít', v. a. to depress; to let fall.
Dém'-it', n. a sort of medal or half tint.
De-míc'-ra-cy, n. government by the people.
Dém'-o-crát', n. one devoted to democracy.
Dém'-o-crát'ic, a. pertaining to democracy;
Dém'-o-crát'-i-cal, a. popular. [ner.]
Dém'-o-crát'-i-cal-ly, ad. in a democratic man-
De-móc'-ra-tist, n. a democrat. [R.]
De-mó'-jah, v. a. to throw down; to destroy.
De-mó'-jah-er, n. one who demolishes.
De-mó'-jah-mént, n. destruction; demolition.
Dém'-o-li'-tíon, (dém'-o-fláh'un) n. destruction.
Dé'mon, n. a spirit; an evil spirit; a devil.
De-mó'-ni-ác, n. one possessed by a demon.
De-mó'-ni-ác, a. belonging to a demon, or an
Dém'-o-ní'-e-cal, a. evil spirit; devilish.
De-mó'-ni-ác, n. devilish; demoniac.
Dé'mon-í-tem, n. the worship of demons.
Dé'mon-óc'-ra-cy, n. government of demons.
Dé'mon-ó'-gy, n. a treatise on evil spirits.
Dé'mon-shíp, n. the state of a demon.
De-món'-stra-ble, a. that may be demonstrated.
De-món'-stra-ble-nés, n. the being demonstrable.
De-món'-stra-bly, ad. evidently; clearly.
De-món'-stráto, [dém'-nón'-stráto, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. Sm. R.; dém'-on-stráto, Wb.] v. a. to
 prove with certainty; to show by experiment.
 See *Contemplate*.
Dém'-on-strá'-tíon, n. indubitable proof.
De-món'-stra-tíve, a. invincibly conclusive.
De-món'-stra-tíve-ly, ad. clearly; plainly.
Dém'-on-strá-tor, or De-món'-strá-tor, [dém'-un-
strá-tor, S. R. Wb.; dém'-un-strá-tor, P. Ja.;
dém'-un-strá-tor or de-món'-strá-tor, W. K. Sm.]
n. one who demonstrates.
De-món'-stra-tó-ry, a. tending to demonstrate.
De-mór'-al-izá'-tíon, n. destruction of morals.
De-mór'-al-ize, v. a. to destroy the morals of.
De-mól'-cent, a. softening; mollifying.
De-mól'-cent, n. a mollifying application.
De-múr', v. n. to delay; to pause; to hesitate.
De-múr', n. doubt; hesitation; a pause.
De-múre', a. sober; grave; downcast; modest.
De-múre-ly, ad. in a demure manner.
De-múre-nés, n. affected modesty; gravity.
De-múr'-ra-ble, a. that may be demurred to.
De-múr'-rage, n. an allowance for delaying ships.
De-múr'-rer, n. one who demurs; stop in a law.
De-n', n. a particular size of paper. [suit.]
Dén, n. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
Dén, v. n. to dwell as in a den.
De-ná'-tíon-al-ize, (de-náh'-un-al-iz) v. a. to de-
 prive of national rights.
De-nát'-i-ral-ize, v. a. to make unnatural.
Dén'-dráto, n. a mineral having figures of trees
 or shrubs.
Den-drit'ic, a. veined like the leaves of trees.
Dén'-dróid, a. resembling a tree or shrub.
Den-drói'-o-gíst, n. one versed in dendrology.
Den-drói'-o-gy, n. the natural history of trees.
Den-dróm'-e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring
 trees.
De-ní'-a-ble, a. capable of being denied.
De-ní'-al, n. negation; refusal; abjuration.
De-ní'-er, n. one who denies; a refuser.
Dén'-i-gráto, [dén'-e-grát, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; de-
ní'-grát, S. J. F.; dén'-e-grát or de-ní'-grát, W.]
v. a. to blacken. [R.]
Dén-i-zá'-tíon, n. the act of enfranchising.
Dén'-i-zen, n. a foreigner enfranchised.
Dén'-i-zen, (dén'-e-zen) v. a. to enfranchise.
De-nóm'-i-na-ble, a. that may be named.
De-nóm'-i-náto, v. a. to name; to give a name to.

De-nóm'-i-ná'-tíon, n. act of naming; a name.
 a sect or class, as of Christians.
De-nóm'-i-na-tíve, a. that gives a name.
De-nóm'-i-ná-tor, n. the giver of a name. — (*Plat-*
on Fractures) the number below the line.
De-nó'-ta-ble, a. capable of being marked.
Dén'-o-tá'-tíon, n. the act of denoting.
De-nóte', v. a. to mark; to signify; to betoken.
De-nóte'mént, n. a sign; an indication. *Shet.*
Dénóuement, (dén-ó-máng'u) n. [Fr.] the discovery
 of the plot of a drama or poem; catastrophe.
De-nóúce', v. a. to threaten; to accuse; to con-
 demn.
De-nóúce'mént, n. denunciation. [rare.]
De-nóúnc'er, n. one who denounces.
De-nó'-úe, (L.) aroy; from the beginning.
Dénse, a. close; compact; thick; almost solid.
Dén'-sít-y, n. closeness; compactness.
Dént, v. a. to mark with a dent; to indent.
Dént, n. a mark; an indentation.
Dén'-tal, a. belonging to the teeth.
Dén'-tal, n. a letter pronounced principally by
 the agency of the teeth.
Dén'-táto, Dén'-tít'-ed, a. pointed, like teeth.
Dén'ted, a. notched; indented.
Dén-tíl'-le, (dén-tél'-le) n. pl. [It.] modillions.
Dén'-tí-cle, n. an ornament resembling a tooth; a
 projecting point; dentil.
Dén-tí-cle-ú-lát'-ed, a. set with small teeth.
Dén-tí-c-ú-lá'-tíon, n. state of being denticulated.
Dén'-tí-frice, n. a powder for the teeth.
Dén'tí-á, n. a modillion; denticle.
Dén'tíst, n. a surgeon or doctor for the teeth.
Dén'tí-á-try, n. the business of a dentist.
Dén-tí'-tíon, n. the breeding of teeth.
Dén'tí'd, a. resembling a tooth.
De-nú'-dát'e, v. a. to divest; to strip.
Dén-y-dí'-tíon, n. a stripping or making naked.
De-núde', v. a. to strip. [to threaten.]
De-nún'-cí-áto, (de-nún'-shé-át) v. a. to denounce;
De-nún'-cí-á'-tíon, (de-nún'-shé-á'-shun) n. the act
 of denouncing; public menace.
De-nún'-cí-á-tor, (de-nún'-shé-á-tor) n. one who
 denounces or threatens.
De-nún'-cí-á-tó-ry, (de-nún'-shé-á-tó-re) a. con-
 taining denunciation; censorious.
De-ný', v. a. to contradict; to refuse; to disown.
De-ób'-stru-ent, a. removing obstructions.
De-ób'-stru-ent, n. an aperient medicine.
Dé'-o-dánd, n. a thing given or forfeited to God.
De-ón'-tí'-o-gíst, n. one versed in deontology.
De-ón'-tí'-o-gy, n. the science of ethica.
De-óx'-i-dáto, v. a. to deoxidize.
De-óx'-i-díze, v. a. to deprive of oxygen; to re-
 duce to the state of an oxide.
De-párt', v. n. to go away; to leave; to decamp.
De-párt'ing, n. a going away; separation.
De-párt'mént, n. separate office, part, or division.
De-párt'mént'al, a. relating to a department.
De-párt'ure, (de-párt'ur) n. a going away;
 death; decease; a forsaking; an abandoning.
De-pást'ure, (de-pást'ur) v. n. to pasture.
De-páu'-per-áto, v. a. to make poor.
De-péc'-o-lá'-tíon, n. speculation.
De-pénd', v. n. to hang from; to rely; to adhere.
De-pénd'ant, n. one who is subordinate or de-
 pendent. — written also *dependant*.
De-pén'dence, n. state of being subordinate;
De-pán'-den-cy, a. connection; trust; reliance.
De-pénd'ent, a. hanging down; subordinate.
De-pénd'ent, n. one subordinate; a retainer.
De-pénd'er, n. one who depends; a dependent.
De-phlég'máto, v. a. to clear from phlegm.
Déph-ígg-má'-tíon, n. separation of phlegm.

d, d, i, d, j, long; k, k, l, s, t, y, short; q, q, i, q, y, obscure.—fire, fú, fát, fál; háir, háir;

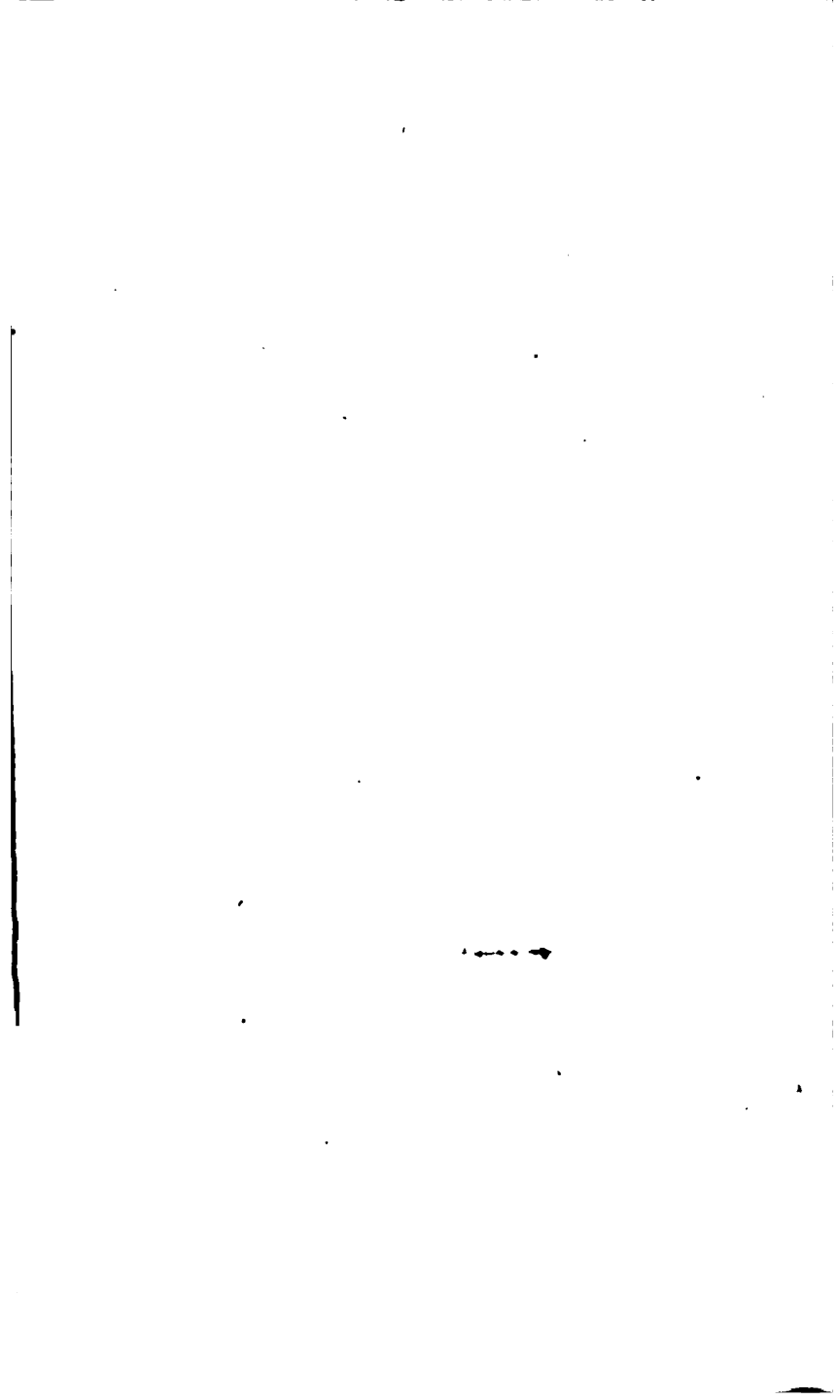
To denounce upon any one the
severest woes.

To his denunciations against

he will not deny, but that my verity
was raised. — they are denied even this.
— to deny all imperfection of him. — Deny
that it is for having done it — to deny himself the pleasure of — Deny
to depart out of this life. It has been denied of reason
It was a departing from nature
departure from this world.

It is dependent ^{on} upon ~~the~~ ^{its} perishableness of
the chain of being depend from him
their dependence upon him.





deposit, παρακεταθήναι.

their derivation from
derogatory to the -- from his authority
to descend upon on those gloomy
topics

to descend to the -- it descended upon
the apostles.
descend - he was of Jewish descent on both
sides.

Description of
He describes them to our hand.

Dés-pé-cti'ôn, *n.* act of desecrating; profanation.
Dés-ért, *a.* a wilderness; solitude; waste.
Dés-ért, *a.* wild; waste; solitary; void.
Dé-sért, *v. a.* to forsake; to abandon; to leave.
Dé-sért, *v. n.* to run away clandestinely.
Dé-sért, *n.* claim to reward; merit or demerit.
Dé-sér'tér, *n.* one who deserts.
Dé-sér'ti'ôn, *n.* act of deserting; dereliction.
Dé-sér've', *v. a.* to be worthy of good or ill.
Dé-sér've', *v. a.* to be worthy of; to merit.
Dé-sér've'd, (**dé-sér've'd**) *p. a.* merited; earned.
Dé-sér've'd-ly, (**dé-sér've'd-lé**) *ad.* worthily.
Dé-sér've'r, *n.* one who merits reward.
Dé-sér've'ing, *a.* worthy; meritorious.
Dé-sér've'ing-ly, *ad.* worthily; meritoriously.
Dés-ha-bille', *n.* See *Dishabille*.
Dé-sic'cant, *n.* an application that dries up.
***Dé-sic'câte**, (**dé-sik'kât**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.* *Sm. R.*; **dés'c-kât**, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to dry up.
***Dé-sic'câte**, *v. n.* to grow dry.
Dés-ic-câ'ti'ôn, *n.* the act of making dry.
Dé-sic-câ'tive, *a.* having the power of drying.
Dé-sir'ér-tâ'ti'ôn, *n.* to want; to miss; to desire.
Dé-sir'ér-tâ'tive, *a.* implying desire.
Dé-sir'ér-tâ'tum, *n.* [*L.*] *pl. dé-sir'ér-tâ'ta*; something not possessed, but desired or wanted.
***Dé-sign'**, (**dé-sin'** or **dé-zin'**) [**dé-sin'**, *W. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; **dé-zin'**, *S. E. Ja. K.*] *v. a.* to purpose; to intend; to plan; to project; to sketch out; to delineate.
***Dé-sign'**, (**dé-sin'**) *n.* an intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan of action; a sketch.
***Dé-sign'a-ble**, (**dé-sin'a-ble**) *a.* capable of being designed.
Dés-ig-nâ'te, [**dés'ig-nât**, *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; **dé-sig'nât**, *P. J.*] *v. a.* to point out; to mark.
Dés-ig-nâ'ti'ôn, *n.* appointment; direction.
Dés-ig-nâ'tive, *a.* appointing; showing. [*R.*]
***Dé-sign'ed-ly**, (**dé-sin'ed-lé**) *ad.* purposely.
***Dé-sign'ér**, (**dé-sin'ér**) *n.* one who designa.
***Dé-sign'ing**, (**dé-sin'ing**) *p. a.* insidious.
***Dé-sign'ing**, (**dé-sin'ing**) *n.* act of delineating.
Dé-sign'ment, (**dé-sin'ment**) *n.* design. *Shak.*
Dé-sir'a-ble, *a.* worthy of desire; pleasing.
Dé-sir'a-ble-néss, *n.* quality of being desirable.
Dé-sir'e, *n.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.
Dé-sir'e', *v. a.* to wish; to long for; to covet.
Dé-sir'ér, *n.* one who is eager for any thing.
Dé-sir'ous, *a.* full of desire; eager; coveting.
Dé-sir'ous-ly, *ad.* eagerly; with desire.
Dé-sir'ous-néss, *n.* fullness of desire.
***Dé-sist'**, [**dé-sist'**, *W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.* *Wb.*; **dé-zist'**, *S.*] *v. n.* to cease from; to stop.
***Dé-sis'tence**, *n.* desisting; cessation.
Dés'k, *n.* an inclining table to write on.
Dés'ô-lâ'te, *v. n.* to depopulate; to lay waste.
Dés'ô-lâ'te, *a.* laid waste; uninhabited; solitary.
Dés'ô-lâ'te-ly, *ad.* in a desolate manner.
Dés'ô-lâ'tér, *n.* one who causes desolation.
Dés'ô-lâ'ti'ôn, *n.* act of desolating; a desolate place; destruction; gloominess.
Dés'ô-lâ'tô-ry, *a.* causing desolation.
Dé-spair', *n.* hopeless state; despondence.
Dé-spair', *v. n.* to be without hope; to despond.
Dé-spair'ér, *n.* one without hope.
Dé-spair'ing-ly, *ad.* in a despairing manner.
Dé-spâ'tch', *v. a.* to send away hastily; to hasten; to kill:—written also *despatch*.
Dé-spâ'tch', *n.* haste; an express; message.
Dé-spâ'tch'ér, *n.* he or that which despatches.
Dé-spâ'tch'fûl, *a.* bent on haste. *Milton.* [*R.*]
Dés-pé-râ'dô, [**dés-pé-râ'dô**, *P. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; **dés-pé-râ'dô**, *Ja.*] *n.* one who is desperate.

Dés-pé-râ'te, *a.* hopeless; mad; rash; furious.
Dés-pé-râ'te-ly, *ad.* hopelessly; furiously.
Dés-pé-râ'te-néss, *n.* madness; fury.
Dés-pé-râ'ti'ôn, *n.* absence of hope; despair.
Dés-pi-câ-ble, *a.* contemptible; vile; worthless.
Dés-pi-câ-ble-néss, *n.* meanness; vileness.
Dés-pi-câ-bly, *ad.* in a despicable manner.
Dé-spis'a-ble, *a.* contemptible; despicable. [*R.*]
Dé-spis'e', *v. a.* to scorn; to contemn; to disdain.
Dé-spis'e'd-néss, *n.* state of being despised.
Dé-spis'ér, *n.* a contemner; a scorner.
Dé-spis'e', *n.* malice; anger; malignity; defiance.
Dé-spis'e'fûl, *a.* malicious; full of spleen.
Dé-spis'e'fûl-ly, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.
Dé-spis'e'fûl-néss, *a.* malice; hate; malignity.
Dé-spôil', *v. a.* to rob; to deprive; to divest.
Dé-spôil'ér, *n.* one who despoils; a plunderer.
Dé-spô-lî-tâ'ti'ôn, *n.* the act of despoiling.
Dé-spônd', *v. n.* to lose hope; to despair.
Dé-spônd'en-cy, *n.* hopelessness; dejection.
Dé-spônd'ér, *a.* despairing; hopeless.
Dé-spônd'ér, *n.* one who desponds.
Dé-spônd'ing-ly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner.
†Dés-pén-sâ'ti'ôn, *n.* the act of betrothing.
Dés-pôt, *n.* an absolute sovereign; a tyrant.
Dés-pôt'ic, (**Dés-pôt'ic-al**, *a.* absolute; arbitrary.
Dés-pôt'ic-ally, *ad.* in an arbitrary manner.
Dés-pôt'ism, *n.* absolute power; tyranny.
Dé-spû-mâte, [**dé-spû-mât**, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; **dés'pû-mât**, *Wb.*] *v. n.* to foam; to froth.
Dés-pû-mâ'ti'ôn, *n.* scum; frothiness.
Dés-qua-mâ'ti'ôn, *n.* act of scaling bones.
Dés-quért, *n.* service of fruits after meat.
†Dés'ti-nâ'te, *v. a.* to design; to destine.
Dés'ti-nâ'ti'ôn, *n.* end; ultimate design; destiny.
Dés'tine, *v. a.* to doom; to appoint; to devote.
Dés'ti-ny, *n.* fate; invincible necessity; doom.
Dés'ti-tâ'te, *a.* forsaken; friendless; in want.
Dés'ti-tâ'ti'ôn, *n.* state of being destitute; want.
Dé-strô'y', *v. a.* to lay waste; to ruin; to kill.
Dé-strô'y'a-ble, *a.* capable of being destroyed.
Dé-strô'y'ér, *n.* one who destroys.
Dé-strô'ct'î-bil'ity, *n.* liahleness to destruction.
Dé-strô'ct'î-ble, *a.* liable to destruction.
Dé-strô'cti'ôn, *n.* a killing; ruin; overthrow.
Dé-strô'ctive, *a.* that destroys; ruinous.
Dé-strô'ctive-ly, *ad.* in a destructive manner.
Dé-strô'ctive-néss, *n.* quality of destroying.—(*Phren.*) a propensity to destroy or kill.
Dés-u-dâ'ti'ôn, *n.* a profuse sweating.
Dés-u-dâ'te, [**dés'wé-tâd**, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.* *Wb.*; **dés'wé-tâd**, *S.*; **dé-sâ'e-tâd**, *Eggh.*] *n.* a discontinuance of habit; disuse.
Dés-ûl-tô-ry, [**dés'ûl-tûr-e**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; **dé-sûl'tûr-e**, *Ask, Estick*] *a.* loose; unconnected; unsettled; unmethodical; cursory; hasty; slight.
Dé-tâ'ch', *v. a.* to separate; to send off a party.
Dé-tâ'ch'ment, *n.* a body of troops detached.
Dé-tâ'il', *v. a.* to relate particularly.
Dé-tâ'il, or **Dé'tâ'il**, (114) [**dé-tâ'il**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; **dé'tâ'il**, *Sm.*] *n.* a minute account; recital; narration.
Dé-tâ'il'ér, *n.* one who relates particulars.
Dé-tâ'in', *v. a.* to withhold; to keep; to hold.
Dé-tâ'in'dér, *n.* (*Law*) a writ; detinue.
Dé-tâ'in'ér, *n.* he or that which detains. [*vict.*]
Dé-tê'ct', *v. a.* to discover; to find out; to con-
Dé-tê'ct'ér, *n.* one who detects; a discoverer.
Dé-tê'cti'ôn, *n.* discovery of guilt of wrong.
Dé-tênt', *n.* a stop to a clock in striking.
Dé-tên'ti'ôn, *n.* act of keeping; restraint.
Dé-têr', *v. a.* to discourage by terror; to hinder

Deserting to pleasure

They deserve every honor from the community.
— he deserves well of his countrymen.

Desirable to us.

We had designed to pay.

have deserved highly of the public. — so at once
an attempt deserved to exterminate half the nation
— men deserve not to be obliged.

The same design against some other — with
the early design to offend — the design of preparing
found that fortune designed me for future noble expt.
It is designed for the benefit of them....
when you are desired to say
the Desire of being thought to have... — His
desire for pleasure — a strong desire to see.
Desires of governing — being desirous that you
should avoid presumption

Desist from the pursuit.

No despair of anything proving trustworthy.

Mark him as one destined to no mediocrity
of fortune. — they are destined to perish

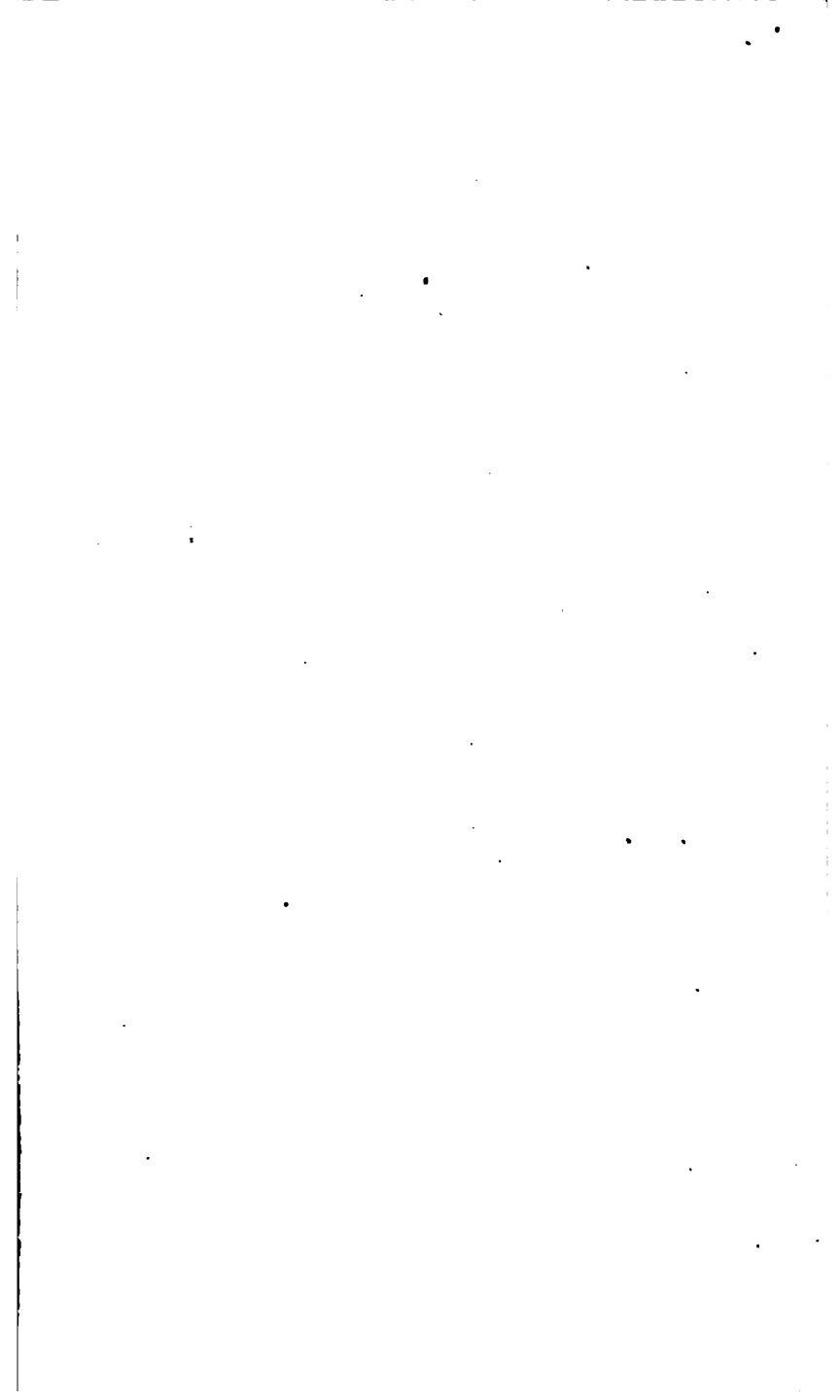
Destitute of merit

They are destructive to the right of property
— destructive of their credibility

Deter them from

by which the article in the Review is desig-
nated.

despicable in the opinion of



The determination to do it

Having determined it to be an insect. —
when we determine a thing to be — to
determine where to seek the goddess. — whether
it is so — it was determined upon. — I de-
termined on a voyage to the moon.
522 22 30 2

To acquire a detestation for vice.

To detract from the honor of the martyrs

The world so developed from him — the em-
bryo developes into a plan.

This is a deviation from sound.

But the Devil a cheek could I see
crinkled into sympathy.

Devoid of

7. Devolve the labor on nature. — the care
of his education devolved upon him
He devotes himself to the study of

Devotedness to the
devotion to it

De-tér-gént, *a.* having the power of cleansing.
 De-tér-gént, *n.* that which cleanses.
 De-tér-í-q-rá-te, *v. a.* to impair; to make worse.
 De-tér-í-q-rá-te, *v. n.* to grow worse.
 De-tér-í-q-rá-tion, *n.* act of making worse.
 De-tér-ment, *n.* act of deterring; hindrance.
 De-tér-mí-ná-ble, *a.* that may be determined.
 De-tér-mí-ná-te, *v. a.* to determine. *Skat.*
 De-tér-mí-ná-te, *a.* definite; decisive; fixed.
 De-tér-mí-ná-te-ly, *ad.* definitely; certainly.
 De-tér-mí-ná-tion, *n.* resolution; decision.
 De-tér-mí-ná-tive, *a.* directing to an end.
 De-tér-mí-ná-tor, *n.* one who determines.
 De-tér-mí-ne, *v. a.* to fix; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to limit; to resolve; to decide.
 De-tér-mí-ne, *v. n.* to conclude; to decide.
 De-tér-mí-ned, *p. a.* decided; fixed; resolute.
 De-tér-mí-nér, *n.* one who determines.
 De-tér-rá-tion, *n.* removal of earth.
 De-tér-sion, *n.* the act of cleansing a sore.
 De-tér-sive, *a.* having power to cleanse.
 De-tér-sive, *n.* a cleansing application.
 De-tést, *v. a.* to hate; to abhor; to abominate.
 De-tést-a-ble, *a.* hateful; abhorred; execrable.
 De-tést-a-ble-néss, *n.* state of being detestable.
 De-tést-a-bly, *ad.* hatefully; abominably.
 De-tést-a-tion, *n.* hatred; abhorrence.
 De-tést-ér, *n.* one who detests or abhors.
 De-thró-ne, *v. a.* to divest of regality.
 De-thró-ne-ment, *n.* the act of dethroning.
 De-thron-ér, *n.* one who dethrones.
 Dít-tí-náe, or De-tín-ue, [dít-tí-ná, *K. Sm. Wb.*; de-tín-é, *S. W. Ja.*] *n.* (*Law*) a kind of writ or action.
 Dít-tí-náe, *v. n. & a.* to explode or cause to explode with noise; to inflame.
 Dít-tí-ná-tion, *n.* an explosion with noise.
 Dít-tí-ná-ze, *n. & a.* same as *detonate*.
 De-túr-sion, *n.* a perversion; a wresting.
 De-túr, *v. a.* to wrest from the original design.
 De-túr, (*de-túr*) *n.* [Fr.] a turning; a circuit.
 De-túct, *v. n.* to derogate; to defame; to slander; — followed by *from*.
 De-túct-tion, *n.* act of detracting; slander.
 De-túct-tious, *a.* containing detraction. [*R.*]
 De-túct-tive, *a.* tending to detract; detracting.
 De-túct-ér, *n.* one who detracts.
 De-túct-to-ry, *a.* defamatory; derogatory.
 De-túct-treñ, *n.* a censorious woman.
 De-tí-mént, *n.* loss; damage; mischief.
 De-tí-mén'tal, *a.* mischievous; causing loss.
 De-trí-tion, *n.* the act of wearing away.
 De-trí-tus, *n.* [*L.*] (*Geol.*) earthy substance worn away by attrition or the action of water.
 De-trúde, *v. a.* to thrust down; to depress.
 De-trún-cá-te, *v. a.* to lop; to cut; to shorten.
 De-trún-tá-tion, *n.* the act of cutting off.
 De-trú-tion, *n.* the act of thrusting down.
 Deuce, (*dúe*) *n.* the two in cards or dice.
 Deúse, (*dúe*) *n.* a cant name for the devil.
 Deú-ter-óg-gá-míst, (*dú-ter-óg-gá-míst*) *n.* one who enters into a second marriage.
 Deú-ter-óg-gá-my, *n.* a second marriage.
 Deú-ter-ón-gá-my, *n.* the second law; the 5th book of Moses.
 Deú-ter-ón-co-py, *n.* second meaning, or sight.
 De-túr-tíe, (*Chem.*) a compound containing two parts of oxygen and one of a base.
 De-vú-tá-te, or Dév-as-tá-te, (*de-vús-tát, W. Ja. Sm. R.*; *de-vús-tát, P.*; *dév-as-tát, K. Wb.*) *a.* to lay waste; to ravage.
 Dév-as-tá-tion, *n.* waste; havoc; desolation.
 De-vú-pp, *v. a.* to unfold; to unravel; to uncover.

De-vél-op-mént, *n.* a disclosure; an unfolding.
 De-vést, *v. a.* to alienate. — See *Divest*.
 De-vést-ty, *n.* incurvation; declivity.
 De-ví-á-te, *v. n.* to wander; to go astray; to err.
 De-ví-á-tion, *n.* act of deviating; offence.
 De-vice, *n.* a contrivance; a design; emblem.
 Dév'il, (*dév'vl*) *n.* a fallen angel; the evil spirit.
 Dév'il-ing, (*dév'vl-ing*) *n.* a young devil.
 Dév'il-ish, (*dév'vl-ish*) *a.* diabolical; wicked.
 Dév'il-ish-ly, *ad.* diabolically.
 Dév'il-ish-néss, *n.* the quality of the devil.
 Dév'il-kín, (*dév'vl-kín*) *n.* a little devil.
 Dév'il-shíp, *n.* the character of a devil.
 De-ví-óus, *a.* out of the common way; erring.
 De-ví-ó-a-ble, *a.* that may be devised.
 De-ví-ge, *v. a.* to contrive; to invent; to bequeathe; to grant by will.
 De-ví-ge, *v. n.* to consider; to contrive.
 De-ví-ge, *n.* a gift or bequest by will. See *Devica*.
 Dév-i-gés, *n.* he to whom a thing is bequeathed.
 De-ví-ge-ér, *n.* one who devises; a contriver.
 Dév-i-gér, or De-ví-gér, [*dév-é-zér, Ja. Moun-der*; *de-ví-zur, K. Sm. R. Wb.*] *n.* one who gives by will.
 De-vúld, *a.* empty; vacant; void; free from.
 Devoír, (*dév-wór*) *n.* [Fr.] an act of civility.
 Dév-o-lú-tion, *n.* act of devolving; removal.
 De-vólve, *v. a. & n.* to roll down; to fall to.
 De-vóte, *v. a.* to dedicate; to consecrate; to give.
 De-vóte-éd, *p. a.* consecrated; given up. [*up.*]
 De-vóte-éd-néss, *n.* consecration; addictedness.
 Dév-o-tés, *n.* one entirely devoted; a bigot.
 De-vóte-ment, *n.* act of devoting; devotion.
 De-vóte-ér, *n.* one who devotes.
 De-vó-tion, *n.* piety; worship; prayer; strong affection; ardor; earnestness.
 De-vó-tion-al, *a.* pertaining to devotion; devout.
 De-vó-tion-íst, *n.* one who is formally devout.
 De-vóur, *v. a.* to eat up greedily; to consume.
 De-vóur-ér, *n.* one who devours.
 De-vóur-ing-ly, *ad.* in a consuming manner.
 De-vóut, *a.* pious; religious; earnest; sincere.
 De-vóut-ly, *ad.* in a devout manner; piously.
 De-vóut-ness, *n.* quality of being devout; piety.
 De-w, (*dú*) *v. a.* to wet, as with dew; to moisten.
 De-w, (*dú*) *n.* moisture deposited by the night.
 De-w-drop, (*dú-dróp*) *n.* a drop of dew.
 De-w'lap, *n.* a membranous or fleshy substance hanging from the throat of an ox.
 De-w'y, *a.* like dew; partaking of dew.
 Dér-ter, *a.* [*L.*] (*Her.*) right, as opposed to left.
 Dex-tér-ty, *n.* readiness; activity; expertness.
 Dér-ter-óus, *a.* expert; active; ready; skilful.
 Dér-ter-óus-ly, *ad.* expertly; skilfully.
 Dér-ter-óus-néss, *n.* skill; dexterity.
 Dér-tral, *a.* the right; not the left.
 Dex-trál-ty, *n.* state of being dextral.
 Dey, (*dá*) *n.* the title, formerly, of the governor of Algiers. [*urine.*]
 Dí-a-ból-és, *n.* [Gr.] a morbid copiousness of *Diablic*, (*dé-a-blo-ré*) *n.* [Fr.] incantation.
 Dí-a-ból-ic, Dí-a-ból-í-cal, *a.* devilish; atrocious.
 Dí-a-ból-í-cal-ly, *ad.* in a diabolical manner.
 Dí-a-ból-í-cal-néss, *n.* the quality of a devil.
 Dí-áb-o-lí-um, *n.* the actions of the devil.
 Dí-ách-y-lón, *n.* (*Med.*) a mollifying plaster.
 Dí-g-có-dé-um, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) syrup of poppies.
 Dí-ác-o-nal, *a.* of or belonging to a deacon.
 Dí-a-có-stics, *n. pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.
 Dí-a-crít-ic, or Dí-a-crít-í-cal, *a.* distinctive.
 Dí-a-dém, *n.* a crown; the mark of royalty.
 Dí-a-démed, (*dí-a-démd*) *a.* crowned.

náe, str; mēve, nūr, sōn; bóll, búr, rúle.—C, Ç, ç, é, soft; E, É, é, hard; q as z; x as gz;—this

Di'-g-drūm, *n.* a course; a vibration.
Di-er'-q-als, (di-er'-q-als) [di-er'-q-als, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; di-er'-q-als, *S. K.*] *n.* [L.] *pl.* di-er'-q-als; the mark ['], used to separate syllables; *as, etc.*
Di-āg-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) the art of distinguishing one disease from another.
Di-āg-nō'stic, *n.* a distinguishing symptom.
Di-āg-nō'stic, *a.* distinguishing; symptomatic.
Di-āg'-o-nal, *a.* reaching from angle to angle.
Di-āg'-o-nal, *n.* a line from angle to angle.
Di-āg'-o-nal-ly, *ad.* in a diagonal direction.
Di'-a-gram, *n.* a geometrical figure or scheme.
Di'-a-graph, *n.* an instrument used in perspective.
Di'-a-graph'-i-cal, *a.* descriptive.
Di'-al, *n.* an instrument for showing the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow.
Di'-a-lect, *n.* a variety in the form of a language; a language; idiom; style; manner of expression. [logical.]
Di'-a-lect'-i-cal, *a.* respecting dialects or dialectics;
Di'-a-lect'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* [di-ā-lect'-i-sh'ən] *n.* logician.
Di'-a-lect'-ics, *n. pl.* logic; the art of reasoning.
Di'-al-ing, *n.* the art of constructing dialects.
Di'-al-ist, *n.* a constructor of dialects.
Di'-al'-o-gist, *n.* a speaker or writer of dialogue.
Di'-al'-o-gis'tic, *a.* having the form of, or relating to, a dialogue.
Di'-al'-o-gis'ti-cal, *ing to*, *a.* dialogue.
Di'-al'-o-gis'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in the manner of dialogue.
Di'-al'-o-gize, *v. n.* to discourse in dialogue.
Di'-a-logue, (di'-a-log) *n.* a discourse or conversation between two or more; a conference.
Di'-al-plate, *n.* the marked plate of a dial.
Di'-al'y-sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a diæresis; asyndeton. — (*Med.*) weakness.
Di'-am'-e-ter, *n.* a right line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts.
Di'-a-mē't'-ri-cal, *a.* describing a diameter; direct.
Di'-a-mē't'-ri-cal-ly, *ad.* in a diametrical direction.
Di'-a-mōnd, or **Di'-a-mōnd**, [di'-a-mōnd, *W. P. J. Sm.*; di'-mōnd, *S. J. E. K.*; di'-a-mōnd or di'-mōnd, *F. Sm.*] *n.* the most valuable of all gems.
Di'-a-pē'-ōn, *n.* an octave in music; a chord.
Di'-a-per, *n.* linen cloth woven in figures.
Di'-a-phā-nē'-i-ty, *n.* transparency; pellucidity.
Di'-a-phā-nē'-ic, *a.* transparent; pellucid.
Di'-a-phā-nō's, *a.* transparent; translucent.
Di'-a-phō'n'-ics, *n. pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diacoustics.
Di'-a-phō-rēt'-ic, *Di'-a-phō-rēt'-i-cal*, *a.* sudorific.
Di'-a-phō-rēt'-ics, *n. pl.* sudorific medicines.
Di'-a-phrāgm, (di'-a-frām) *n.* the diaphragm.
Di'-a-rist, *n.* one who keeps a diary.
Di'-a-rhō'e, (di'-a-rē'e) *n.* a flux; a purging.
Di'-a-rhō'e't'-ic, (di'-a-rē't'/ik) *a.* purgative.
Di'-a-ry, *n.* a daily account; a journal.
Di'-a-stēm, *n.* (*Mus.*) a simple interval.
Di'-a-to-le, *n.* (*Rhet.*) the making of a short syllable long. — (*Med.*) dilatation of the heart.
Di'-a-style, *n.* a mode of arranging columns.
Di'-a-tēs'-ap-rōn, *n.* the four Gospels. — (*Mus.*) the interval of a fourth.
Di'-a-thē'-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) the state of the body.
Di'-a-tō'n'-ic, *a.* (*Mus.*) proceeding by tones.
Di'-a-tribe, or **Di'-a-tri-bē**, [di'-a-trib, *E. Wb.*; di-ā-tri-bē, *Asch. Todd*; di'-a-trib, *P.*; di'-a-tri-bē, *Sm.*] *n.* [Gr.] a disputation; a discourse.
Di'b'-ber, *n.* an agricultural instrument.
Di'b'-ble, *n.* a gardener's tool; a small spade.
Dice, *n. pl.* of *Die*. — *v. n.* to game with dice.
Dice'-box, *n.* a box from which dice are thrown.
Dic'-er, *n.* a player at dice.

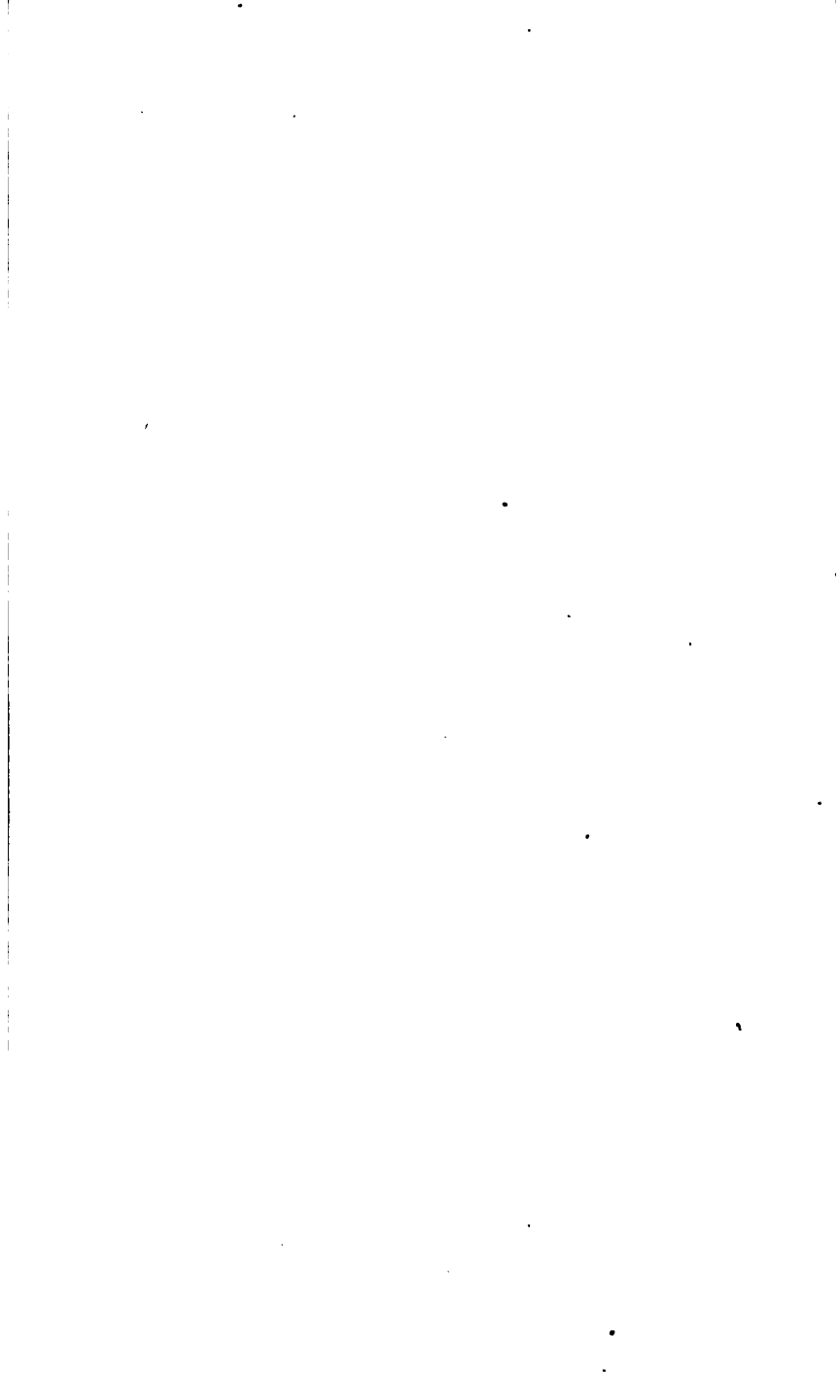
Di'-chō't'-o-my, *n.* a division of ideas by pairs.
Dick'-er, *n.* ten; *as*, "a dicker of hides."
Dick'y, *n.* a linen shirt collar.
Die'-rō-tēs, *n.* [Gr.] a rebounding or double.
Die'tā'te, *v. a.* to tell what to write; to order.
Die'tā'te, *n.* a precept; rule; maxim; order.
Die-tā'tion, *n.* the act of dictating; precept.
Die-tā'tor, *n.* [L.] a ruler; a Roman magistrate.
Die-tā'tō'-ri-al, *a.* authoritative; overbearing.
Die-tā'tō'-ship, *n.* the office of dictator.
Die-tā'tō'-ry, *a.* overbearing; dogmatical.
Die-tāt'-ure, (dik-tāt'-yūr) *n.* office of dictator.
Die'tion, *n.* style; language; expression.
Die'tion'-ary, *n.* a book in which the words of a language are arranged alphabetically and explained; a word-book; a lexicon.
Die'tum, *n.* [L.] *pl.* di'-tū; a word; an assertion.
Did, *i.* from *Do*. [teaching; preceptive]
***Di-dāc'tic**, or **Di-dāc'tic**, *a.* giving instruction;
***Di-dāc'ti-cal**, *a.* same *as* didactic.
***Di-dāc'tics**, *n. pl.* the art of teaching.
Did'-ap-per, *n.* a bird that dives into the water.
Did'-a-cal'-ic, *a.* preceptive; didactic.
Did'dle, *v. n.* to totter as a child; to trifle.
Didat, the 3d person *sing. i.* from *Do*.
Di-dūc'tion, *n.* separation of parts.
Die, (di) *v. n.* to lose life; to expire; to perish.
Die, (di) *v. a.* to tinge. See *Dye*.
Die, *n.*; *pl.* dice; a small cube to play with.
Die (di) *n.*; *pl.* dieg; the stamp used in coining.
Di'-et, *n.* food; victuals; — an assembly.
Di'-et, *v. a.* to supply with food. — *v. n.* to eat.
Di'-et-ary, *a.* pertaining to the rules of diet.
Di'-et-ary, *n.* a system or course of diet.
Di'-et-drink, *n.* medicated liquor.
Di'-et-er, *n.* one who diets or prescribes diet.
Di'-et'-ic, or **Di'-et'-i-cal**, *a.* relating to diet.
Di'-et'-ics, *n. pl.* the regulation of diet.
Di'-et-ist, *n.* one skilled in diet.
Dieu et mon droit, (dē'd'ā-mōn-drwā') [Fr.] God and my right.
Di'-fār-re-ā'tion, *n.* the parting of a cake.
Di'-fer, *v. n.* to be unlike; to vary; to disagree.
Di'-fer-ence, *n.* dissimilarity; dispute; debate.
Di'-fer-ent, *a.* distinct; unlike; dissimilar.
Di'-fer-ēn'ti-al, *a.* infinitely small.
Di'-fer-ent-ly, *ad.* in a different manner.
Di'-f'i-cūlt, *a.* hard; not easy; vexatious; rigid.
Di'-f'i-cūlt-ly, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty.
Di'-f'i-cūlt-y, *n.* obstacle; distress; perplexity.
Di'-f'i-dence, *n.* distrust; want of confidence.
Di'-f'i-dent, *a.* distrustful; not confident.
Di'-f'i-dent-ly, *ad.* in a diffident manner.
Di'-f'i-ni'tive, *a.* determinate; definitive.
Di'-f'u-ence, **Di'-f'u-en-cy**, *n.* a falling away.
Di'-f'u-ent, *a.* flowing every way; not fixed.
Di'-f'orm, *a.* not uniform; unlike; irregular.
Di'-f'or-mi-ty, *n.* irregularity of form. *as* *as*.
Di'-f'rāc'tion, *n.* (*Optics*) inflection of light.
Di'-f'rān-chise-mēt, *n.* See *Disfranchisement*.
Di'-f'uge, *v. a.* to pour out; to spread; to scatter.
Di'-f'use, *a.* widely spread; copious; not concise; amplified; prolix.
Di'-f'us'-ed-ly, *ad.* widely; dispersedly.
Di'-f'us'-ed-ness, *n.* state of being diffused.
Di'-f'us-ive-ly, *ad.* extensively; copiously.
Di'-f'us'er, *n.* one who diffuses or disperses.
Di'-f'us-i-ble, *a.* capable of being diffused.
Di'-f'u-sion, (di'-f'u-zhūn) *n.* dispersion.
Di'-f'u-sive, *a.* scattered; dispersed; extended.
Di'-f'u-sive-ly, *ad.* widely; extensively.
Di'-f'u-sive-ness, *n.* extension; dispersion.
Dig, *v. n.* [*i.* dug or digged; *pp.* digging, dug *as*]

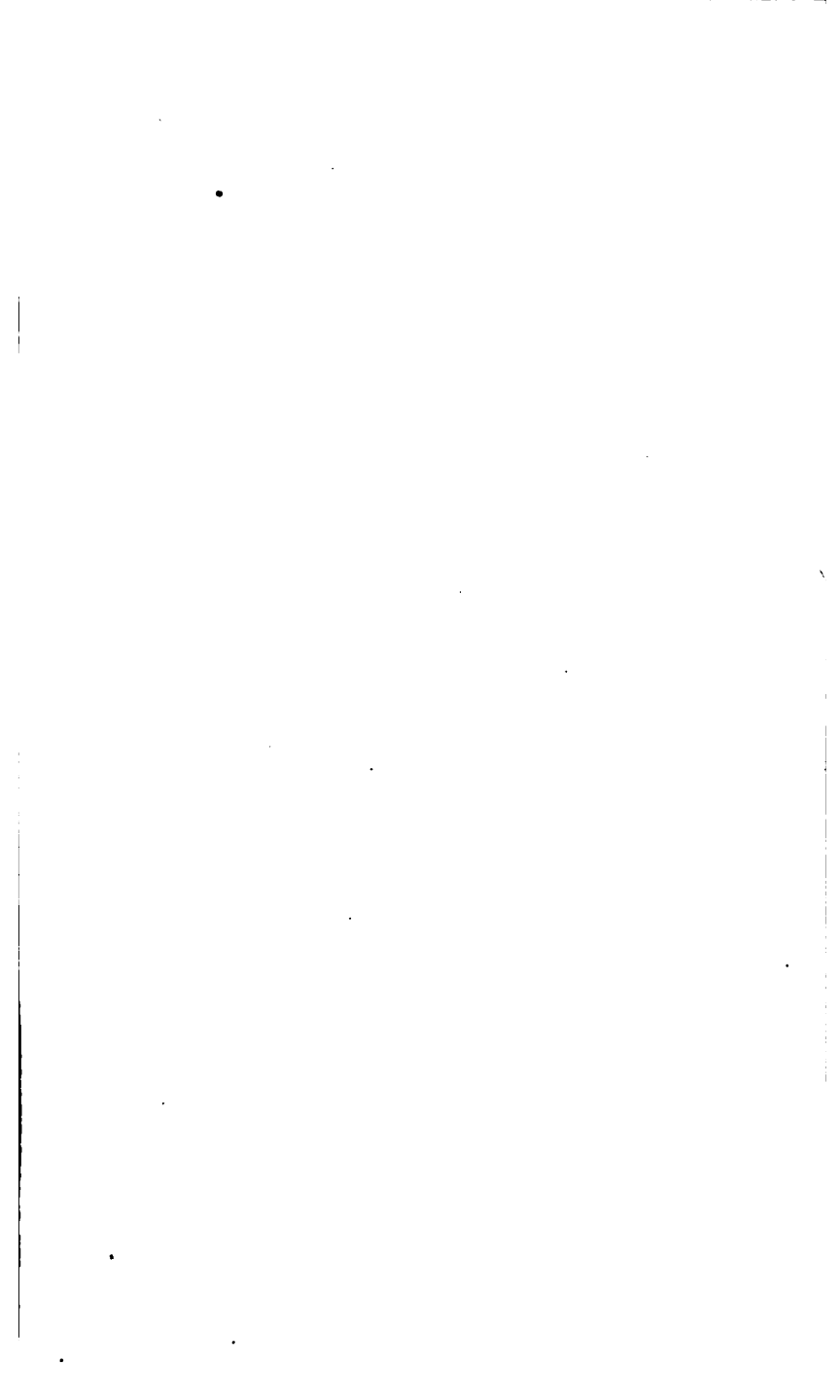
a, ā, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

There is a wide Difference between a
conquering and a flourishing empire.

By a different hole from that he entered.

He died of a surfeit. — He died with
a single blow — He dies by the most ex-
cruciating tortures. — whose curses fasten upon
let him die the death. — he died at the advance
difficult for a dance — of fabrication.
The difficulties, between him and you.





Bill, London

It is a diminution of their value
to this amount.

dining upon peace.

It may dip in the gray — to dip
into a book.

dig, *v. a.* to pierce with a spade; to turn up or cultivate land; to excavate.
Dig, *v. a.* to work with a spade, &c.
Dig-tropic, *a.* having a double belly.
Digest, *n.* a body of laws; a pandect; a system.
Digest, *v. a.* to arrange in order; to dispose; to dissolve or concoct food in the stomach.
Digest'er, *n.* he or that which digests.
Digest'ible, *a.* capable of being digested.
Digest'ion, *n.* act of digesting; concoction.
Digest'ive, *a.* causing digestion; dissolving.
Digger, *n.* one who digs or opens the ground.
Dig't, *n.* three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon:—any numeral figure under ten.
Dig'tal, *a.* pertaining to a digit or finger.
Dig'tal'is, *n.* [*L.*] a plant; the foxglove.
Dig'tate, *a.* having the form of fingers.
Dig'tat'ed, *a.* branched out like fingers.
Dig'ti-grade, *n.* an animal that walks on its toes.
Dig'ti-ate, *v. a.* to fence; to quarrel. [*R.*]
Dig'ti-di-ation, *n.* a combat with swords.
Dig'tified, (*dig'te-fid*) *a.* invested with dignity; exalted; honored; noble.
Dig'tify, *v. a.* to advance; to exalt; to honor.
Dig'ti-ty, *n.* a clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest.
Dign'ity, *n.* true honor; high rank; grandeur.
Digraph, *n.* a union of two vowels, or of two consonants in one sound.
Digress, *v. a.* to turn aside; to wander.
Digress'ion, (*de-grēs'hun*) *n.* act of digressing; an excursion; a turning aside; deviation.
Digress'ion-al, (*di-grēs'hun-al*) *a.* deviating.
Digress'ive, *a.* tending to digress; deviating.
Digress'ive-ly, *ad.* in way of digression.
Dig'ti-di-cate, *v. a.* to determine by censure.
Dig'ti-di-ca'tion, *n.* judicial distinction. [*R.*]
Dike, *a.* a channel; a ditch; a bank; a mound.
Dike'er-ate, *v. a.* to tear; to rend.
Dike'er-ation, *n.* the act of rending; a rent.
Dike'ette, *v. a.* to go to ruin; to fall.
Dike'ette, *v. a.* to pull down; to waste.
Dike'ette-ation, *n.* waste; decay; ruin.
Dike'ette-ty, *n.* one who causes dilapidation.
Dike'ette-ty, *n.* state of being dilatable.
Dike'ette-ble, *a.* capable of extension; expansive.
Dike'ette-ation, *n.* expansion; extension. [*large.*]
Dike'ette, *v. a.* to extend; to spread out; to enlarge.
Dike'ette, *v. a.* to grow wide; to speak largely.
Dike'er, *n.* one who enlarges or extends.
Dike'ation, *n.* extension; enlargement.
Dike'ation, *n.* that which widens or extends.
Dike'ation-ly, *ad.* in a dilatory manner.
Dike'ation-ness, *n.* slowness; sluggishness.
Dike'ation-ry, *a.* tardy; late; slow; loitering.
Dike'ma, *n.* [*Gr.*] a difficult alternative.
Dike'ma'te, *n.* [*It.*] pl. *di-ge-ta'te*; a lover of the fine arts.
Dike'ance, *n.* industry; assiduity; activity. — [*Fr.*] *a stage-coach.*
Dike'ant, *a.* ambitious; not idle; attentive.
Dike'ant-ly, *ad.* in a diligent manner.
Dike, *n.* an annual, aromatic plant.
Dike'ant, *a.* making thin or more fluid.
Dike'ant, *n.* that which thins other matter.
Dike'ant, *v. a.* to make thin; to weaken.
Dike'ant, *a.* thin; attenuated; poor; diluted.
Dike'ant, *n.* he or that which makes thin.
Dike'ant, *n.* act of diluting; a weak liquid.
Dike'ant-al, *a.* relating to the deluge or flood.
Dike'ant-an, *a.* same as *diluvial*.
Dike'ant-an, *n.* [*L.*] (*Geol.*) a deluge; a deposit

of earth, sand, &c., caused by a deluge or flow of water.

Dim, *a.* not seeing clearly; obscure; not clear.
Dim, *v. a.* to cloud; to darken; to obscure.
Dime, *n.* a silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.
Di-men'sion, *n.* space; bulk; extent; capacity.
Di-men'sive, *a.* marking boundaries.
Dim'e-ter, *n.* having two poetical measures.
Di-mid'i-ate, *v. a.* to divide into two parts.
Di-mid-i-ation, *n.* a halving. [*sen.*]
Di-mi'n'ish, *v. a.* to make less; to impair; to lose.
Di-mi'n'ish, *v. n.* to grow less; to decrease.
Dim'i-nu'tion, *n.* act of making less; decrease.
Di-mi'n'u-tive, *a.* small; little; contracted.
Di-mi'n'u-tive, *n.* a thing little of the kind.
Di-mi'n'u-tive-ly, *ad.* in a diminutive manner.
Di-mi'n'u-tive-ness, *n.* smallness; littleness.
Dim'is'se-ry, [*dim'is-str-e*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*, *di-mis'sur-q*, *S. K.*] *a.* dismissing.
Dim'ity, *n.* a fine fustian or cloth of cotton.
Dim'ly, *ad.* in a dim manner; obscurely.
Dim'mish, *a.* somewhat dim.
Dim'ness, *n.* dulness of sight; obscurity.
Dim'ple, *n.* an indentation in the cheek or chin.
Dim'ple, *v. n.* to sink in small cavities.
Dim'pled, (*dim'pld*) *a.* set with dimples.
Dim'sight'ed, (*dim'sit-ed*) *a.* having weak eyes.
Dim, *n.* a loud noise; a continued sound.
Dim, *v. a.* to stun or confound with noise.
Dim'ar'chy, *n.* a government by two persons.
Dine, *v. n.* & *a.* to eat or to give a dinner.
Ding, *v. a.* [*i.* dinged; *pp.* dinging, dinged:—*ding* is nearly obsolete;] to dash with violence; to impress with force.
Ding, *v. n.* to bluster; to bounce. [*bella.*]
Ding'dong, *n.* words expressing the sound of.
Dim'g'ness, *n.* the quality of being dingy.
Dim'gle, *n.* a hollow between hills; a dale.
Dim'gly, *a.* dark brown; dun; dirty; soiled.
Dim'ing-room, *n.* a room to dine in.
Dim'ner, *n.* the chief meal of the day.
Dim'ner-time, *n.* the time of dining.
Dint, *n.* [*a* blow; *dent*]:—violence; force.
Di-nu'me-ra'tion, *n.* a numbering one by one.
***Di-oc'e-san**, or **Di-o-cē'san**, [*di-oc'e-san*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R.*; *di-oc'e-zan*, *P. Sm.*; *di-o-cē-san*, *Bailey, Johnson, Barclay, Dycke, Rees*; *di'o-cē-san*, *Wb.*] *n.* a bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.
***Di-oc'e-san**, *a.* pertaining to a diocese.
Di'o-cēse, *n.* a bishop's jurisdiction; the see of a bishop; a bishopric;—written also *diocess*.
Di-ōp'tic, [*a.* relating to dioptrics; aiding the
Di-ōp'tri-cal, } sight.
Di-ōp'tics, *n. pl.* that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, or refracted vision.
Di-o-rā'ma, [*di-o-rā'ma*, *Sm.*; *di-o-rā'ma*, *Ja. Wb.*] *n.* a revolving optical machine.
Di-o-rām'ic, *a.* relating to a diorama.
Di-o-rism, *n.* distinction or definition.
Di-o-ris'tic, *a.* relating to diorism; defining.
Di-or-thō'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] the art of straightening crooked limbs.
Di-ō'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Dip, *v. a.* [*i.* dipped; *pp.* dipping, dipped;—*some* *im-mers* *dip't*] to immerge; to immerse; to put into any liquor; to wet.
Dip, *v. n.* to sink; to immerge; to enter.
Dip, *n.* depression; inclination downward.
Di-pēt's-loda, *a.* having two flower-leaves.
***Dip'hōng**, (*dip'thōng*) [*dip'thōng*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. F.*; *dip'thōng*, *E. K. Sm.*; *dip'thōng* or *dip-*

min, str; *mōve*, *mōr*, *son*; *bail*, *bair*, *raio*.—*G*, *G*, *g*, *g*, *soft*; *C*, *B*, *c*, *h*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *z* as *g*;—*thin*
 120

thông, Je.] *n.* a union of two vowels in one sound; as, *sein, Caesar*.
 *Diph-thôn'gəl, *a.* belonging to a diphthong.
 Dì-p'lo'ng, *n.* [Gr.] pl. dì-p'lo'ng; a writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.
 Dì-p'lo'ng-cy, *n.* the art of making treaties with foreign states; a diplomatic body.
 Dì-p'lo-mát'ed, *p.* a. made by diploma.
 Dì-p'lo-mát'ic, *a.* respecting diplomacy or envoys.
 Dì-p'lo-mát'ics, *n.* pl. the science of deciphering ancient writings, fixing their dates, &c.
 Dì-p'lo'ma-tist, *n.* one versed in diplomacy.
 Dìp'p'er, *n.* one that dips; a ladle.
 Dìp'ping-néss'dle, *n.* a magnetic needle.
 Dìp'sas, *n.* [L.] a venomous serpent.
 Dìp'tis, *n.* a noun having two cases only.
 Dìp'tych, *n.* a register of bishops and martyrs.
 Dire, *a.* dreadful; dismal; direful; horrible.
 Dì-rect', *a.* straight; right; open; express.
 Dì-rect', *v.* a. to aim; to regulate; to order.
 Dì-rect'er, *n.* one who directs. See *Director*.
 Dì-rect'ion, *n.* aim; order; superscription.
 Dì-rect'ive, *a.* informing; showing the way.
 Dì-rect'ly, *ad.* in a straight line; immediately.
 Dì-rect'néss, *n.* straightness; straight course.
 Dì-rect'or, *n.* one who directs or manages; a superintendent; a guide. [tory]
 Dì-rect'or-i-al, *a.* directing: — relating to a director.
 Dì-rect'or-ry, *n.* a form of prayer; a rule; a guide: — a board of directors.
 Dì-rect'or-ry, *a.* guiding; commanding.
 Dì-re'ful, *a.* dire; dreadful; dismal; horrible.
 Dì-re'ful-néss, *n.* dreadfulness; horror.
 Dì-rém'p'tion, (dè-rém'shun) *n.* separation.
 Dì-re'néss, *n.* dismalness; horror.
 Dì-rép'tion, *n.* the act of plundering.
 Dì-ré, *n.* a mournful ditty; a funeral song.
 Dì-rí-gént, *a.* noting a line in geometry.
 Dìrk, *n.* a kind of dagger or poniard.
 Dìrk, *v.* a. to stab with a dirk.
 Dìrt, *n.* mud; filth; mire; dust; earth.
 Dìrt, *v.* a. to foul; to soil; to dirty.
 Dìrt'i-ly, *ad.* in a dirty manner; foully; filthily.
 Dìrt'i-néss, *n.* state of being dirty.
 Dìrt'y, *a.* foul; nasty; filthy; sullied; mean.
 Dìrt'y, *v.* a. to foul; to soil; to disgrace.
 Dì-rúp'tion, *n.* act of bursting; disruption.
 Dis, *an inseparable particle*, commonly implying a privative or negative signification, equivalent to us; as, to *disarm*.
 Dis-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* want of power; weakness.
 Dìs-a'ble, *v.* a. to deprive of force; to weaken.
 Dìs-a'bled, (diz-á'bid) *p.* a. deprived of strength.
 Dìs-a'ble-mént, *n.* a disabling; impediment.
 Dìs-a'búge', *v.* a. to undecieve; to set right.
 Dis-a-cóm-mo-dáte, *v.* a. to discommode.
 Dis-a-cóm-mo-dá'tion, *n.* state of being unfit.
 Dis-a-cúe'tom, *v.* a. to withdraw from practice.
 Dis-a-d-ván'tage, *n.* loss; injury to interest.
 Dis-a-d-ván'tage, *v.* a. to injure in interest.
 Dis-a-d-ván'tá'geous, *a.* injurious; hurtful.
 Dis-a-d-ván'tá'geous-ly, *ad.* with injury.
 Dis-a-d-ván'tá'geous-néss, *n.* injury; loss.
 Dis-a-f-fect', *v.* a. to fill with dislike; to alienate.
 Dis-a-f-fect'ed, *p.* a. alienated; unfriendly.
 Dis-a-f-fect'ion, *n.* dislike; want of affection.
 Dis-a-f-firm', *v.* a. to contradict; to deny.
 Dis-a-f-firm'ance, *n.* confutation; negation.
 Dis-a-grée', *v.* a. to differ in opinion; to quarrel.
 Dis-a-grée'a-ble, *a.* unpleasing; offensive; unfit.
 Dis-a-grée'a-ble-néss, *n.* unpleasantness.
 Dis-a-grée'a-bly, *ad.* unpleasantly; offensively.
 Dis-a-grée'mént, *n.* difference; dissimilitude.

Dìs-el-éct', *v.* a. to deny; to refuse; to censure.
 Dis-el-éct', *v.* a. to refuse permission.
 Dis-el-éct'a-ble, *a.* not allowable; prohibited.
 Dis-el-éct'ance, *n.* prohibition; refusal.
 Dìs-án'i-máte, *v.* a. to deprive of life; to defect.
 Dis-an-nú'l', *v.* a. to annul; to make void.
 Dis-a-p-pár'el, *v.* a. to disrobe; to undress.
 Dis-a-p-pár', *v.* a. to be lost to view; to vanish.
 Dis-a-p-pár'ance, *n.* act of disappearing.
 Dis-a-p-póint', *v.* a. to defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive of; to frustrate.
 Dis-a-p-póint'mént, *n.* failure of expectation.
 Dis-áp-pró-há'tion, *n.* a disapproval; censure.
 Dis-áp-próv'al, *n.* disapprobation; censure.
 Dis-áp-próve', *v.* a. to dislike; to censure.
 Dìs-arm', *v.* a. to deprive of arms; to divest of.
 Dìs-arm'er, *n.* one who deprives of arms.
 Dis-ar-rá'ge', *v.* a. to put out of order; to derange.
 Dis-ar-rá'ge'mént, *n.* disorder; derangement.
 Dis-ar-rá'y', *v.* a. to undress; to overthrow.
 Dis-ar-rá'y', *n.* disorder; confusion; undress.
 Dis-ás'tér', *n.* misfortune; grief; calamity.
 Dis-ás'trous, *a.* unlucky; unhappy; calamitous.
 Dis-ás'trous-ly, *ad.* in a disastrous manner.
 Dis-ás'trous-néss, *n.* unluckiness; calamity.
 Dis-a-vóch', *v.* a. to retract profession.
 Dis-a-vóch', *v.* a. to disown; to deny; to disclaim.
 Dis-a-vóch'al, *n.* act of disavowing; denial.
 Dìs-bá'nd', *v.* a. to dismiss from service; to set at liberty; to disperse.
 Dìs-bá'nd', *v.* a. to retire from service.
 Dìs-bá'rk', *v.* a. to divest of bark; to disembark.
 Dis-bé-líef', (dis-bé-líef') *n.* want of belief.
 Dis-bé-líeve', (dis-bé-líev') *v.* a. not to credit.
 Dis-bé-líev'er, *n.* one who refuses belief.
 Dìs-bé'el, *v.* a. to take out the intestines of.
 Dìs-búr'den, (diz-búr'dn) *v.* a. to unload.
 Dìs-búr'den, (diz-búr'dn) *v.* a. to ease the mind.
 Dìs-búr'se', *v.* a. to spend or lay out, as money.
 Dìs-búr'se'mént, *n.* act of disbursing; sum spent.
 Dìs-búr'ser, *n.* one who disburses.
 Disc, *n.* the face of the sun, &c. See *Disc*.
 Dis-cá'd', *v.* a. to dismiss from service; to cast.
 Dis-cáse', *v.* a. to strip; to undress. [off]
 Dìs-cérn', (diz-zérn', 66) *v.* a. to descry; to see; to distinguish; to judge.
 Dìs-cérn', (diz-zérn') *v.* a. to make distinction.
 Dìs-cérn'er, (diz-zérn'er) *n.* one who discerns.
 Dìs-cérn'i-ble, (diz-zérn'è-bl) *a.* perceptible.
 Dìs-cérn'i-ble-néss, (diz-zérn'-) *n.* visibility.
 Dìs-cérn'i-bly, (diz-zérn'è-bly) *ad.* perceptibly.
 Dìs-cérn'ing, (diz-zérn'ing) *n.* discernment.
 Dìs-cérn'ing, (diz-zérn'ing) *p.* a. judicious.
 Dìs-cérn'mént, (diz-zérn'mént) *n.* act of discerning; penetration; sagacity; judgment.
 Dis-cé'p', *v.* a. to tear in pieces; to break.
 Dis-cé'p-tí-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being descriptible.
 Dis-cé'p-tí-ble, *a.* frangible; separable.
 Dis-cé'p'tion, *n.* the act of pulling to pieces.
 Dis-chá'rgé, *v.* a. to disburden; to unload; to pay; to execute; to dismiss; to release.
 Dis-chá'rgé, *v.* a. to break up; to explode.
 Dis-chá'rgé, *n.* a vent; explosion; dismissal; release; ransom; payment; execution.
 Dis-chá'rg'er, *n.* one who discharges.
 Dis-cí'ple, *n.* a follower; a learner; a scholar.
 Dis-cí'ple-shíp, *n.* the state of a disciple.
 Dis-cí-plín-a-ble, *a.* capable of discipline; docile.
 Dis-cí-plín-a-ble-néss, *n.* docility.
 Dis-cí-plín-ant, *n.* one of a religious order.
 Dis-cí-plín-á'ri-an, *a.* pertaining to discipline.
 Dis-cí-plín-á'ri-an, *n.* one strict in discipline.
 Dis-cí-plín-á'ry, *a.* pertaining to discipline.

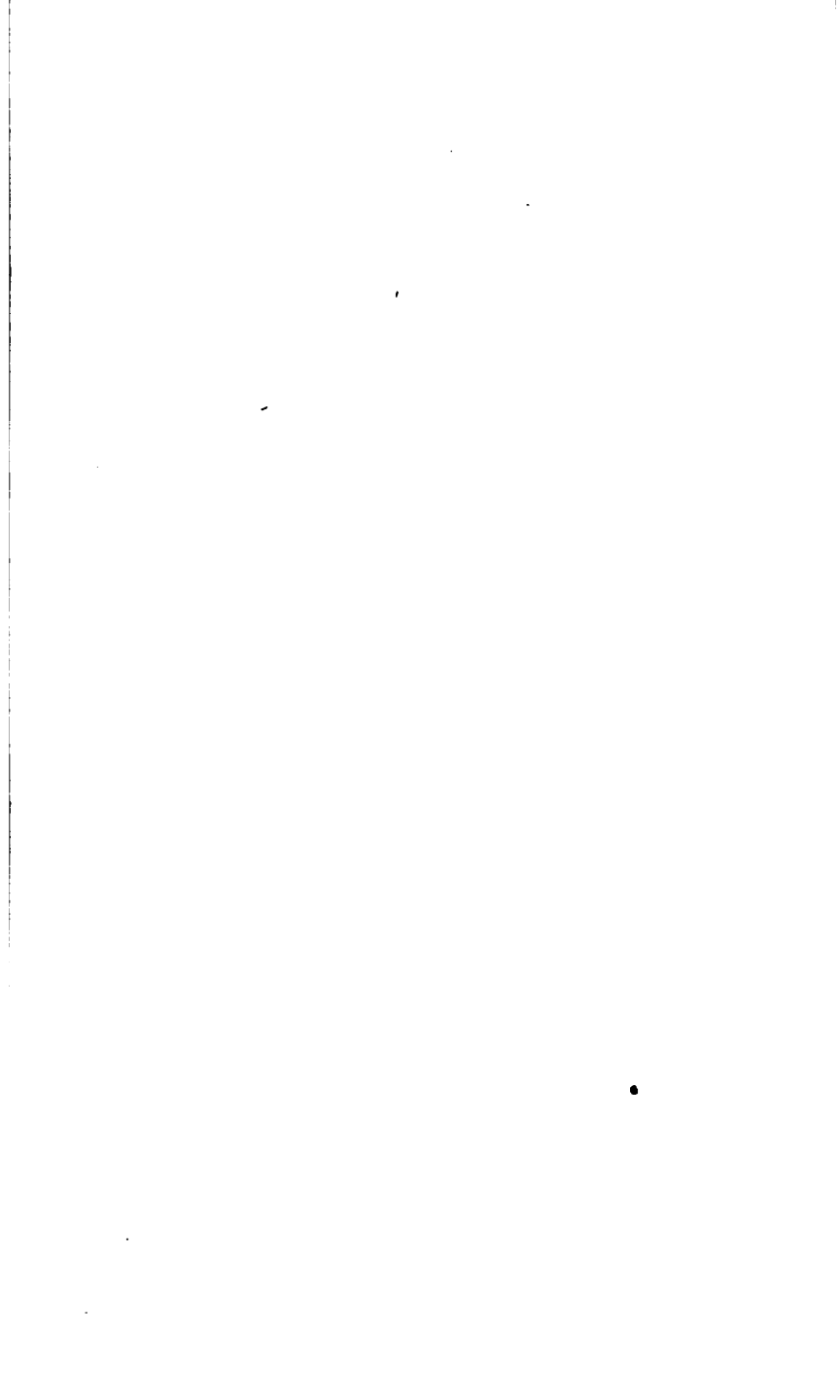
I direct you to ascertain, — attention was
directed to the subject — to effect this all
human labor is directed.

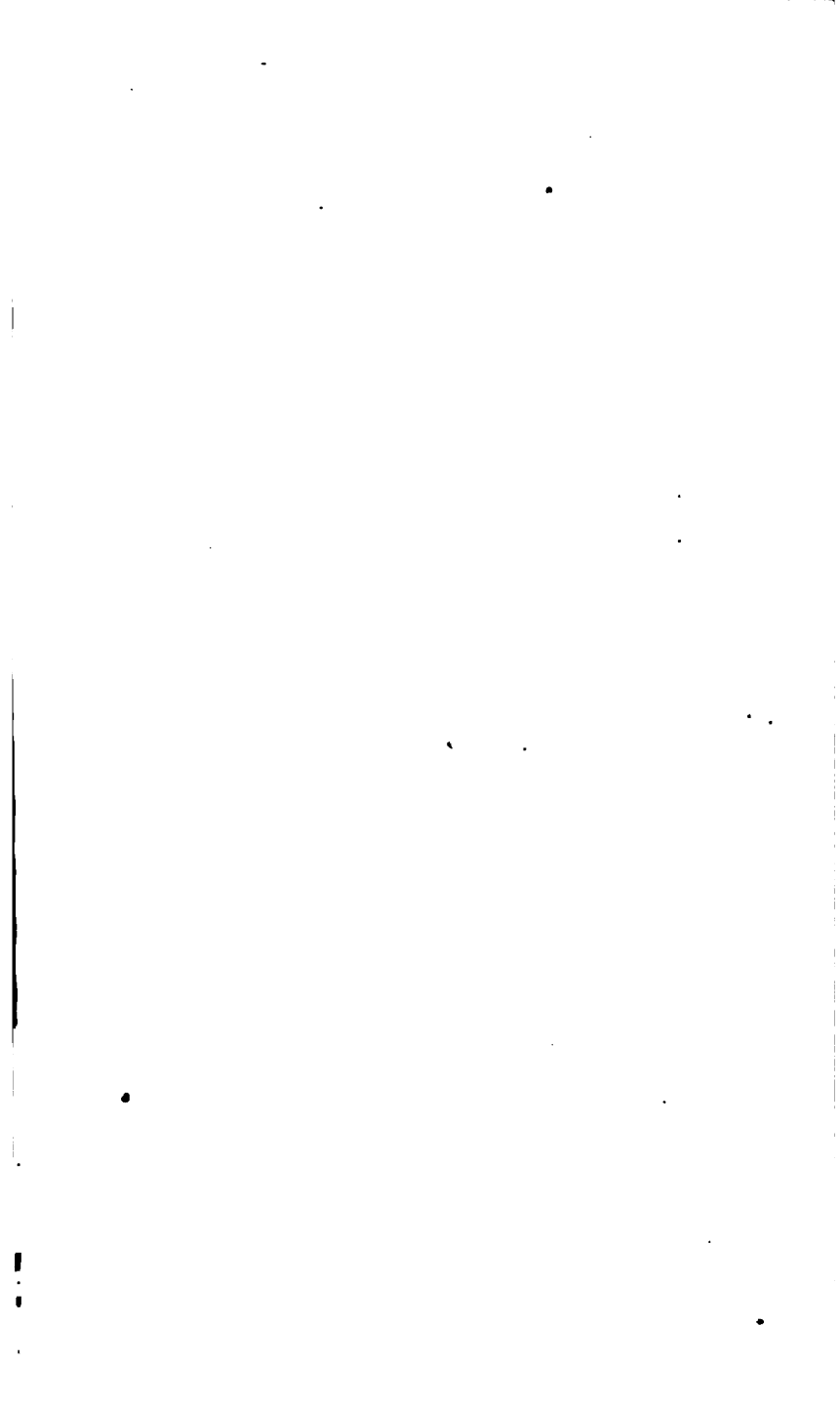
Disagreeable &

The vessel disappeared to my longing eyes.
— ~~from~~ which was no small disappointment to me

there is a disagreement among the
loftier speakers. — the agreement & disagree-
ment will each other.

Discerning that it is mercy





It is disconnected from

discordance among
His discourses with them

There are discrepancies between them —
among them.

To discourse on self.

To discriminate it from

Its discrepancies from them.

Dis-cipline, *n.* instruction; rule; order; military regulation; correction; chastisement.
Dis-cipline, *v. a.* to instruct and govern; to educate; to regulate; to chastise; to reform.
Dis-claim, *v. a.* to disown; to renounce.
Dis-claim'er, *n.* one who disclaims. — (*Law*) an express or implied denial; renunciation.
Dis-close, *v. a.* to uncover; to reveal; to tell.
Dis-clo'ser, *n.* one who discloses.
Dis-clo'sure, (*dis-klo'zhur*) *n.* act of disclosing.
Dis-cord, *n.* a shell resembling a disk.
Dis-cord'al, *a.* having the form of a disk.
Dis-cord'er, *v. a.* to stain; to change the color of.
Dis-cord'ra'tion, *n.* change of color; stain.
Dis-cord'it, *v. a.* to defeat; to vanquish.
Dis-cord'it, *n.* defeat; overthrow; vanquishment.
Dis-cord'it'are, *n.* quishment.
Dis-cord'fort, *n.* trouble; uneasiness; sorrow.
Dis-cord'fort, *v. a.* to grieve; to sadden.
Dis-cord'mend', *v. a.* to blame; to censure.
Dis-cord'mend'able, *a.* blamable; censurable.
Dis-cord'mend'able-ness, *n.* blamableness.
Dis-cord'men-dá'tion, *n.* blame; reproach.
Dis-cord'mend'er, *n.* one who discommends.
Dis-cord'mode', *v. a.* to put to inconvenience.
Dis-cord'mó'di-ous, *a.* incommodious.
Dis-cord'mó'di-ous-ness, *n.* inconvenience.
Dis-cord'mon, *v. a.* to deprive of privileges.
Dis-cord'pord', *v. a.* to disorder; to disturb.
Dis-cord'pord're, (*dis-kord-pó'zhur*) *n.* disorder.
Dis-cord'cert', *v. a.* to unsettle; to discompose.
Dis-cord'form'ity, *n.* want of conformity.
Dis-cord'grá'ty, *n.* incongruity.
Dis-cord'néc', *v. a.* to separate; to disjoin.
Dis-cord'néc'tion, *n.* disunion; separation.
Dis-cord'sp'iate, *a.* hopeless; sorrowful; sad.
Dis-cord'sp'iate-ly, *ad.* in a disconsolate manner.
Dis-cord'sp'iate-ness, *n.* want of consolation.
Dis-cord'tént', *n.* want of content; uneasiness.
Dis-cord'tént', *a.* uneasy; discontented.
Dis-cord'tént', *v. a.* to dissatisfy; to make uneasy.
Dis-cord'tént'ed, *p. a.* uneasy; dissatisfied.
Dis-cord'tént'ed-ness, *n.* dissatisfaction.
Dis-cord'tént'ment, *n.* inquietude; discontent.
Dis-cord'tin'g-ance, *n.* cessation; intermission.
Dis-cord'tin'g-á'tion, *n.* act of discontinuing; cessation; discontinuance.
Dis-cord'tin'ge, *v. a.* to leave off; to cease.
Dis-cord'tin'ge, *v. a.* to break off; to interrupt.
Dis-cord'tin'g'er, *n.* one who discontinues.
Dis-cord'tin'g-ity, *n.* disunity of parts; cessation.
Dis-cord'tin'g-ous, *a.* discontinued; broken off.
Dis-cord, *n.* want of concord; contention; strife; disagreement; contrariety of sounds.
Dis-cord'ance, *n.* want of concord; discord;
Dis-cord'ance, *n.* want of concord; discord;
Dis-cord'ant, *a.* inconsistent; inharmonious.
Dis-cord'ant-ly, *ad.* in a discordant manner.
Dis-cord'ant, *n.* a deduction; an allowance.
Dis-cord'ant, (114) [*dis-kóánt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-kóánt*, *Wb. Ross.*] *v. a.* to pay back again; to deduct; to make a discount; to advance on discount.
Dis-cord'at'ance, *v. a.* to discourage; to abash.
Dis-cord'at'ance-er, *n.* one who discourages.
Dis-cord'age, (*dis-kúr'aj*) *v. a.* to depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.
Dis-cord'age-mént, *n.* deterrent; cause of fear.
Dis-cord'age-er, *n.* one who discourages.
Dis-cord'age-ing, *p. a.* tending to discourage.
Dis-course, (*dis-kórs'*) *n.* conversation; a sermon; a speech; a treatise; a dissertation.
Dis-course, *v. a.* to converse; to talk; to reason.

Dis-course, (*dis-kórs'*) *v. a.* to treat of; to discuss.
Dis-cours'er, *n.* one who discourses.
Dis-cours'ave, *n.* interjectory; discursive. [*n.*]
Dis-cour'te-ous, (*dis-kúr'te-ús* or *dis-kórt'ús*) [*dis-kúr'chus*, *S. W.*; *dis-kúr'che-ús*, *P.*; *dis-kúr'te-ús*, *J.*; *dis-kúr't'ús*, *F.*; *dis-kórt'ús*, *Ja.*; *dis-kórt'ús*, *K. Sm.*] *a.* uncivil; rude.
Dis-cour'te-ous-ly, *ad.* rudely; uncourtously.
Dis-cour'te-ous-ly, (*dis-kúr'te-ús*) *n.* incivility.
Dis-cours, *a.* broad; flat; wide; like a disk.
Dis-cov'er, *v. a.* to show; to disclose; to reveal; to espy; to find out; to detect.
Dis-cov'er-able, *a.* that may be discovered.
Dis-cov'er-er, *n.* one who discovers.
Dis-cov'er-y, *n.* the act of finding; disclosure.
Dis-créd'it, *n.* ignominy; reproach; disgrace.
Dis-créd'it, *v. a.* to disgrace; to distrust.
Dis-créd'it'able, *a.* disgraceful; reproachful.
Dis-créd'it, *a.* prudent; circumspect; cautious.
Dis-créd'it-ly, *ad.* prudently; cautiously.
Dis-crét'ion, *n.* prudence; discretion.
Dis-crét'ion, (*dis-kre-páns*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *dis-kre-páns*, *Wb. Macdon.*) *n.* difference; contrariety; disagreement.
Dis-crét'ion-ary, *n.* same as *discrepancy*.
Dis-crét'ion, *a.* different; disagreeing.
Dis-crét', [*dis-kre't*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *dis-kre't*, *S. Ash.*] *a.* distinct; disjoined.
Dis-crét'ion, (*dis-kre-sh'yn*) *n.* prudence; wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure.
Dis-crét'ion-al, (*dis-kre-sh'yn-al*) *a.* left to discretion or choice; unlimited; discretionary.
Dis-crét'ion-al-ly, *ad.* at pleasure; at choice.
Dis-crét'ion-er-y, (*dis-kre-sh'yn-er-y*) *a.* left to discretion or choice; unlimited; unrestrained.
Dis-crét'ive, [*dis-kre'tive*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *dis-kre'tiv*, *S. K.*] *a.* separate; distinct.
Dis-crét'ive-ly, *ad.* in a distinguishing manner.
Dis-crim'i-ná-ble, *a.* distinguishable.
Dis-crim'i-náte, *v. a.* to distinguish; to separate.
Dis-crim'i-náte, *a.* discriminated.
Dis-crim'i-náte-ly, *ad.* distinctly.
Dis-crim'i-náte-ness, *n.* discrimination.
Dis-crim'i-ná'tion, *n.* act or faculty of discriminating; discernment; distinction; a mark.
Dis-crim'i-ná-tive, *a.* making discrimination.
Dis-crim'i-ná-tive-ly, *ad.* with discrimination.
Dis-cú'b'it-ary, *a.* fitted to the posture of leaning.
Dis-cú'l'páte, *v. a.* to exculpate.
Dis-cú'm'ben-cy, *n.* act of leaning at meals.
Dis-cú'm'ber, *v. a.* to unburden; to disengage.
Dis-cú's'ion, *n.* discursive procedure.
Dis-cú's'ive, *a.* desultory; argumentative.
Dis-cú's'ive-ly, *ad.* in a desultory manner.
Dis-cú's'ive-ness, *n.* state of being discursive.
Dis-cú's'us, *n.* [*L.*] (*Logic*) argumentation.
Dis-cus, *n.* [*L.*] *p. L.* *dis-cl*; *Eng.* *dis-cus*; *a.* quail; a flat piece of iron; a disk.
Dis-cuss, *v. a.* to examine; to debate; to sift: — to disperse, as morbid matter.
Dis-cuss'er, *n.* one who discusses; examiner.
Dis-cus'sion, (*dis-kúsh'yn*) *n.* act of discussing; examination; discussion.
Dis-cus'sive, *a.* discussing; dissolving.
Dis-cú't'ient, (*dis-kú'shent*) *n.* a medicine.
Dis-dáin, *v. a.* to scorn; to despise; to contemn.
Dis-dáin, *n.* contempt; scorn; indignation.
Dis-dáin'ful, *a.* contemptuous; scornful.
Dis-dáin'ful-ly, *ad.* with haughty scorn.
Dis-dáin'ful-ness, *n.* contemptuousness.
Dis-dáin', (*dis-éz'*) *n.* distemper; malady.
Dis-dáin', *v. a.* to afflict with disease; to infect.

Dis-eased', (diz-ēzd') *p. a.* affected by disease.
 Dis-eas'-ed-nēss, (diz-ē-zd-nēs) *n.* sickness.
 Dis-ēm-bark', *v. a.* to land, as troops from a ship.
 Dis-ēm-bark', *v. n.* to land; to go ashore. [ate.]
 Dis-ēm-bark'-rass, *v. a.* to free from clog; to liber-
 Dis-ēm-bark'-rass-mēnt, *n.* liberation.
 Dis-ēm-bil'-ter, *v. a.* to free from bitterness.
 Dis-ēm-bōd'-led, *a.* divested of the body.
 Dis-ēm-bōd'-y, *v. a.* to divest of the body.
 Dis-ēm-bōgue', (dis-ēm-bōg') *v. a.* to pour out at
 the mouth, as a river; to discharge.
 Dis-ēm-bōgue', *v. n.* to gain a vent; to flow.
 Dis-ēm-bog'-em, (dis-ēm-bōz'-em) *v. a.* to separate
 from the bosom; to disclose.
 Dis-ēm-bōw'-el, *v. a.* to take out the bowels of.
 Dis-ēm-chant', *v. a.* to free from enchantment.
 Dis-ēm-chant'-mēnt, *n.* act of disenchanting.
 Dis-ēm-cūm'-ber, *v. a.* to disburden; to free.
 Dis-ēm-cūm'-brance, *n.* liberation; freedom.
 Dis-ēm-gāge', *v. a.* to release; to clear; to free.
 Dis-ēm-gāge', *v. n.* to set one's self free from.
 Dis-ēm-gāged', (dis-ēm-gājd') *p. a.* disjoined;
 disentangled; free; vacant; being at leisure.
 Dis-ēm-gā'-ged-nēss, *n.* state of being disengaged.
 Dis-ēm-gāge'-mēnt, *n.* release; vacancy.
 Dis-ēm-rōll', *v. a.* to erase from a roll or list.
 Dis-ēm-tān'-gle, *v. a.* to unravel; to set free.
 Dis-ēm-tān'-gle-mēnt, *n.* disengagement.
 Dis-ēm-thrāl', *v. a.* See *Disenthral*.
 Dis-ēm-throne', *v. a.* to depose; to dethrone.
 Dis-ēm-ti'-tle, *v. a.* to deprive of title.
 Dis-ēm-tōmb', (dis-ēm-tōm') *v. a.* to disinter.
 Dis-ēm-trānce', *v. a.* to awaken from a trance.
 Dis-ēs-ti-mā'-tion, *n.* disrespect; disesteem.
 Dis-fā'-vor, *n.* discountenance; dislike.
 Dis-fā'-vor, *v. a.* to discountenance; to oppose.
 Dis-fā'-vor-er, *n.* a discountenancer.
 Dis-fig'-u-rā'-tion, *n.* the act of disfiguring.
 Dis-fig'-ure, *v. a.* to deform; to deface; to man-
 Dis-fig'-ure-mēnt, *n.* disfigurement of beauty. [gle.]
 Dis-frān'-chise, *v. a.* to deprive of privileges.
 Dis-frān'-chise-mēnt, *n.* act of disfranchising.
 Dis-fūn'-nish, *v. a.* to deprive; to furnish.
 Dis-fūn'-nish, *v. a.* to strip of ornaments.
 Dis-gār'-ri-son, *v. a.* to deprive of a garrison.
 Dis-gōrge', *v. a.* to vomit; to pour out with
 Dis-gōrge'-mēnt, *n.* act of disgorging. [force.]
 Dis-grāce', *n.* ignominy; dishonor; shame.
 Dis-grāce', *v. a.* to dishonor; to bring to shame.
 Dis-grāce'-fūl, *a.* shameful; ignominious; base.
 Dis-grāce'-fūl-ly, *ad.* ignominiously; basely.
 Dis-grāce'-fūl-nēss, *n.* ignominy; disgrace.
 Dis-grāce'-er, *n.* one who exposes to shame.
 Dis-gūl'-se', (diz-ġiz') *v. a.* to conceal by an
 unusual dress; to disfigure; to change the
 form of.
 Dis-ġul'-se', (diz-ġiz') *n.* counterfeit show; mask.
 Dis-ġul'-se'-er, (diz-ġiz'-er) *n.* one who disguises.
 Dis-ġist', *n.* aversion; dislike; disrelish.
 Dis-ġist', *v. a.* to offend; to produce aversion.
 Dis-ġist'-fūl, *a.* causing disgust; disgusting.
 Dis-ġist'-ing, *p. a.* causing disgust; offensive.
 Dis-ġist'-ing-ly, *ad.* in a manner to disgust.
 Dish, *n.* a vessel for serving up food; food.
 Dish, *v. a.* to serve or put in a dish.
 Dis-hā-bille', (dis-hā-bil') *n.* undress; loose dress.
 Dish-clōth, *n.* a cloth for wiping dishes.
 Dis-heart'-en, (dis-hār'tn) *v. a.* to discourage.
 Dis-hār'-j-son, *n.* See *Disinherit*.
 Dis-shēw'-el, (dis-shēw'-el) *v. a.* to spread loosely.
 Dish'-fūl, *n.* as much as a dish will hold.
 Dis-hōn'-est, (diz-ōn'-est) *a.* not honest; void of
 probity; faithless; fraudulent; unchaste.

Dis-hōn'-est-ly, (diz-ōn'-est-ly) *ad.* in a dishonest
 manner; faithlessly; wickedly.
 Dis-hōn'-es-ty, (diz-ōn'-es-ty) *n.* want of honesty
 faithlessness; fraud; unchastity.
 Dis-hōn'-or, (diz-ōn'-or) *n.* disgrace; shame.
 Dis-hōn'-or, (diz-ōn'-or) *v. a.* to disgrace; to bring
 shame upon; to treat with indignity.
 Dis-hōn'-or-a-ble, (diz-ōn'-or-a-bl) *a.* not honora-
 ble; shameful; reproachful; ignominious.
 Dis-hōn'-or-a-bly, *ad.* ignominiously.
 Dis-hōn'-or-er, *n.* one who dishonors.
 Dis-in-cār'-er-ate, *v. a.* to free from prison.
 Dis-in-cli-nā'-tion, *n.* want of inclination.
 Dis-in-cline', *v. a.* to make averse.
 Dis-in-fect', *v. a.* to purify from infection.
 Dis-in-fec'-tion, *n.* purification from infection.
 Dis-in-ġen'-u-ous, *a.* unfair; meanly artful; sly.
 Dis-in-ġen'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* unfairly; artfully.
 Dis-in-ġen'-u-ous-nēss, *n.* unfairness; low craft.
 Dis-in-her'-i-son, (dis-in-her'-i-son) *n.* the act of
 cutting off from any hereditary succession.
 Dis-in-her'-it, *v. a.* to deprive of an inheritance.
 Dis-in-to'-grate, *v. a.* to separate into particles.
 Dis-in-to'-grā'-tion, *n.* separation into particles.
 Dis-in-ter'-e, *v. a.* to take out of the grave.
 Dis-in-ter'-est-ed, *a.* free from self-interest.
 Dis-in-ter'-est-ed-nēss, *n.* freedom from self-in-
 terest.
 Dis-in-ter'-ment, *n.* the act of unburying.
 Dis-in-thrāl', *v. a.* to set free; to liberate.
 Dis-jōin', *v. a.* to separate; to part; to sunden.
 Dis-jōint', *v. a.* to put out of joint; to break.
 Dis-jōint', *v. n.* to fall in pieces.
 Dis-jōint'-ly, *ad.* in a divided state.
 Dis-jūct', *a.* disjoined; separate.
 Dis-jūct'-tion, *n.* disunion; separation.
 Dis-jūct'-ive, *a.* separating;—disjoining the
 sense, though joining the words; as, *or, and,*
 Dis-jūct'-ive, *n.* a disjunctive conjunction. [&c.]
 Dis-jūct'-ive-ly, *ad.* distinctly; separately.
 Disk, *n.* the face of the sun, moon, &c.; a quail.
 Dis-like', *a.* disinclination; aversion.
 Dis-like', *v. a.* not to like; to disrelish.
 Dis-li'-ken, (dis-li'-kn) *v. a.* to make unlike.
 Dis-like'-ness, *n.* dissimilitude; unlikeness.
 Dis-limb', (dis-lim') *v. a.* to tear off the limbs of
 Dis-lo-cāte, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to disjoint.
 Dis-lo-cā'-ed, *p. a.* put out of place; disjointed.
 Dis-lo-cā'-tion, *n.* act of displacing; a luxation.
 Dis-lodge', *v. a.* to remove; to drive from.
 Dis-lodge', *v. n.* to go away to another place.
 Dis-lō'-al, *a.* not loyal; disobedient; faithless.
 Dis-lō'-al-ly, *ad.* faithlessly; treacherously.
 Dis-lō'-al-ty, *n.* want of allegiance or fidelity.
 Dis-mal, *a.* sorrowful; gloomy; dire; dark.
 Dis-mal-ly, *ad.* horribly; sorrowfully; sadly.
 Dis-mal'-ness, *n.* horror; sorrow; darkness.
 Dis-mān'-tle, *v. a.* to strip; to divest; to destroy.
 Dis-māsk', *v. a.* to divest of a mask; to unmask.
 Dis-māst', *v. a.* to deprive of masts.
 Dis-māy', *v. a.* to terrify; to affright; to deject.
 Dis-māy', *n.* fall of courage; terror; fear.
 Dis-māy'-ed-nēss, *n.* state of fear or alarm.
 Dis-mēm'-ber, *v. a.* to divide limb from limb.
 Dis-mēm'-ber-mēnt, *n.* division; separation.
 Dis-mis'-s, *v. a.* to send away; to discard.
 Dis-mis'-sā-l, *n.* act of dismissing; dismissal.
 Dis-mis'-sion, (dis-mish'-on) *n.* act of dismissing
 leave to depart; discharge; deprivation.
 Dis-mis'-sive, *a.* causing dismissal.
 Dis-mōū't', *v. a.* to throw off a horse, &c.
 Dis-mōū't', *v. n.* to alight from a horse.
 Dis-nāt'-y-ral-ize, *v. a.* to make alien.

are Disembarrassed from

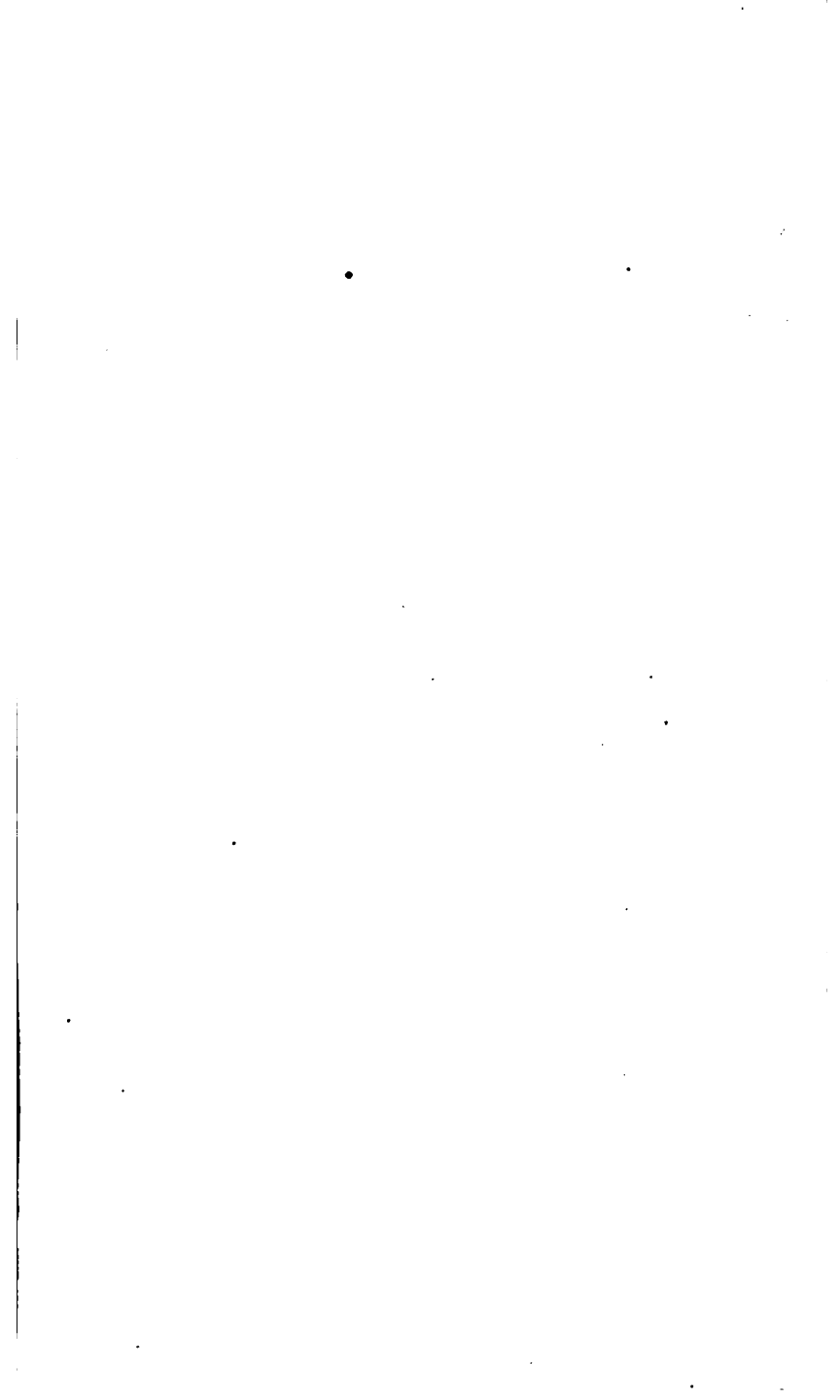
A disgrace to humanity.

Extremely disgusting to

To be disjoined from

My dislike to Europe

to be dismantled of their shelves.



The dispensation by Moses (or of Moses)

It can be dispensed with. — dispense with it

Had published his displeasure at my departure.

To be displeased at — with.

which nature disposes us to grant, — and
no way disposes to making — to dispose of it.
— he disposed of it to some one else.

The disposition to make changes

there is no dispute about the

disregard of political morality.

Dis-obé-dí-ence, *n.* neglect or refusal to obey.
Dis-obé-dí-ent, *a.* that disobeys; not obedient.
Dis-obey, (*dis-ob-ay'*) *v. a.* to refuse obedience to; to break commands; to transgress.
Dis-ob-lí-gá-tí-on, *n.* offence; cause of disgust.
Dis-ob-lí-gá-to-ry, *a.* releasing obligation.
Dis-ob-lí-ke, (*dis-ob-blí'*) *E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*;
dis-ob-blé', *P.*: *dis-ob-blí'* or *dis-ob-blé'*, & *W.*
K. *v. a.* to offend; to displease.
Dis-ob-lí-er, *n.* one who offends another.
Dis-ob-lí-ing, *a.* displeasing; unkind.
Dis-or-bí-t, (*dis-ór-bí-t'*) *a.* thrown out of its orbit.
Dis-ór-dér, *n.* irregularity; confusion; sickness.
Dis-ór-dér, *v. a.* to put out of order; to disturb; to derange; to ruffle; to make sick.
Dis-ór-dér-d, (*dis-ór-dér-d'*) *a.* irregular; ill.
Dis-ór-dér-ed-nés, *n.* irregularity; confusion.
Dis-ór-dér-ly, *a.* confused; irregular; lawless.
Dis-ór-dér-ly, *ad.* without rule; confusedly.
Dis-ór-gán-i-zá-tí-on, *n.* subversion of order.
Dis-ór-gán-ize, *v. a.* to destroy the order of.
Dis-ór-gán-iz-er, *n.* one who disorganizes.
Dis-ó-wá, (*dis-ón'*) *v. a.* to deny; to renounce.
Dis-páir, *v. a.* to part a couple; to separate.
Dis-páir, *v. a.* to display; to expand.
Dis-pán-sí-on, *n.* diffusion; expansion.
Dis-pá-rí-ge, *v. a.* to match unequally; to vilify.
Dis-pá-rí-ge-mént, *n.* disgrace; indignity.
Dis-pá-rí-ger, *n.* one who disparages.
Dis-pá-rí-ing, *a.* making disparagement.
Dis-pá-rí-ty, *a.* separate; dissimilar; unequal.
Dis-pá-rí-tes, *n. pl.* opposites; things unlike.
Dis-pá-rí-ty, *n.* inequality; difference.
Dis-pá-rí, *v. a.* to throw open; to release.
Dis-pá-rí, *v. a.* to divide in two; to separate.
Dis-pá-sí-on, (*dis-pásh'un*) *n.* mental coolness.
Dis-pá-sí-on-á-ty, *a.* cool; calm; impartial.
Dis-pá-sí-on-á-ty, *ad.* in a calm manner.
Dis-pá-tch, *v. a.* to send away hastily; to hasten; to kill; — written also *despatch*.
Dis-pá-tch, *n.* speed; an express; despatch.
Dis-pá-tch-er, *n.* he or that which dispatches.
Dis-pá-tch-fál, *a.* bent on haste; hasty; quick.
Dis-pé, *v. a.* to drive away; to dissipate.
Dis-pén-sá-ble, *a.* that may be dispensed.
Dis-pén-sá-ry, *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed or distributed to the poor.
Dis-pén-sá-tí-on, *n.* act of dispensing; distribution: — an exemption from some law.
Dis-pén-sá-tí-ve, *a.* granting dispensation.
Dis-pén-sá-tí-ve-ly, *ad.* by dispensation.
Dis-pén-sá-tor, *n.* a dispenser; a distributor.
Dis-pén-sá-to-ry, *n.* a directory for making medicines; a pharmacopoeia.
Dis-pén-sá-to-ry, *a.* granting dispensation.
Dis-pén-sé, *v. a.* to deal out; to distribute; to make up. — *To dispense with*, to do without.
Dis-pén-sér, *n.* one who dispenses; a distributor.
Dis-pép-píe, (*dis-pé-pl'*) *v. a.* to depopulate.
Dis-pép-píer, (*dis-pé-plér*) *a.* depopulator.
Dis-pér-sé, *v. a.* to scatter; to drive away.
Dis-pér-sé-dí-ly, *ad.* in a dispersed manner.
Dis-pér-sé-dí-nés, *n.* state of being dispersed.
Dis-pér-sér, *n.* one who disperses; a spreader.
Dis-pér-sí-on, *n.* act of dispersing; distribution.
Dis-pér-sí-ve, *a.* tending to scatter; spreading.
Dis-pír-á, *v. a.* to discourage; to depress.
Dis-pír-á-dí-nés, *n.* want of spirit or vigor.
Dis-plá-ke, *v. a.* to put out of place; to remove.
Dis-plá-cen-cy, *n.* incivility; disobedience.
Dis-plú-ck, *v. a.* to pluck up; to drive away.
Dis-plán-tá-tí-on, *n.* the act of displanting.
Dis-plá-y, *v. a.* to spread wide; to exhibit.

Dis-plá-y', *n.* an exhibition; a show; a parade.
Dis-plá-y'er, *n.* he or that which displays.
Dis-plé-ge, *v. a.* to offend; to make angry.
Dis-plé-ge-ure, (*dis-plézh'ur*) *n.* uneasiness; offence; pain given; anger; disfavor.
Dis-pló-de, *v. a.* to discharge; to explode.
Dis-pló-sí-on, (*dis-pló-zh'un*) *n.* an explosion.
Dis-pórt, *n.* play; sport; pastime.
Dis-pórt, *v. a.* to divert. — *v. n.* to play; to sport.
Dis-pó-sá-ble, *a.* capable of being disposed of.
Dis-pó-sá-l, *n.* act of disposing; disposition.
Dis-pó-sé, *v. a.* to place; to arrange; to incline. —
To dispose of, to apply; to put off; to sell.
Dis-pó-sé-d, (*dis-pózd'*) *p. a.* arranged; inclined.
Dis-pó-sér, *n.* a distributor; a giver; director.
Dis-pó-sí-tí-on, (*dis-pó-zísh'un*) *n.* order; method; disposal; quality; temper of mind.
Dis-pó-sé-sé, *v. a.* to put out of possession.
Dis-pó-sé-sí-on, (*dis-pó-zésh'un*) *n.* act of dispossessing; state of being dispossessed.
Dis-pó-sú-re, (*dis-pó-zh'ur*) *n.* disposal; state.
Dis-práise, *n.* blame; censure; dishonor.
Dis-práise, *v. a.* to blame; to censure.
Dis-práise-er, *n.* one who dispraises or blames.
Dis-pré-á-d, (*dis-préd'*) *v. a.* to spread around.
Dis-pré-á-d, (*dis-préd'*) *v. n.* to extend itself.
Dis-próf-it, *n.* loss; damage; detriment.
Dis-próof, *n.* confutation; refutation.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on, *n.* want of proportion; disparity.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on, *v. a.* to join unfitly. [v]
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-ble, *a.* wanting proportion.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-ble-nés, *n.* unsuitableness.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-bly, *ad.* unsuitably.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-ál, *a.* without proportion.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-ál-ty, *n.* want of proportion.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-ál-ly, *ad.* unsuitably.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-ty, *a.* not proportionate.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-ty-ly, *ad.* unsuitably.
Dis-pró-pór-tí-on-á-ty-nés, *n.* unsuitableness.
Dis-pró-vé, *v. a.* to confute; to prove false.
Dis-pró-vér, *n.* one who disproves.
Dis-pún-í-sh-á-ble, *a.* without penal restraint.
Dis-pu-tá-ble, (*dis-pu-tá-bl'*) *S. J. F. Sm. R. Wb.*;
dis-pú-tá-bl', *P.*; *dis-pu-tá-bl'* or *dis-pú-tá-bl'*,
W. Ja. K. *a.* liable to contest; doubtful.
Dis-pu-tánt, *n.* a controversialist; an arguer.
Dis-pu-tá-tí-on, *n.* argumentation; controversy.
Dis-pu-tá-tí-on, *a.* inclined to dispute; cavilling.
Dis-pu-tá-tí-ve, *a.* disposed to debate or dispute.
Dis-pú-te, *v. n.* to contend; to argue; to debate.
Dis-pú-te, *v. a.* to contend for; to discuss.
Dis-pú-te, *n.* a contest; controversy; debate.
Dis-pú-ter, *n.* one who disputes; a disputant.
Dis-qual-i-fí-cá-tí-on, (*dis-kwól-q-fé-ka'sh'un*) *n.* that which disqualifies; incapacity.
Dis-qual-i-fí, (*dis-kwól-q-fí*) *v. a.* to make unfit; to disable; to deprive of a right or claim.
Dis-qui-ét, *n.* uneasiness; vexation; anxiety.
Dis-qui-ét, *a.* unquiet; uneasy; restless. *Slak.*
Dis-qui-ét, *v. a.* to disturb; to make uneasy.
Dis-qui-ét-er, *n.* one who disquiets; disturber.
Dis-qui-ét-ly, *ad.* without rest; anxiously.
Dis-qui-ét-nés, *n.* uneasiness; restlessness.
Dis-qui-ét-á-ty, *n.* uneasiness; anxiety.
Dis-qui-ét-í-tí-on, (*dis-kwé-zísh'un*) *n.* an argumentative inquiry or treatise; discussion.
Dis-ré-gárd, *n.* slight notice; neglect; slight.
Dis-ré-gárd, *v. a.* to slight; to neglect; to com-
Dis-ré-gárd-er, *n.* one who disregards. [*tema*]
Dis-ré-gárd-fúl, *a.* negligent; contemptuous.
Dis-ré-gárd-fúl-ly, *ad.* negligently.
Dis-ré-lí-sh, *n.* dislike; distaste; disgust.
Dis-ré-lí-sh, *v. a.* not to relish; to dislike.

Dis-rép'u-ta-ble, *a.* dishonorable; disgraceful.
Dis-rép'u-ta-bly, *ad.* dishonorably.
Dis-rép'u-tā-tion, *n.* dishonor; ignominy.
Dis-ré-pūte, *n.* discredit; dishonor; ill repute.
Dis-ré-spēct, *n.* incivility; want of respect.
Dis-ré-spēct', *v. a.* to show disrespect to.
Dis-ré-spēct'fūl, *a.* wanting respect; uncivil.
Dis-ré-spēct'fūl-ly, *ad.* irreverently; uncivilly.
Dis-rēbe', *v. a.* to undress; to uncover.
Dis-rōt'er, *n.* one who disrobes or strips off.
Dis-rūp'tion, *n.* breach; rent; dilaceration.
Dis-sat-is-fac'tion, *n.* uneasiness; discontent.
Dis-sat-is-fac'to-ry, *a.* unsatisfactory.
Dis-sat-is-fy, *v. a.* to discontent; to displease.
Dis-sēct', *v. a.* to cut in pieces; to anatomize.
Dis-sēct'i-ble, *a.* that may be dissected.
Dis-sēct'ion, *n.* act of dissecting; anatomy.
Dis-sēct'or, *n.* one who dissects.
Dis-seize', *v. a.* (*Law*) to dispossess wrongfully.
Dis-sē-i-zēd, *n.* (*Law*) one who is dispossessed.
Dis-sē-z'in, (*dis-sē-z'in*) *n.* (*Law*) an unlawful dispossessing of a man of his land, &c.
Dis-sē-z'or, *n.* (*Law*) one who dispossesses.
Dis-sēm'blance, *n.* want of resemblance.
Dis-sēm'ble, *v. a.* to disguise; to cloak.
Dis-sēm'ble, *v. n.* to play the hypocrite.
Dis-sēm'bler, *n.* one who dissembles.
Dis-sēm'i-nāte, *v. a.* to scatter as seed; to sow.
Dis-sēm-i-nā-tion, *n.* a scattering; a sowing.
Dis-sēm'i-nā-tor, *n.* one who disseminates.
Dis-sēn'sion, *n.* disagreement; strife; quarrel.
Dis-sēn'sious, (*dis-sēn'shūs*) *a.* quarrelsome.
Dis-sēnt', *v. n.* to disagree in opinion; to differ.
Dis-sēnt', *n.* act of dissenting; disagreement.
Dis-sēn-tā-nō-ōis, *a.* disagreeable; contrary.
Dis-sēnt'er, *n.* one who dissents; one who separates from the established church; a nonconformist.
Dis-sēnt'ent, *a.* disagreeing; dissenting. [*formist*.]
Dis-sē-r-tā-tion, *n.* a discourse; a treatise.
Dis-sē-r-tā-tor, *n.* one who discourses.
Dis-sēr've', *v. a.* to do injury to; to hurt.
Dis-sēr'vice, *n.* injury; mischief; hurt.
Dis-sēr'vice-a-ble, *a.* injurious; mischievous.
Dis-sēr'vice-a-ble-nēss, *n.* injury; harm; hurt.
Dis-sēr've'r, *v. a.* to part in two; to divide; to sever.
Dis-sēr've-r-ance, *n.* separation. [*er*.]
Dis-sj-dēnce, *n.* discord; disagreement.
Dis-sj-dēnt, *a.* varying; not agreeing.
Dis-sj-dēnt, *n.* one who dissents; dissenter.
**Dis-sil'ence*, *n.* the act of starting asunder.
**Dis-sil'ent*, (*dis-sil'yent*, *S. W. Ja. K.*; *dis-sil'-ly-ent*, *P. Sm.*) *a.* starting asunder.
Dis-sj-l'it'ion, (*dis-sj-lit'hun*) *n.* bursting in two.
Dis-sim'i-lar, *a.* unlike; heterogeneous.
Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty, *n.* unlikeness; dissimilitude.
Dis-sim'i-lē, *n.* a comparison by contraries.
Dis-sj-mil'i-tūde, *n.* want of resemblance.
Dis-sim-y-lā-tion, *n.* a dissembling; hypocrisy.
Dis-sj-pa-ble, *a.* liable to dispersion.
Dis-sj-pāte, *v. a.* to disperse; to spend lavishly.
Dis-sj-pāt-ēd, *p. a.* addicted to dissipation.
Dis-sj-pā-tion, *n.* dispersion; dissolute living.
Dis-sō-cj-a-ble, (*dis-sō-shē-a-bl*) *a.* not sociable.
Dis-sō-cial, *a.* disinclined to society. [*Kames*.]
Dis-sō-cj-āte, (*dis-sō-shē-āt*) *v. a.* to separate.
Dis-sō-cj-ā-tion, (*dis-sō-shē-ā-shun*) *n.* division.
Dis-sō-y-bil'i-ty, *n.* liability to be dissolved.
Dis-sō-lū-ble, *a.* capable of being dissolved.
Dis-sō-lūte, *a.* loose; unrestrained; debauched.
Dis-sō-lūte-ly, *ad.* loosely; without restraint.
Dis-sō-lūte-nēss, *n.* debauchery; dissipation.
Dis-strū-tion, *n.* act of dissolving; death; destruction; act of breaking up an assembly.

Dis-sōlv'a-ble, *a.* that may be dissolved.
Dis-sōlve', *v. a.* to melt; to disunite; to separate; to destroy; to discontinue.
Dis-sōlve', *v. n.* to be liquefied; to sink away.
Dis-sōlv'ent, *a.* tending to dissolve or melt.
Dis-sōlv'ent, *n.* that which causes melting.
Dis-sōlv'er, *n.* he or that which dissolves.
Dis-sōlv'i-ble, *a.* See *Dissolvable*.
Dis-sō-nance, *n.* discord; disagreement.
Dis-sō-nant, *a.* unharmonious; incongruous.
Dis-suād'e', (*dis-swād'*) *v. a.* to advise against; to discourage; to deter; to disincline.
Dis-suād'er, *n.* one who dissuades.
Dis-suā'sion, (*dis-swā'zhun*) *n.* detestation.
Dis-suā'sive, *a.* tending to dissuade.
Dis-suā'sive, (*dis-swā'iv*) *n.* detestation.
Dis-syl-lāb'ic, *a.* consisting of two syllables.
Dis-syl'lā-ble, or *Dis-syl-lā-ble*, (*dis-sil-lā-bl*, & *W. J. K.*; *dis-sil'lā-bl*, *P. F. Ja. Sm. W. J. K.*) *n.* a word of two syllables.
Dis-stāf, *n.*; *pl.* *dis-stāffs*; the staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.
Dis-tain', *v. a.* to stain; to blot; to sully.
Dis-tance, *n.* space between two things; remoteness; space of time; reserve; interval.
Dis-tance, *v. a.* to leave behind, as in a race.
Dis-tant, *a.* remote in time or place; remote; shy; cold; not allied; not obvious; not plain.
Dis-taste', *n.* aversion; disrelish; dislike.
Dis-taste', *v. a.* to disrelish; to dislike.
Dis-taste'fūl, *a.* nauseous; offensive; unpleasant.
Dis-taste'fūl-nēss, *n.* disagreeableness. [*ing*.]
Dis-tēn'sion, *n.* a disease; a malady; a humor.
Dis-tēn'per, *v. a.* to disorder; to disturb.
Dis-tēn'per-a-tūre, *n.* bad temperature; illness.
Dis-tēn'pered, (*dis-tēn'perd*) *p. a.* disordered.
Dis-tēnd', *v. a.* to stretch out; to expand.
Dis-tēn'tion, *n.* act of stretching; breadth.
Dis-tēn'tich, *n.* a couplet; two poetic lines.
Dis-till', *v. n.* to drop; to fall in drops.
Dis-till', *v. a.* to draw by distillation; to dissolve.
Dis-till'a-ble, *a.* capable of being distilled.
Dis-till-lā-tion, *n.* act of distilling; a dropping.
Dis-till-lā-to-ry, *a.* belonging to distillation.
Dis-till'er, *n.* one who distills.
Dis-till'er-y, *n.* a place where spirits are distilled.
Dis-till'ment, *n.* distillation. [*Shak. [R.]*.]
Dis-tinct, *a.* different; separate; unconfused.
Dis-tinction, *n.* difference; note of superiority, eminence; quality; discrimination.
Dis-tinct'ive, *a.* marking a distinction; clear.
Dis-tinct'ive-ly, *ad.* particularly; clearly.
Dis-tinct'ly, *ad.* not confusedly; plainly.
Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* clearness; nice observation.
Dis-tin'guish, (*dis-ting'gwish*) *v. a.* to discern; to separate; to divide; to mark out.
Dis-tin'guish, *v. n.* to make distinction.
Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* discernible.
Dis-tin'guished, (*dis-ting'gwishd*) *p. a.* celebrated; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.
Dis-tin'guish-er, *n.* one who distinguishes.
Dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, *ad.* with distinction.
Dis-tin'guish-mēt, *n.* distinction. [*Shak.*]
Dis-tort', *v. a.* to writhe; to twist; to wrest.
Dis-tort'ion, *n.* act of distorting; perversion.
Dis-tract', *v. a.* to divide; to vex; to make mad.
Dis-tract'ed, *p. a.* perplexed; insane; frantic.
Dis-tract'ed-ly, *ad.* madly; frantically.
Dis-tract'ed-nēss, *n.* state of being distracted.
Dis-tract'er, *n.* he or that which perplexes.
Dis-trac'tion, *n.* state of being distracted; confusion; madness; disturbance.
Dis-trac'tive, *a.* causing perplexity.

It implies disrespect for the understanding
of one's readers.
our dissatisfaction with his law
Dissatisfied with — at finding

To dissent from

it is dissipated into air.

Dissimilarity between
Dissimilar to

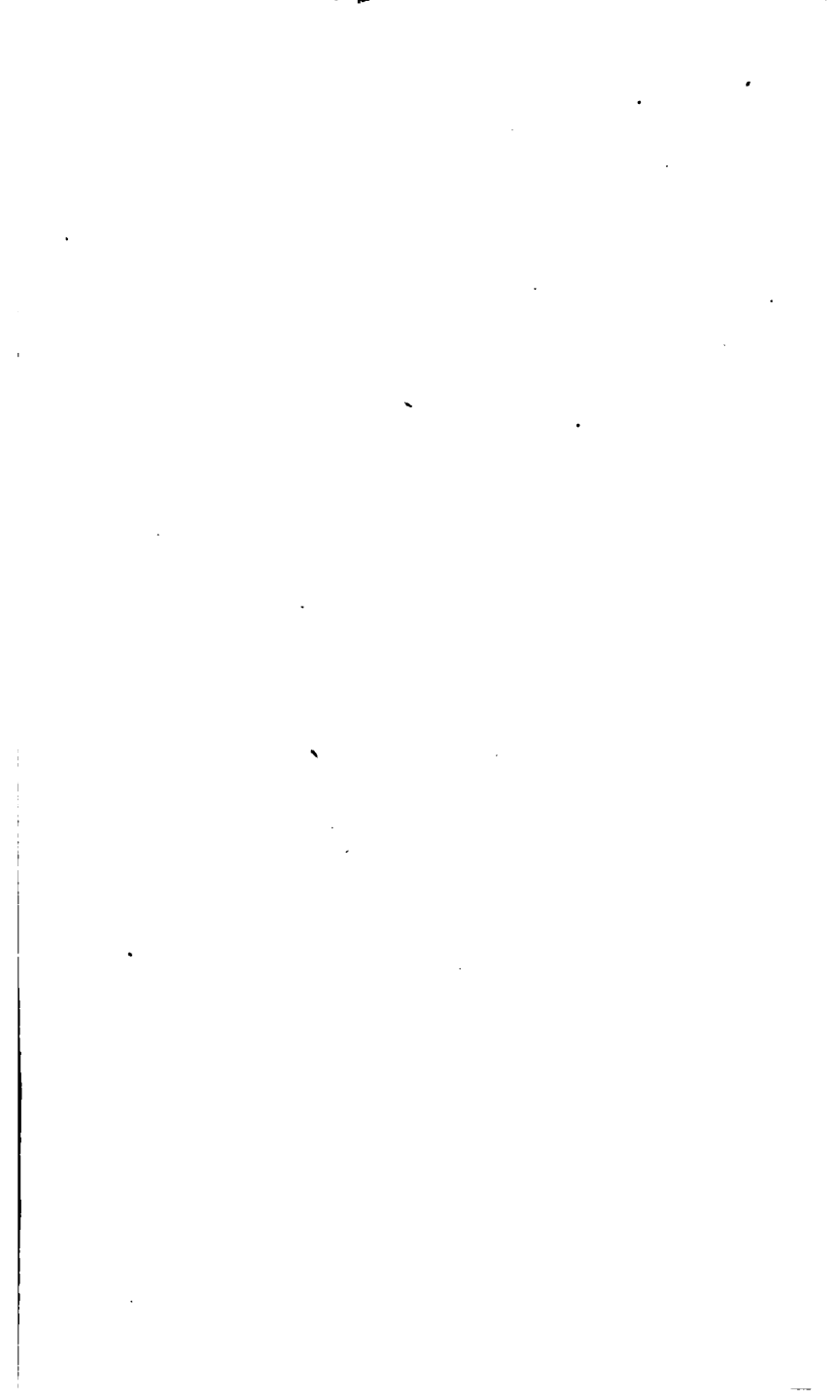
Its dissimilitude to the general style. —
from

To dissuade him from a war with the R.
— against which morality dissuades.
Distasteful to him.

They make no distinction between our
elegant manner and
distinguishable from (others by the)
It is distinguished from — he is distinguished
ed for his piety. — Distinguished from ... by his
moral superiority. — Distinguish between the & the
Distorted by, disappointed

From those principles their minds were now to
be distracted to the ... — to distract their
thoughts from it.

The time is not far distant when
he will be regarded as perfect, who will
fail to do it.



The distribution of a language
over a great extent of space.

Disuse. They fell into disuse.

Disturbed at no very great misfortune
at disuse for people
to diverge from. — Diverging into discrepancy
this diversity of thinking from ~~the~~ — among
the copies — in different copies
Diverse from
to divest knowledge of one of its most pleas-
ing allurements. — to be divested of.

They were divided into many

The division of substances into material
and spiritual

Dizzeners, οχοτοδινία.

I have done grieving — to do away the —
what have we to do with thee.

Duck, λα'πιδον

Döck'age, *n.* money paid for using a dock.
Döck'et, *n.* a label or direction on goods. — (*Law*)
 a list of cases in court.
Döck'et, *v. a.* to mark with the titles; to enter.
Döck'-yard, *n.* a place where ships are built, and
 naval stores are repositied.
Döc'tor, *n.* a title in divinity, law, physic, &c.
Döc'tor, *v. a.* to cure; to heal. *Pope. [Vulgar.]*
Döc'tor-al, *a.* relating to the degree of doctor.
Döc'tor-al-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a doctor.
Döc'tor-ate, *n.* the degree of a doctor.
Döc'tor-ate, *v. a.* to make a doctor.
Döc'tor'-cöm'mony, *n. pl.* a college of civilians.
Döc'tor-ship, *n.* the rank of a doctor; doctorate.
Döc'tress, or **Döc'tr-ess**, *n.* a female doctor.
Döc'tri-nal, *a.* relating to or containing doctrine.
Döc'tri-nal, *n.* a doctrine; a principle.
Döc'tri-nal-ly, *ad.* in the form of doctrine.
Döc'trine, *n.* a principle; precept; tenet.
Döc'y-mént, *n.* a written evidence; a record.
Döc'y-mént, *v. a.* to teach; to direct.
Döc'y-mént'al, *a.* belonging to instruction.
Döc'y-mént'-s-ry, *a.* consisting of documents.
Död'der, *n.* a parasitical plant; bindweed.
Död-dö-gön, *n.* a figure of twelve equal sides.
Död-dö-gö-dryn, *n.* a regular solid, compre-
 hended under twelve equal and regular pen-
 tagons.
Död'do, *v. n.* to use craft; to shift place.
Död'do, *v. a.* to evade by a sudden movement.
Död'der, *n.* one who dodges or evades.
Döa, (*dö*) *n.* a she-deer, the female of a buck.
Dö'er, *n.* one who does a thing; actor; agent.
Döes, (*düz*) *v.* the third person singular from *Do*.
Dög, *v. a.* to put off; to strip; to put away.
Dög, *n.* a domestic animal: — an andiron.
Dög, *v. a.* to hunt as a dog; to follow.
Dög'ber-er, *n.* the brier that bears the hip.
Dög'-cheap, *a.* cheap as dog's meat; very cheap.
Dög'-day, *n.*; *pl.* **dög'-days**, the days in which
 the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
Döge, *n.* the title of the chief magistrate of the
 late republics of Venice and Genoa.
Dög'ged, *a.* sullen; sulky; sour; morose.
Dög'ged-ly, *ad.* sullenly; gloomily; sourly.
Dög'ged-nöös, *n.* gloominess; sullenness.
Dög'ger, *n.* a Dutch vessel with one mast.
Dög'ger-el, or **Dög'ger-el**, [*dög'grol*, *S. W. J. F.*
Ja.; *dög'ger-el*, *P. K. Sm. R.*] *a.* vile; despi-
 ***Dög'ger-el**, *n.* mean, worthless verses. [*cablé*.]
Dög'-kén-nel, *n.* a little hut or house for dogs.
Dög'mq, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L. dög'mq-tq*; *Eng. dög'-*
maq; a settled opinion; a principle; a doc-
 trine.
Dög-mät'ic, } *a.* relating to dogmas or doc-
Dög-mät'-i-cal, } trines; authoritative; positive.
Dög-mät'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* magistrerially; positively.
Dög-mät'-i-cal-nöös, *n.* positiveness. [*gy.*]
Dög-mät'ics, *n. pl.* dogmatic or doctrinal theolo-
Dög-mä-tism, *n.* positiveness in opinion.
Dög-mä-tist, *n.* a dogmatical teacher.
Dög-mä-tize, *v. n.* to teach dogmatically.
Dög-mä-tiz-er, *n.* one who dogmatizes.
Dög'röös, *n.* the flower of the hip or brier.
Dög'-sar, *n.*; *pl.* **dög'-sars**, (*dög'säz*) the cor-
 ners of the leaves of books folded down.
Dög'-star, *n.* the bright star Sirius, or Canicula,
 which gives name to the dog-days.
Dög'-töth, *n.*; *pl.* **dög'-töth**; a sharp-pointed
 human tooth; — called also an *eye-tooth*.
Dög'-trick, *n.* an ill turn; surly treatment.
Dög'-tröt, *n.* a gentle trot, like that of a dog.
Döf'ly *n.* a species of woollen stuff; a napkin.

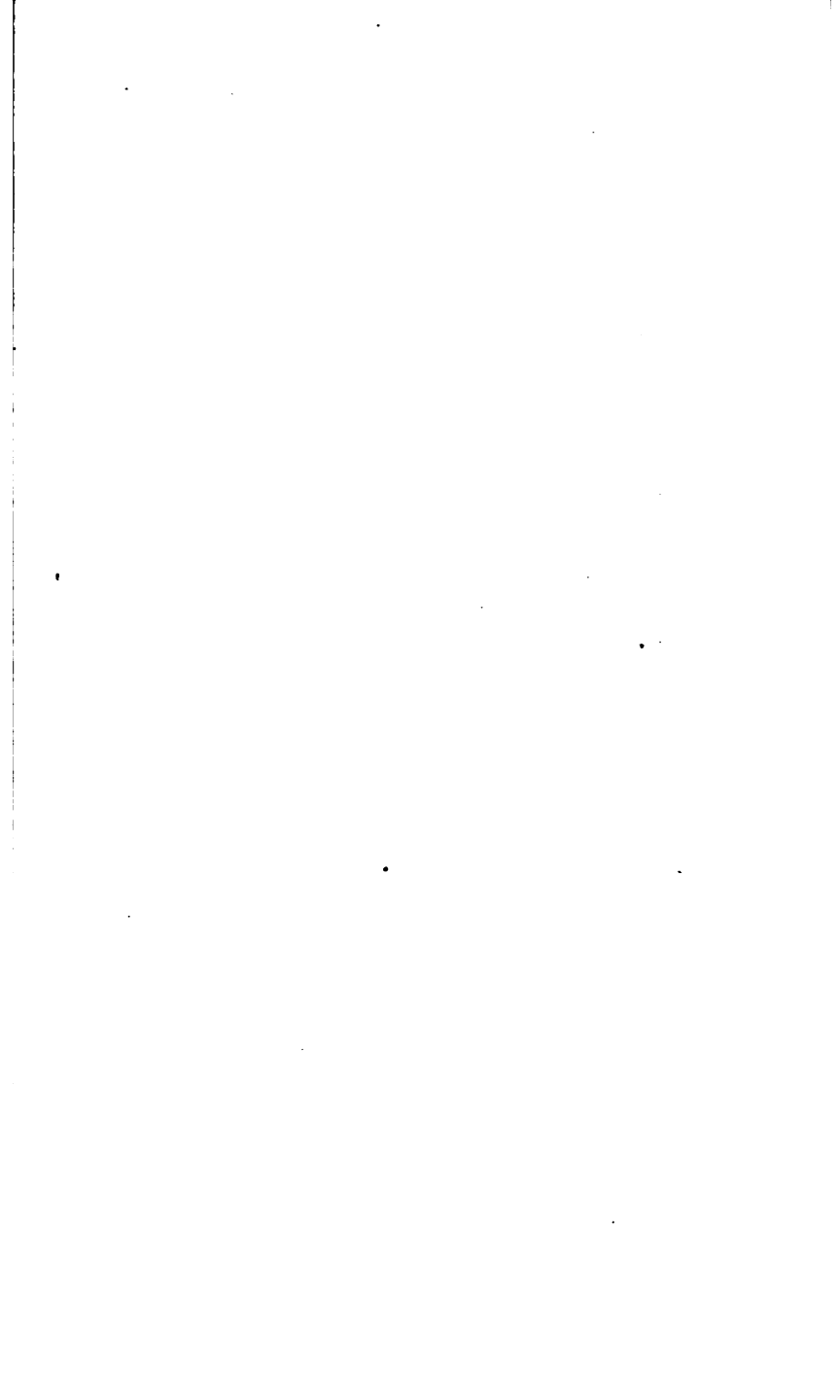
Dö'ings, *n. pl.* things done; transactions.
Döit, *n.* a Dutch copper coin.
Dölce, (*döl'chä*) [*It.*] same as *Dolcemante*.
Dolcemante, (*döl'chä-mén-tä*) [*It.*] (*Mus.*) in a
 soft, agreeable manner.
Dölé, *n.* any thing dealt out: — grief; sorrow.
Dölé, *v. a.* to deal; to distribute.
Dölé'sül, *a.* sorrowful; dismal; melancholy.
Dölé'sül-ly, *ad.* in a doleful manner.
Dölé'sül-nöös, *n.* sorrow; dismalness.
Dölé'söme, (*döl'süm*) *a.* melancholy; gloomy
Dölé'söme-ly, *ad.* in a doleful manner.
Dölé'söme-nöös, *n.* gloom; melancholy.
Dölil, *n.* a child's puppet or baby. [*Status*]
Döl'lär, *n.* a silver coin of Spain and the United
Döl'lar, *n.* [*L.*] grief; sorrow; complaint; pain
Döl-q-rif'ör-ös, *a.* producing pain.
Döl-q-rif'ic, **Döl-q-rif'i-cal**, *a.* causing pain.
Döl-q-rö'sö, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) soft and pathetic.
Döl-q-röös, *a.* sorrowful; doleful; dismal.
Döl-q-röös-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully.
Döl'phin, *n.* the name of a fish or mammal.
Dölt, *n.* a heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead.
Dölt'ish, *a.* stupid; mean; dull; heavy.
Dölt'ish-nöös, *n.* folly; stupidity.
Dö-mäh', *n.* dominion; empire; estate.
Dö-mäl, (*Astrol.*) relating to a house.
Döme, *n.* a building; a cupola; an arched roof.
Dömes'däy-book, *n.* See *Doomsday-book*.
Dö-mée'tic, *a.* belonging to the house; private;
 tame; not wild; not foreign; intestine.
Dö-mée'tic, *n.* one kept in the house; a servant.
Dö-mée'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in a domestic manner.
Dö-mée'ti-cäte, *v. a.* to make domestic; to tame.
Döm'i-cile, *n.* a house; a residence.
Döm'i-cile, *v. a.* to establish the residence of.
Döm-i-cil'i-s-ry, *a.* intruding into private houses.
Döm-i-cil'i-äte, *v. a.* to render domestic.
Döm'i-nant, *a.* predominant; prevailing.
Döm'i-näte, *v. a.* to rule; to govern.
Döm-i-nät'ion, *n.* power; dominion; tyranny.
Döm'i-nä-tive, *a.* imperious; governing.
Döm'i-nä-tör, *n.* an absolute governor or ruler.
Döm-i-nöör', *v. n.* to rule in an insolent or over-
 bearing manner; to bluster. [*day*.]
Dö-mín'-i-cal, *a.* noting the Lord's day, or Sun-
Dö-mín'-i-can, *n.* one of the order of St. Dominick.
Dö-mín'-lon, (*dö-mín'-yun*) *n.* sovereign author-
 ity; power; territory; region; district.
Döm'i-nö, *n.* [*It.*] *pl.* **döm'i-nöf**; a kind of hood;
 a long dress; a kind of game.
Dön, *n.* a title of honor in Spain.
Dön, *v. a.* to put on; to invest with. [*Shak.*]
Dö-nä-ry, *n.* a thing given to sacred uses.
Dö-nät'ion, *n.* act of giving; a gift; a present
Dön's-tist, *n.* a follower of Donatus.
Dön's-tive, [*dön's-tiv*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*;
dö-nä-tiv, *S. K. W. B.*] *n.* a gift; a present.
Döne, (*dün*) *p.* from the verb *Do*.
Dö-nöör', *n.* one to whom any thing is given.
Dön'jon, (*dün'jun*) *n.* a keep. See *Daugen*.
Dön'key, *n.* a childish word for an ass.
Dö'nör, *n.* one who gives; a giver; a bestower.
Döf'die, *n.* a trifler; an idler; a simpleton.
Dööm, *v. a.* to judge; to condemn; to doctine. —
 (*New England*) to tax at discretion.
Dööm, *n.* a judicial sentence; judgment; ruin.
Dööm'däy, *n.* the day of final judgment.
Dööm'däy-book, (*-bük*) *n.* a book made by or-
 der of William the Conqueror, in which the
 estates of England were registered.
Döör, (*dör*) *n.* the gate of a house; entrance.
Döör-cäso, *n.* a frame which encloses a door.

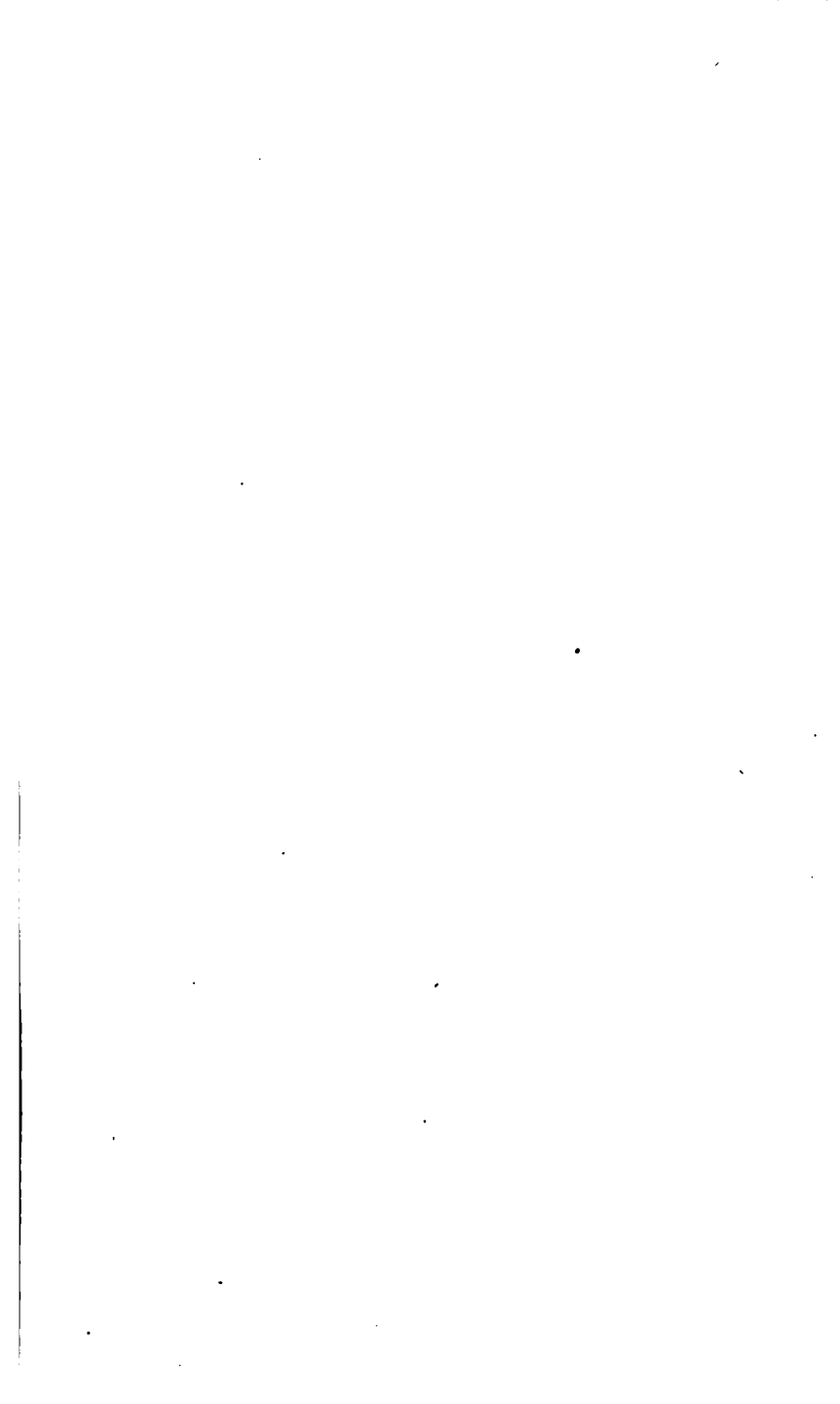
The doctrine that they were written by
miraculous inspiration.

a dog Jew = ουλοβρη's

Which domineered among the lower classes
the dominion of sin over the soul.

To doom one to slavery.





will be double what my son has
a right to expect.

It is a great deal better to be

to leave the mind in very great doubt which is at
least. — he entertains no doubt upon the

No one can doubt that it was — we may well
doubt whether — To doubt of their value.
I doubted whether it could be proved —
let them not doubt but that it is so
we doubt not but they are false

The ground of the doubt whether to save you.
His violence cometh down upon his
own path. — He looketh down from
heaven upon the children of men.

From the fifth century, downward
XIXCII

Dor-kép-er, (dör'káp-er) *n.* a porter.
Dör-pót, (dör'pót) *n.* the post of a door.
Dör-ét, (dör'et) *n.* See *Docket*.
Dy-rá-dó, *n.* a southern constellation: — a fish.
Dy-ré, *n.* a fish called *Jaka Dory*.
Dör'ic, *a.* pertaining to Doris: — relating to an order of Grecian architecture.
Dör'-cism, *n.* a Doric phrase or idiom.
Dör'man-cy, *n.* quiescence; sleep.
Dör'mant, *a.* sleeping; not public; concealed.
Dör'mant, or **Dör'mér**, *n.* a large beam.
Dör'mitive, *n.* a soporific medicine; an opiate.
Dör'mi-to-ry, *n.* a place to sleep in.
Dör'moise, *n.* a small animal.
Dör'el, *a.* relating to, or growing on, the back.
Dör'el, or **Dör'et**, *n.* a pannier; a basket.
Dör-síp'er-óu, *a.* (*Bot.*) bearing seeds on the dorsip'rous,) back of the leaves.
Dóe, *n.* enough of medicine, &c., for one time.
Dóe, *v. a.* to proportion; to give in doses.
Dóe'ul, *n.* a pledget or lump of lint for a sore.
Dóe, (*dóe*, *S. W. P. F. J. K. S. m.*) the second person singular from *Do*.
Dó, *n.* a small point or spot in a writing, &c.
Dó, *v. a.* to mark. — *v. n.* to make dots.
Dó'te, *n.* imbecility of mind; silly fondness.
Dó'tel, *a.* relating to the portion of a woman.
Dó'tard, *n.* one whose mind is impaired by age.
Dó'ti'ty, *n.* act of endowing; endowment.
Dó'te, *v. n.* to love excessively or foolishly.
Dó'ter, *n.* one who dotes; a doting.
Dóth, (*dóth*, *S. W. P. F. S. m.*; *dóth*, *Wb.*) the third person singular from *Do*: — same as *dóes*.
Dó'ting, *p. a.* having excessively; very fond.
Dó'tard, *n.* a tree kept low by cutting.
Dó'ter-el, *n.* the name of a bird.
Dó'ub'le, (*dó'ub'li*) *a.* twofold; two of a sort.
Dó'ub'le, (*dó'ub'li*) *ad.* twice over; doubly. — It is much used in composition for *doubly*.
Dó'ub'le, (*dó'ub'li*) *v. a.* to add as much more; to repeat; to fold; to pass round, as a headland.
Dó'ub'le, *v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity.
Dó'ub'le, *n.* twice as much; a fold; a trick.
Dó'ub'le-dé'al'er, (*dó'ub'li-dé'ler*) *n.* a knave.
Dó'ub'le-dé'al'ing, (*dó'ub'li-dé'ling*) *n.* artifice.
Dó'ub'le-entend'r, (*dó'ub'li-én-tán'dr*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a phrase or sentence with a double meaning.
Dó'ub'le-néss, (*dó'ub'li-nés*) *n.* state of being double.
Dó'ub'le, (*dó'ub'li*) *n.* one who doubles. [*double*.]
Dó'ub'let, (*dó'ub'let*) *n.* a waistcoat: — two; a pair.
Dó'ub'li-tónguéd', (*dó'ub'li-tónguéd'*) *a.* deceitful.
Dó'ub'ling, (*dó'ub'ling*) *n.* a fiding; an artifice.
Dó'ub'lón, (*dó'ub'lón'*) *n.* [*doubleton*, *Fr.*]; *doubleton*, *Sp.* a Spanish coin, equal to two pistoles.
Dó'ub'ly, (*dó'ub'ly*) *ad.* in twice the quantity.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *v. n.* to question; to hesitate.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *v. n.* to suspect; to distrust.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* uncertainty of mind; hesitation; suspense; scruple; suspicion.
Dó'ub't-a-ble, (*dó'ub't-a-blé*) *a.* that may be doubted.
Dó'ub't'er, (*dó'ub't'er*) *n.* one who doubts.
Dó'ub't'ful, (*dó'ub't'ful*) *a.* dubious; ambiguous; dubious; questionable; uncertain.
Dó'ub't'ful-ly, (*dó'ub't'ful-ly*) *ad.* dubiously.
Dó'ub't'less, (*dó'ub't'less*) *n.* suspense.
Dó'ub't'less, (*dó'ub't'less*) *ad.* without doubt.
Dó'ub't'less-ly, (*dó'ub't'less-ly*) *ad.* undoubtedly.
Dó'ub't'er, (*dó'ub't'er*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a bribe; a lure.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a stream or shower bath.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* unbaked paste; kneaded flour.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* a piece of pastry fried or baked in lard.
Dó'ub't'ness, (*dó'ub't'ness*) *n.* valor; bravery.

Dó'ub'ty, (*dó'ub'ty*) *a.* brave; noble; eminent.
Dó'ub'ty, (*dó'ub'ty*) *a.* soft, like dough; soft.
Dó'ub't, *v. a.* to plunge into the water; to lower.
Dó'ub't, *v. n.* to fall suddenly into the water.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* a domesticated pigeon; a pigeon.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* a small building for pigeons.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* a house for doves or pigeons.
Dó'ub't'like, (*dó'ub't'lik*) *a.* resembling a dove.
Dó'ub't'ail, *n.* a joint in the form of a dove's tail.
Dó'ub't'ail, *v. a.* to join by means of dovetail.
Dó'ub't'ail, (*dó'ub't'ail*) *a.* joined by dovetail.
Dó'ub't-a-ble, *a.* capable of being dowered.
Dó'ub't-a-ger, *n.* a widow with a jointure.
Dó'ub'ty, *n.* an awkward, ill-dressed woman.
Dó'ub'ty, *a.* awkward; ill-dressed.
Dó'ub't, *v. a.* to fasten with pins, as timber.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a pin for fastening timber.
Dó'ub't'er, (*dó'ub't'er*) *n.* a wife or widow's portion.
Dó'ub't'ered, (*dó'ub't'erd*) *a.* portioned.
Dó'ub't'er-less, *a.* wanting a fortune; unportioned.
Dó'ub't'as, *n.* a coarse kind of linen for shirts.
Dó'ub't, *n.* soft feathers or hair; an open plain.
Dó'ub't, *prep.* along a descent. — *ad.* on the ground; to a lower place or state. — *ad.* dejected.
Dó'ub't'n'cast, *a.* bent down; dejected.
Dó'ub't'n'fall, *n.* ruin; calamity; a sudden fall.
Dó'ub't'n'fall-en, (*dó'ub't'n'fall-en*) *a.* ruined; fallen.
Dó'ub't'n'hill, *n.* declivity; descent.
Dó'ub't'n'hill, *a.* declivous; descending.
Dó'ub't'n'ing, *n.* act of lying down; bed-time.
Dó'ub't'n'right, (*dó'ub't'n'rit*) *a.* plain; open; direct.
Dó'ub't'n'right, (*dó'ub't'n'rit*) *ad.* plainly; truly.
Dó'ub't'n'sit-ting, *n.* act of sitting down; repose.
Dó'ub't'n'trod, (*dó'ub't'n'trod-den*) *p. a.* trampled upon.
Dó'ub't'n'ward, *a.* tending down; dejected.
Dó'ub't'n'ward, *ad.* towards the centre; from a
Dó'ub't'n'wards, (*dó'ub't'n'wards*) *ad.* higher situation to a lower.
Dó'ub't'n'y, *a.* covered with down; soft; tender.
Dó'ub't'y, *n.* same as *dó'ub't'er*. See *Dó'ub't'er*.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a slap on the face. — *v. a.* to strike.
Dó'ub't-lóg'-cal, *a.* pertaining to doxology.
Dó'ub't'g-gy, *n.* a form of giving praise to God.
Dó'ub'ty, *n.* a concubine; a prostitute.
Dó'ub't, *v. n.* to slumber; to sleep lightly.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a slight sleep; slumber.
Dó'ub't'en, (*dó'ub't'en*) *n.* the number of twelve.
Dó'ub't'en, (*dó'ub't'en*) *a.* twelve; twice six.
Dó'ub't'néss, *n.* drowsiness; sleepiness.
Dó'ub'ty, *a.* sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a strumpet; a slut: — a thick cloth.
Dó'ub't, *v. a. & n.* to trail on wet ground.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) *n.* [*drachma*, *L.*] a Grecian silver coin: — the 8th part of an ounce troy; the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois. See *Dó'ub't*.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) [*L.*] the dragon; a constellation.
Dó'ub't, *n.* refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
Dó'ub'ty, *a.* worthless; dreggy.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a bill; a drawing: — a portion of men drawn from an army: — an order for money.
Dó'ub't, (*dó'ub't*) See *Dó'ub't*.
Dó'ub't, *v. a.* to draw out; to draw; to detach.
Dó'ub't, *v. a.* to pull along by force; to draw.
Dó'ub't, *v. n.* to trail or grate upon the ground.
Dó'ub't, *n.* a net; a hook; a kind of car or sledges.
Dó'ub't'ie, *v. a.* to make dirty by dragging.
Dó'ub't'ie, *v. n.* to grow dirty by being drawn.
Dó'ub't'mán, *n.* a fisherman who uses a dragnet.
Dó'ub't'n', *n.* a net to be drawn along the bottom.
Dó'ub't'mán, *n.* [*pl.* *drag'o-mán*; an interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries.
Dó'ub't'on, *n.* a winged serpent; a constellation.
Dó'ub't'n', *n.* a little dragon.
Dó'ub't'n-fly, *n.* a fierce, stinging fly.

dra, *dr*; *dráve*, *nór*, *ón*; *bán*, *búr*, *rác*. — *C*, *G*, *g*, *é*, *soft*; *E*, *E*, *é*, *é*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *z* as *gz*; — this

Drig'on-lah, *a.* having the form of a dragon.
Drig'on-like, *a.* like a dragon; furious; fiery.
Drig'ong-blood, (*dräg'unz-blüd*) *n.* a resin.
Dre-göön', *n.* a soldier who serves either on foot or on horseback: — a sort of pigeon.
Dre-göön', *v. a.* to compel to submit; to reduce.
Drig-dön-äde', *n.* a ravaging by soldiers.
Drain, *v. a.* to draw off gradually; to make dry.
Drain, *n.* a channel for water; a watercourse;
Drain'-able, *a.* capable of being drained. [*a sink*.]
Drain'age, *n.* the act or art of draining.
Drake, *n.* the male of the duck.
Drām, *n.* the 8th part of an ounce troy, or the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois; drachm: — a glass of spirituous liquor.
Drām's, or **Drām's**, [*drām's*, *S. F.*; *drām's*, *P. J.*; *drām's* or *drām's*, *W.*; *drām's*, *E. Sm.*] *n.* a poem accommodated to action, chiefly either tragedy or comedy; a play.
Dra-mät'ic, *a.* relating to, or having the form
Dra-mät'i-cal, *of*, a drama.
Dra-mät'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by representation.
Drām'-g-äls per-sö-nä, [*L.*] characters or persons represented in a drama.
Drām'-ä-tist, *n.* a writer of plays or dramas.
Drām'-g-tize, *v. a.* to represent in a drama.
Dränk, *i.* from *Drink*.
Dräpe, *v. n.* to make cloth; to cover with cloth.
Drä'per, *n.* one who sells or deals in cloth.
Drä'per-y, *n.* cloth-work; the dress of a picture.
Drä'stic, *a.* powerful; efficacious; vigorous.
Dräught, (*dräft*) *n.* act of drinking; & quantity of liquor drunk at once: — act of drawing; quantity drawn; delineation; sketch: — a lake; a sink: — depth of water: — an order. — In some senses written *draught*. See *Draught*.
Dräught, (*dräft*) *a.* used in drawing.
Dräught, (*dräft*) *v. a.* to draw out. See *Draught*.
Dräughts, (*dräfts*) *n. pl.* a kind of play or game.
Dräughts'men, (*dräfts'män*) *n.* one who draws writings, pictures, plans, or maps.
Dräw, *v. a.* [*i.* drew; *pp.* drawing, drawn;] to pull; to attract; to unheath; to win; to extract; to derive; to allure; to delineate.
Dräw, *v. n.* to pull; to practise drawing.
Dräw, *n.* act of drawing; the lot drawn.
Dräw'-able, *a.* capable of being drawn.
Dräw'back, *n.* money paid back or remitted.
Dräw'bridge, *n.* a bridge made to be lifted up.
Dräw'-sä', *n.* one on whom a bill is drawn.
Dräw'er, *n.* one who draws; a sliding box.
Dräw'ery, *n. pl.* an under-garment for the lower
Dräw'ing, *n.* delineation; representation. [*limbs*.]
Dräw'ing-rööm, *n.* a room for company.
Dräwl, *v. n. & a.* to speak slowly and tiresomely.
Dräwl, *n.* a protracted utterance.
Dräwn, *p.* from *Dräw*.
Dräw'well, *n.* a deep well of water.
Dräy, or **Dräy'-cart**, *n.* a low cart or carriage.
Dräy'-horse, *n.* a horse which draws a dray.
Dräy'man, *n.* a man who drives a dray or cart.
Dread, (*dräd*) *n.* great fear; terror; awe.
Dread, (*dräd*) *a.* terrible; awful; venerable.
Dread, (*dräd*) *v. a.* to fear; to be afraid of.
Dread'ful, (*dräd'fül*) *a.* terrible; awful; direful.
Dread'ful-ly, (*dräd'fül-le*) *ad.* terribly.
Dread'ful-näss, (*dräd'fül-näs*) *n.* terribleness.
Dread'less, (*dräd'les*) *a.* fearless; intrepid.
Dread'naught, (*dräd'näwt*) *n.* a thick cloth.
Dräm, *n.* thoughts in sleep; idle fancy; reverie.
Dräm, *v. n.* [*i.* dreamed, dreamt; *pp.* dreaming, dreamed or dreamt;] to have ideas in sleep; to imagine; to idle.

Dräm, (*dräm*) *v. a.* to see in a dream; to *dream*.
Dräm'er, *n.* one who dreams; an idler.
Dräm'ing-ly, *ad.* sluggishly; negligently.
Dräm'less, *a.* free from dreams.
Dräm'y, *a.* relating to dreams; full of dreams.
Dräar, *a.* mournful; dismal; gloomy; dreary.
Dräar'-ly, *ad.* gloomily; dismally.
Dräar'-näss, *n.* dismalness; gloominess.
Dräar'y, *a.* gloomy; dismal; horrid; mournful.
Drädge, *n.* an oyster-pet? — a mixture of grain.
Drädge, *v. a.* to scatter flour on; to take or gather.
Drädg'er, *n.* one who uses a dredge: — a box.
Drädg'ing-böx, *n.* a box for dredging mud.
Dräg'gy, *a.* containing dregs; feculent.
Dräg'gy, *n. pl.* sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.
Drench, *v. a.* to wet thoroughly; to wash; to soak; to steep; to physic.
Drench, *n.* a draught; physic for a brute.
Dress, *v. a.* [*i.* dressed or dress; *pp.* dressing, dressed or drest;] to clothe; to adorn; to deck; to cook; to cover, as a wound.
Dress, *v. n.* to range in a line; to put on dress.
Dress, *n.* clothes; garments; habit; vesture.
Dress'er, *n.* one who dresses: — a kitchen table.
Dress'ing, *n.* act of one who dresses; attire.
Dress'ing-rööm, *n.* a room to dress in.
Dress'y, *a.* showy in dress; attentive to dress.
Drib, *n.* a drop; a driblet. [*L.*]
Drib'ble, *v. n.* to fall in drops; to slaver.
Drib'let, *n.* a small quantity; a small sum.
Dri'er, *n.* he or that which dries or absorbs.
Drift, *n.* any thing driven at random; force design; tendency; a heap; a body of snow.
Drift, *v. a.* to drive; to throw together on heaps.
Drift, *v. n.* to form into heaps, as snow.
Drill, *v. a.* to pierce with a drill; to bore; to exercise troops; to train; to sow in rows.
Drill, *v. n.* to flow gently; to muster.
Drill, *n.* an instrument for boring holes: — a small brook: — military exercise: — a row of grain sowed; a channel: — an ape.
Drill'-böx, *n.* a box for holding and sowing seed.
Drill'ing, *n.* act of using a drill: — military exercise: — a kind of cotton or linen cloth.
Drill'-plögh, (*dril'plögh*) *n.* a plough which ploughs the earth and sows grain in rows.
Drink, *v. n.* [*i.* drank; *pp.* drinking, drunk;] to swallow liquors; to quench thirst; to imbibe; to drink to excess.
Drink, *v. a.* to swallow; to suck up; to absorb.
Drink, *n.* liquor to be swallowed; beverage.
Drink'-able, *a.* capable of being drunk; potable.
Drink'er, *n.* one who drinks; a drunkard.
Drip, *v. n.* to fall in drops. — *v. a.* to let fall.
Drip, *n.* that which falls in drops: — the edge of a roof; a projecting cornice.
Drip'ping, *n.* fat gathered from roast meat; drip.
Drip'ping-pan, *n.* a pan in which drippings are caught, as of roast meat.
Drive, *v. a.* [*i.* drove; *pp.* driving, driven;] to force along; to urge; to compel; to send; to chase; to hunt; to guide.
Drive, *v. n.* to rush hastily; to tend; to aim.
Drive, *n.* a course for, or passage in, a carriage.
Driv'el, (*driv'el*) *v. n.* to slaver; to dote.
Driv'el, *n.* slaver; moisture from the mouth.
Driv'el-ler, (*driv'el-ler*) *n.* a fool; an idiot.
Driv'en, (*driv'vn*) *p.* from *Drive*.
Driv'er, *n.* one who drives; a charioteer.
Driz'le, *v. a.* to shed in small, slow drops.
Driz'le, *v. n.* to fall in small, slow drops.
Driz'le, (*driz'zl*) *n.* a small rain; mizzle; mist.
Driz'zly, *a.* shedding small rain; drizzling.

Dragon-head, ἀγρον, (Rom. ἀπερστία')

Draw him into sin. - They draw
to the shore (neuter).

* dread of mad dogs

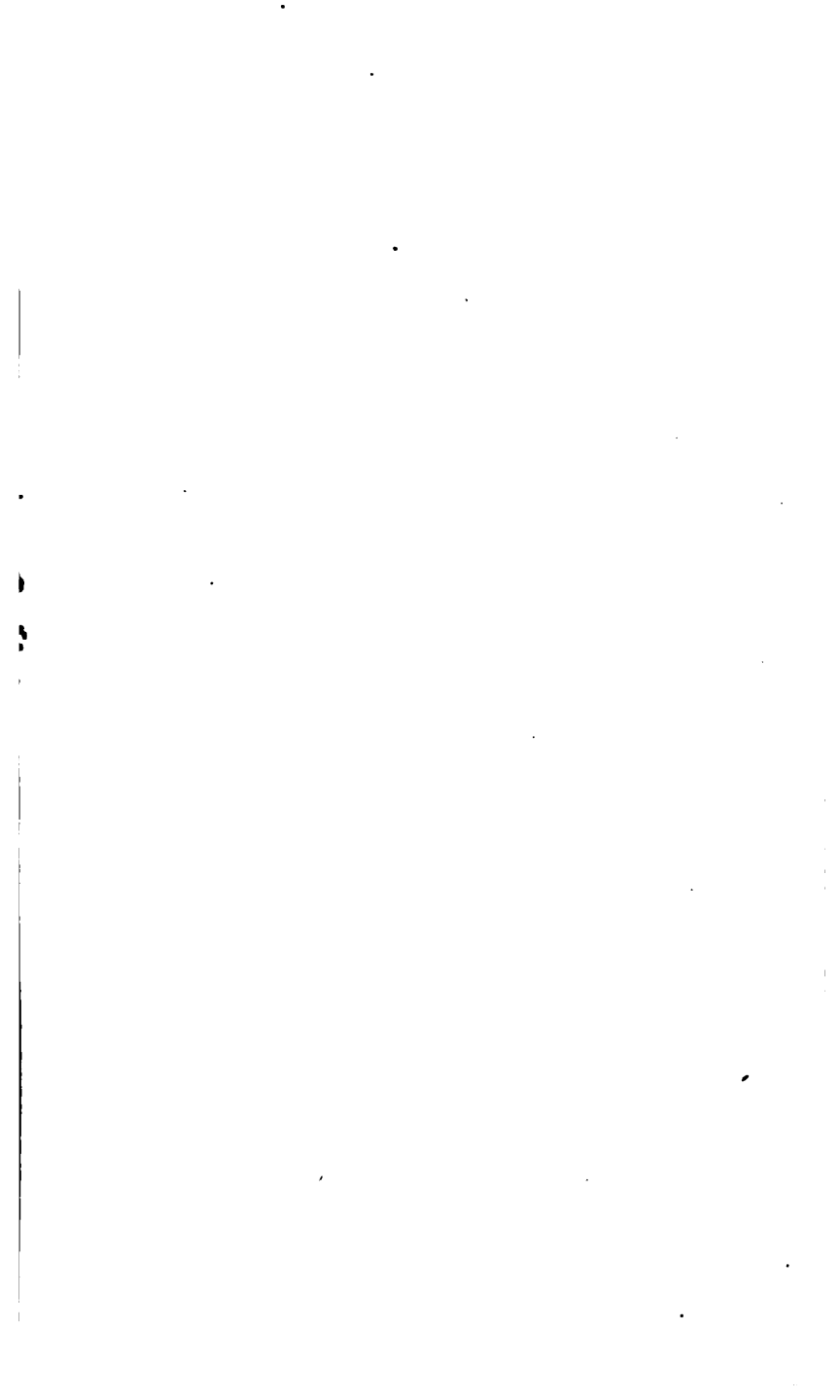
which they never dreamed of.

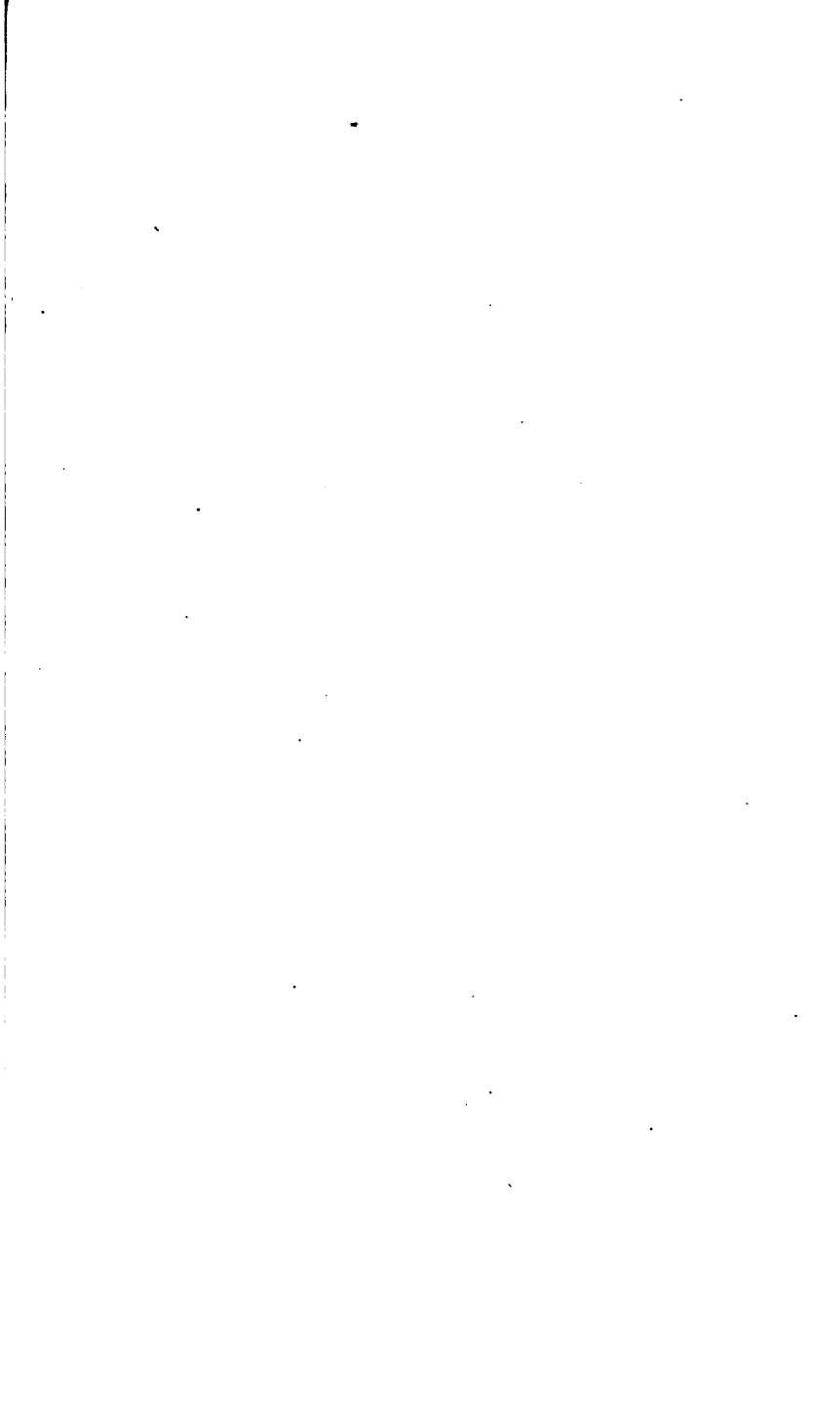
He dreams himself into thousands

to get drunk with gin, with
brandy

being driven into a hatred of mankind







Dra, a [Fr.] (*Lane*) a writ of right.
Dra, a comical; odd; strange; queer.
Dra, a jester; a buffoon; a farce.
Dra, v. a. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Dra-er-y, a. idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Dra-e-dy, a. a sort of camel with one hump.
Dra, a. the male bee which makes no honey:—
 a sluggard; an idler:—a humming sound.
Dra, v. a. to live in idleness; to dream.
Dra-ish, a. idle; indolent; sluggish.
Dra, v. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Dra, a. a globe of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the
 platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Dra, v. a. [i. dropped or dropt; pp. dropping,
 dropped or dropt;] to pour in drops; to let fall;
Dra, v. a. to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [to quit.
Dra-et, a. a little drop; a small ear-ring.
Dra-ing, a. that which falls in drops; a fall.
Dra-e-cal, a. diseased with a dropsy.
Dra-ed, (dra-ed) a. diseased with a dropsy.
Dra-sy, a. disease from a morbid collection of
 water or serous fluid in the body.
Dra-ky, a. a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-car-
 riage;—corrupted from *droitschka*.
Dra, (21) a. the scum of metals; rust; refuse.
Dra-ness, a. foulness; feculence; rust.
Dra-y, a. full of dross; worthless; foul.
Dra-ght, (dröht) a. dry weather; want of rain.
Dra-ht-ness, (dröht-ness) a. want of rain.
Dra-hty, (dröhty) a. wanting rain; dry.
Dra, a. a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Dra, i. from *Drive*.
Dra-er, a. one who drives cattle to market.
Dra, v. a. to suffocate in water; to over-
 whelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
Dra, v. a. to be suffocated in water.
Dra-er, a. he or that which drowns.
Dra-e, v. a. to make heavy with sleep.
Dra-e, v. a. to slumber; to grow heavy.
Dra-e-ly, ad. in a drowsy manner; sleepily.
Dra-e-ness, a. sleepiness; sluggishness.
Dra-y, a. sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.
Dra, v. a. to thresh; to beat; to bang.
Dra, a. a thump; a knock; a blow.
Dra-ing, a. a beating; a thumping.
Dra-e, v. a. to work hard; to slave.
Dra-e, a. one who works hard; a slave.
Dra-er-y, a. mean labor; hard, servile work.
Dra, a. an ingredient used in medicine; medi-
 cine; any thing without worth or value.
Dra, v. a. to season with drugs; to tincture.
Dra-er-mán, a. See *Dragoman*.
Dra-et, a. a slight kind of woollen stuff.
Dra-ist, a. one who manufactures and sells
 medicines; a dealer in drugs.
Dra-id, a. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.
Dra-id-cal, a. pertaining to the Druids.
Dra-id-ism, a. the doctrines of the Druids.
Dra, a. an instrument of military music:—
 the tympanum of the ear:—a cylinder.
Dra, v. a. to beat a drum; to beat.
Dra, v. a. to expel with the beat of a drum.
Dra-má-jor, a. chief drummer of a regiment.
Dra-mer, a. one who beats a drum.
Dra-stick, a. a stick for beating a drum.
Dra-k, a. intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
Dra-k, p. from *Drink*.
Dra-k, a. one addicted to drunkenness; sot.
Dra-en, (dräng/kn) a. intoxicated; drunk.
Dra-en-ness, (dräng/kn-ness) a. ebriety.
Dra-e, a. a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Dry, a. arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
 thirsty; barren; plain; cold; dry; sarcastic.

Dry, v. a. to free from moisture; to drain.
Dry, v. a. to grow dry; to lose moisture.
Dry-ad, a. (*dryas*, L.) (*Myth.*) a wood-nymph.
Dry-ly, ad. in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly.
Dry-ness, a. want of moisture; aridity.
Dry-nurse, a. a woman who brings up and feeds
 a child by hand, without the breast.
Dry-rot, a. a disease in timber; sap-rot.
Dry-salt-er, a. a dealer in salted or dried meats.
Dry-shod, a. having dry feet. [acc.
Dá-al, a. expressing the number two.
Dá-al-ism, a. the doctrine of two gods.
Dá-al-ity, a. the state of being two.
Dá-ar-ghy, a. a government by two rulers.
Düb, v. a. to tap with a sword; to make a knight
 of; to confer knighthood on a person.
Düb, v. a. to make a quick or brisk noise.
Düb, a. a blow; a knock.—[A puddle, *Breckett*.]
Dá-b-üs, a. doubtful; uncertain; not clear.
Dá-b-üs-ly, ad. uncertainly; doubtfully.
Dá-b-üs-ness, a. uncertainty; doubt.
Dá-cal, a. pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
Dü-al, a. European coin struck by a duke.
Dü-a-töbä, a. a Dutch silver coin.
Dü-ess, a. the consort or lady of a duke.
Dü-ch-y, a. the territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Dü-k, a. a water-fowl:—a kind of canvas.
Dü-k, v. a. to dive under water; to cringe.
Dü-k, v. a. to put under water; to immerse.
Dü-ker, a. a diver; a cringer.
Dü-king, a. act of putting under water.
Dü-king-stöb, a. a stool for ducking scolds.
Dü-k-lögged, (dük/lögged) a. short-legged.
Dü-k-ling, a. a young or small duck.
Dü-k, a. a tube in the body; a canal; a passage.
Dü-tile, a. flexible; pliable; easily extended.
Dü-tile-ness, a. flexibility; ductility.
Dü-c-il-l'y, a. capacity of extension; flexibility.
Dü-a, a. rag.—pl. rags; tatters.
Dü-geon, (düd/jun) a. anger; resentment.
Dü, (dü) a. owed; proper; fit; exact.
Dü, (dü) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north.
Dü, a. a debt; right; just title; tribute; toll.
Dü-el, a. a combat between two; a single fight.
Dü-el, v. a. to fight a duel or single combat.
Dü-el-er, a. a single combatant; a duellist.
Dü-el-ling, a. the act or custom of fighting duels.
Dü-el-ist, a. one who fights a duel.
Dü-el-ist, a. [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling.
Dü-en-nä, a. (*duena*, Sp.) pl. dü-én-nä; an old
 woman who guards a younger one.
Dü-et, a. an air or song for two performers.
Dü, a. a pap or teat of a beast.
Dü, i. & p. from *Dig*.
Dü-e, a. one of the highest order of nobility
 in England:—a prince.
Dü-e-dom, a. possessions or quality of a duke.
Dü-cet, a. sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dü-ci-f-i-cä-tion, a. the act of sweetening.
Dü-ci-f-y, or **Dü**-ci-rä-te, v. a. to sweeten.
Dü-ci-ment, a. an ancient musical instrument.
Dü-k-q, a. [L.] an inferior kind of worship.
Dü-l, a. not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt;
 obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; sluggish.
Dü-l, v. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Dü-lard, a. a blockhead; a dolt.
Dü-l-brained, (dül/bränd) a. stupid; doltish.
Dü-ly, ad. in a dull manner; stupidly.
Dü-ness, a. stupidity; dinness; bluntness.
Dü-lör-ä-cy, a. a government of slaves.
Dü-ly, ad. in due manner; properly; fitly.
Dü-mb, (düm) a. incapable of speech; mute.
Dü-mb, (düm) v. a. to silence.

mén, str. móve, nör, sön; bäl, bür, räle.—C, G, q, k, soft; E, G, z, k, hard; q as x; z as gz;—this

Dumb-bells, *n. pl.* weights held in the hands, and swung to and fro for exercise.
Dumb'ly, (*dūm'le*) *ad.* mutely; silently.
Dūmb'nēs, (*dūm'nēs*) *n.* incapacity to speak.
Dūmb'shōw, (*dūm'shō*) *n.* a pantomime.
Dūm' (dūnd), (*dūm'dūnd*) *v. a.* to confuse. [*Low.*]
Dūm'y, *n.* one who is dumb. [*Vulgar.*]
Dūnp, *n.* sorrow; melancholy; sadness.
Dūnp'ish, *a.* sad; melancholy; dejected.
Dūmp'ish-nēs, *n.* sadness; melancholy.
Dūmp'ling, *n.* a small, round pudding.
Dūmp'y, *a.* short and thick: — *dumpish*.
Dūn, *a.* of a dark color; dark; gloomy.
Dūn, *v. a.* to press; to ask often for a debt.
Dūn, *n.* a clamorous, importunate creditor.
Dūnce, *n.* a thickskull; a dullard; a dolt.
Dūne, *n.* a hill; a down. See *Dūn*.
Dūng, *n.* the excrement of animals; manure.
Dūn'geon, (*dūn'jun*) *n.* a close, dark prison.
Dūng'hill, *n.* a heap or accumulation of dung.
Dūng'hill, *a.* sprung from the dunghill; mean.
Dūng'y, *a.* full of dung; mean; worthless.
Dūng'yārd, *n.* the place of the dunghill.
Dūn'ner, *n.* one employed in soliciting debts.
Dūō, *n.* [*L.*] a song in two parts.
Dū-q-dēc'i-mō, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *dū-q-dēc'i-mōs*; a book formed by folding sheets into 12 leaves.
Dū-q-dēc'i-mō, *a.* having 12 leaves to a sheet.
Dū-q-dēc'y-ple, *a.* consisting of twelves.
Dū-q-dē'nym, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) the first of the small intestines. [*tricked.*]
Dūpe, *n.* a person imposed on; a man easily duped.
Dūpe, *v. a.* to trick; to cheat; to deceive.
Dū'ple, *a.* double; one repeated. [*R.*]
Dū'pli-cāte, *v. a.* to double; to fold. [*L.*]
Dū'pli-cāte, *a.* double; twofold.
Dū'pli-cāte, *n.* a second thing of the same kind; an exact copy; a transcript.
Dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* act of doubling; a fold.
Dū'pli-cā-tāre, *n.* a fold; any thing doubled.
Dū'pli-c'i-ty, *n.* deceit; deception; doubleness.
Dū'ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* power of lasting; permanence.
Dū'ra-ble, *a.* lasting; having long existence.
Dū'ra-ble-nēs, *n.* power of lasting; continuance.
Dū'ra-bly, *ad.* in a lasting manner. [*brain.*]
Dū'ra-mā'ter, *n.* [*L.*] a membrane covering the
Dū'rānce, *n.* imprisonment; endurance.
Dū'rānt, *n.* a glazed woollen stuff or cloth.
Dū-rān'te *vi'te*, [*L.*] (*Law*) during life.
Dū-rā'tion, *n.* continuance; length of time.
Dū'rēss, [*dū'rēss*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *du-rēss*, *Wb. Mansder.*] *n.* constraint. — (*Law*) unlawful imprisonment or constraint.
Dū'r'ing, *prep.* for the time of the continuance of.
Dūrst, *i.* from *Dare*.
Dūsk, *a.* tending to darkness; dark; dusky.
Dūsk, *n.* tendency to darkness; dark color.
Dūsk'i-ly, *ad.* with a tendency to darkness.
Dūsk'i-nēs, *n.* incipient obscurity.
Dūsk'ish, *a.* inclined to darkness or blackness.
Dūsk'ish-nēs, *n.* approach to darkness.
Dūsk'y, *a.* somewhat dark; gloomy; sad; dusk.
Dūst, *n.* earth reduced to powder; earth.
Dūst, *v. a.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate; to separate by a sieve.

Dūst'er, *n.* he or that which frees from dust.
Dūst'i-nēs, *n.* state of being covered with dust.
Dūst'mān, *n.* one who carries away dust.
Dūst'y, *a.* filled or covered with dust.
Dūtch, *v. a.* to clarify and harden, as quills.
Dūtch, *n.* the language of Holland or of the Dutch. — *pl.* the people of Holland.
Dūtch'ess, *Dūtch'y*. See *Dutchess*, and *Dutch*.
Dū'tē-ōū, [*dū'tē-ū*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *dū'tē-ū*, *S. E. F. K.*] *a.* obedient; obsequious; dutiful.
Dū'tē-ōū, *a.* subject to impost or duty.
Dū'ti-fūl, *a.* obedient; submissive; reverent.
Dū'ti-fūl-ly, *ad.* obediently; submissively.
Dū'ti-fūl-nēs, *n.* obedience; respect.
Dū'ty, *n.* whatever one is bound to perform; obedience; service; tax; custom; toll.
Dū-ām'v'ir, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *dū-ām'v'ir-i*; two Roman magistrates, who held office jointly.
Dū-ām'v'ir-ty, *n.* a government exercised by two.
Dwārf, *n.* a man much below the usual size.
Dwārf, *a.* very small; stunted; dwarfish.
Dwārf, *v. a.* to hinder from full growth.
Dwārf'ish, *a.* below the natural size; small.
Dwārf'ish-nēs, *n.* littleness of stature.
Dwell, *v. n.* [*i.* dwell; *pp.* dwelling, dwelt;] *to remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to continue long speaking.*
Dwell'er, *n.* an inhabitant.
Dwell'ing, *n.* a habitation; a place of residence.
Dwell'ing-hōūse, *n.* a house in which one lives.
Dwell'ing-plāce, *n.* a place of residence.
Dwīn'dle, *v. n.* to shrink; to grow little.
Dwīn'dle, *v. a.* to make less; to sink; to lower.
Dye, *v. a.* to tinge; to color; to stain.
Dye, *n.* color; coloring matter; tinge; stain.
Dye, *v. & n.* See *Die*.
Dye'ing, *n.* art of staining or coloring cloth, &c.
Dy'er, *n.* one who dyes cloth, &c.
Dye'stūf, *n.* materials for dyeing.
Dy'ing, *p.* from *Die*; expiring.
Dyke, *n.* a mound of earth, &c. See *Dike*.
Dy-nām'ics, *n. pl.* the science of moving powers.
Dy-nā-mōm'e'ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.
Dy'nā-s-ty, or **Dy'nā-s-ty**, [*dī'nā-s-ty*, *S. P. E. K. Wb.*; *dī'nā-s-ty*, *J. Ja. Sm. R.*; *dī'nā-s-ty* or *ordi'nā-s-ty*, *W. F.*] *n.* a race or family of sovereigns in succession; sovereignty.
Dy-nōm'e'ter, *n.* dynamometer.
Dys'crā-sy, *n.* (*Med.*) a bad habit of body.
Dys'en-tēric, *a.* relating to dysentery.
Dys'en-tēry, *n.* a painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations.
Dys-pēp'i-sis, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) dyspepsy.
Dys'pēp-sy, or **Dys'pēp'sy**, [*dīs'pēp-sy*, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. R.*; *dīs'pēp'sy*, *Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash.*] *n.* a difficulty of digestion; indigestion.
Dys-pēp'tic, *a.* relating to dyspepsy; having
Dys-pēp'ti-cā, *a.* bad digestion.
Dys-pēp'tic, *n.* one afflicted with dyspepsy.
Dys'pho-ny, *n.* a difficulty in speaking.
Dys-pnō'a, *n.* a difficulty of breathing.
Dys'u-ry, [*dīsh'u-ry*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *dīs'u-ry*, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*] *n.* a difficulty in voiding urine.

h, k, l, o, q, y, long; **h, k, l, o, q, y, short**; **q, q, i, q, y, y, obscure**. — **fāre, fūr, fāst, fāl**; **h'ir, h'ir**

The duty of children to their parents. —

To dwell ^{on} upon it.



He addresses ~~to~~ several nations
each in their own language.

Each laughs at each — They agreed
together each to contribute whatever...
Eager for happiness — to urge

an affected eagerness after needless embel-
lishment.

His earnestness after nice

Ease from my burden I seek... it eased
it eased him ~~from~~ his burden.

Easing a world of such priors

Easy for him — to be comprehended — de-
fects are more easy, of imitation
than excellencies.

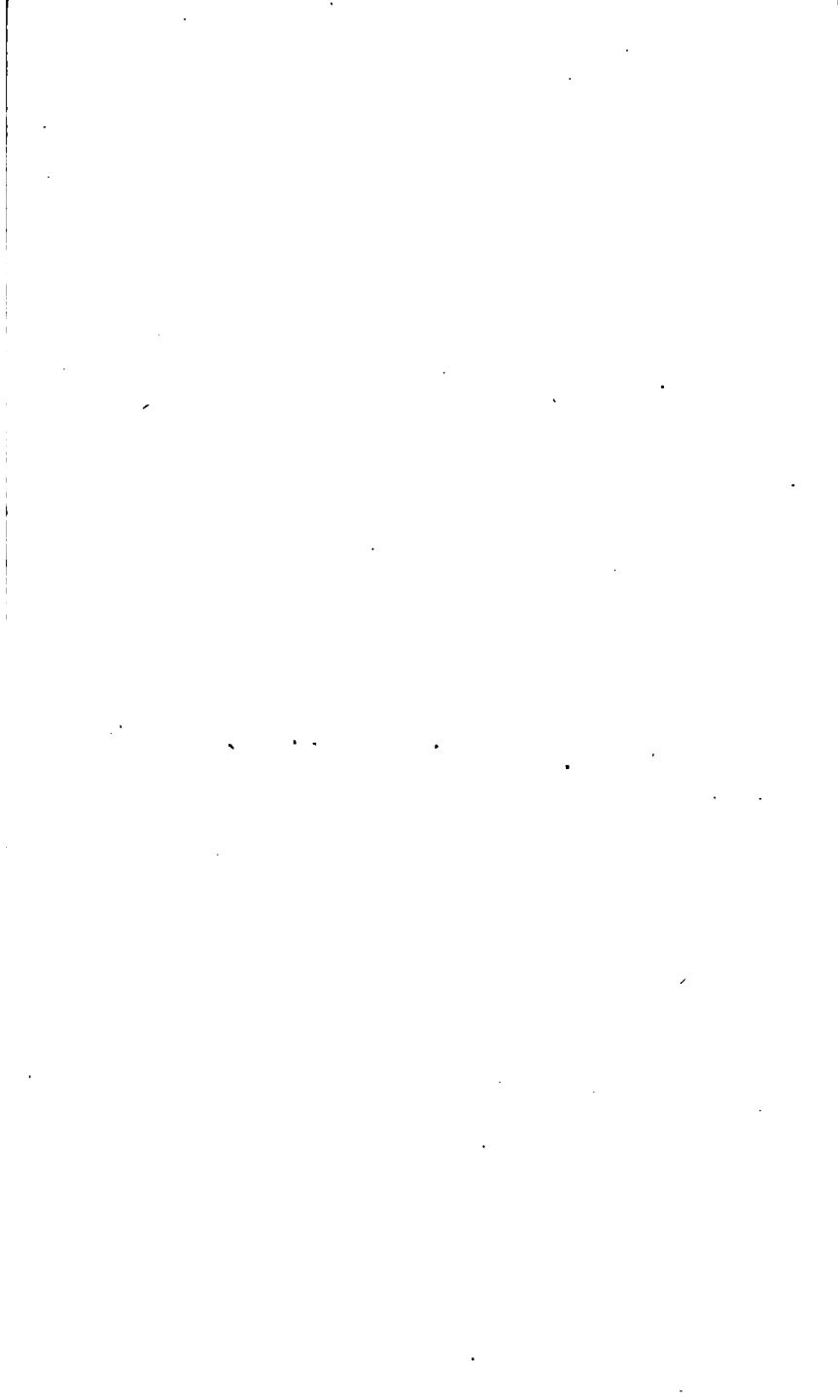
It echoes to the cries of his wife

Drift, *v.* [Fr.] (*Less*) a writ of right.
Drill, *a.* comical; odd; strange; queer.
Drill, *a.* a jester; a buffoon; a farce.
Drill, *v.* *a.* to test; to play the buffoon.
Drill-er, *a.* idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Drum-e-dry, *a.* a sort of camel with one hump.
Drone, *a.* the male bee which makes no honey:—
 —a sluggard; an idler:—a humming sound.
Drone, *v.* *a.* to live in idleness; to dream.
Drone-ish, *a.* idle; indolent; sluggish.
Drop, *v.* *a.* to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Drop, *a.* a globe of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the
 platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Drop, *v.* *a.* [*i.* dropped or drop; *pp.* dropping,
 dropped or drop;] to pour in drops; to let fall;
Drop, *v.* *a.* to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [*to quit.*
Drop-let, *a.* a little drop; a small ear-ring.
Drop-ping, *a.* that which falls in drops; a fall.
Drop-sical, *a.* diseased with a dropsy.
Drop-sied, (*drop*-sied) *a.* diseased with a dropsy.
Drop-sy, *a.* a disease from a morbid collection of
 water or serous fluid in the body.
Druck-ky, *a.* a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-car-
 riage:—corrupted from *droitschka*.
Drum, (*21*) *a.* the scum of metals; rust; refuse.
Drum-ness, *a.* foulness; feculence; rust.
Drum-sy, *a.* full of dross; worthless; foul.
Drought, (*drūt*) *a.* dry weather; want of rain.
Drought-iness, (*drūt*-te-ness) *a.* want of rain.
Drought-y, (*drūt*-te) *a.* wanting rain; dry.
Drove, *a.* a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Drove, *i.* from *Drive*.
Driver, *a.* one who drives cattle to market.
Drown, *v.* *a.* to suffocate in water; to over-
 whelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
Drown, *v.* *a.* to be suffocated in water.
Drown-er, *a.* he or that which drowns.
Drowse, *v.* *a.* to make heavy with sleep.
Drowse, *v.* *a.* to slumber; to grow heavy.
Drowsy, *ad.* in a drowsy manner; sleepily.
Drowsy-ness, *a.* sleepiness; sluggishness.
Drowsy, *a.* sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.
Drub, *v.* *a.* to thresh; to beat; to bang.
Drub, *a.* a thump; a knock; a blow.
Drub-bing, *a.* a beating; a thumping.
Drudge, *v.* *a.* to work hard; to slave.
Drudge, *a.* one who works hard; a slave.
Drudge-ry, *a.* mean labor; hard, servile work.
Drug, *a.* an ingredient used in medicine; medi-
 cine; any thing without worth or value.
Drug, *v.* *a.* to season with drugs; to tincture.
Drug-ger-man, *a.* See *Dragoman*.
Drug-get, *a.* a slight kind of woollen stuff.
Drug-gist, *a.* one who manufactures and sells
 medicines; a dealer in drugs.
Druid, *a.* a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.
Druid-ical, *a.* pertaining to the Druids.
Druid-ism, *a.* the doctrines of the Druids.
Drum, *a.* an instrument of military music:—
 the tympanum of the ear:—a cylinder.
Drum, *v.* *a.* to beat a drum; to beat.
Drum, *v.* *a.* to expel with the beat of a drum.
Drum-major, *a.* chief drummer of a regiment.
Drum-mer, *a.* one who beats a drum.
Drum-stick, *a.* a stick for beating a drum.
Drunk, *a.* intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
Drunk, *a.* from *Drink*.
Drunk-ard, *a.* one addicted to drunkenness; sot.
Drunk-en, (*dräng*/kn) *a.* intoxicated; drunk.
Drunk-en-ness, (*dräng*/kn-ness) *a.* ebriety.
Drupe, *a.* a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Dry, *a.* arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
 thirsty; barren; plain; cold; dry; sarcastic.

Dry, *v.* *a.* to free from moisture; to drain
Dry, *v.* *a.* to grow dry; to lose moisture.
Dry-ad, *a.* [*dryas*, L.] (*Myth.*) a wood-nymph.
Dry-ly, *ad.* in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly.
Dry-ness, *a.* want of moisture; aridity.
Dry-nurse, *a.* a woman who brings up and feeds
 a child by hand, without the breast.
Dry-rot, *a.* a disease in timber; sap-rot.
Dry-salt-er, *a.* a dealer in salted or dried meats.
Dry-shod, *a.* having dry feet. [*&c.*]
Dual, *a.* expressing the number two.
Dual-ism, *a.* the doctrine of two gods.
Dual-ity, *a.* the state of being two.
Dual-ism, *a.* a government by two rulers.
Dub, *v.* *a.* to tap with a sword; to make a knight
 of; to confer knighthood on a person.
Dub, *v.* *a.* to make a quick or brisk noise.
Dub, *a.* a blow; a knock.—[A puddle, *Brooklet*.]
Dub-ious, *a.* doubtful; uncertain; not clear
Dub-iously, *ad.* uncertainly; doubtfully.
Dub-ious-ness, *a.* uncertainty; doubt.
Ducal, *a.* pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
Ducal, *a.* a European coin struck by a duke.
Ducal-coin, *a.* a Dutch silver coin.
Duchess, *a.* the consort or lady of a duke.
Duchy, *a.* the territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Duck, *a.* a water-fowl:—a kind of canvas.
Duck, *v.* *a.* to dive under water; to cringe.
Duck, *v.* *a.* to put under water; to immerse
Ducker, *a.* a diver; a cringer.
Duck-ing, *a.* act of putting under water.
Duck-ing-stool, *a.* a stool for ducking scolds
Duck-legged, (*duck*-legd) *a.* short-legged.
Duck-ling, *a.* a young or small duck.
Duct, *a.* a tube in the body; a canal; a passage.
Duct-ile, *a.* flexible; pliable; easily extended.
Duct-ile-ness, *a.* flexibility; ductility.
Ducal-ity, *a.* capacity of extension; flexibility
Dud, *a.* a rag.—*pl.* rags; tatters.
Dud-geon, (*dūd*-jun) *a.* anger; resentment.
Due, (*dū*) *a.* owed; proper; fit; exact.
Due, (*dū*) *ad.* exactly; directly; as, due north
Due, *a.* a debt; right; just title; tribute; toll.
Duel, *a.* a combat between two; a single fight.
Duel, *v.* *a.* to fight a duel or single combat.
Duel-er, *a.* a single combatant; a duellist.
Duel-ing, *a.* the act or custom of fighting duels.
Duel-ist, *a.* one who fights a duel.
Duel-ing, *a.* [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling
Duenna, *a.* [*duēna*, Sp.] *pl.* *duēnas*; an old
 woman who guards a younger one.
Du-et, *a.* an air or song for two performers.
Dug, *a.* a pap or teat of a beast.
Dug, *i.* & *p.* from *Dig*.
Duke, *a.* one of the highest order of nobility
 in England:—a prince.
Duke-dom, *a.* possessions or quality of a duke.
Dulcet, *a.* sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dulci-fication, *a.* the act of sweetening.
Dulci-fy, or **Dulci**-rate, *v.* *a.* to sweeten.
Dulci-mer, *a.* an ancient musical instrument.
Dull, *a.* [L.] an inferior kind of worship.
Dull, *a.* not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt;
 obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; sluggish.
Dull, *v.* *a.* to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Dull-ard, *a.* a blockhead; a dolt.
Dull-brained, (*dūll*-brānd) *a.* stupid; doltish.
Dully, *ad.* in a dull manner; stupidly.
Dull-ness, *a.* stupidity; dimness; bluntness.
Dul-ness, *a.* a government of slaves.
Dully, *ad.* in due manner; properly; fitly.
Dumb, (*dūm*) *a.* incapable of speech; mute.
Dumb, (*dūm*) *v.* *a.* to silence.

The duty of children to their parents. —

Do dwell ^{on} upon it.



He addresses ~~to~~ several nations
each in their own language.

Drill, *n.* [Fr.] (*Leau*) a writ of right.
Drill, *a.* comical; odd; strange; queer.
Drill, *a.* a jester; a buffoon; a farce.
Drill, *v.* *a.* to jest; to play the buffoon.
Drill'er-y, *a.* idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Drum, *q-d-r-y*, *a.* a sort of camel with one hump.
Drone, *n.* the male bee which makes no honey:—
 — a sluggard; an idler:— a humming sound.
Drone, *v.* *a.* to live in idleness; to dream.
Dron'sh, *a.* idle; indolent; sluggish.
Drop, *v.* *a.* to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Drop, *a.* a globule of liquid:— an ear-ring:— the
 platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Drop, *v.* *a.* [*i.* dropped *or* dropt; *pp.* dropping,
 dropped *or* dropt;] to pour in drops; to let fall;
Drop, *v.* *a.* to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [to quit.
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Drop'ping, *n.* that which falls in drops; a fall.
Drop's-cal, *a.* diseased with a dropsy.
Drop'sied, (*drop'sid*) *a.* diseased with a dropsy.
Drop'sy, *a.* a disease from a morbid collection of
 water or serous fluid in the body.
Druse'ry, *a.* a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-car-
 riage;— corrupted from *droitschka*.
Druse, (31) *a.* the scum of metals; rust; refuse.
Druse'n-ness, *n.* foulness; seculence; rust.
Druse'y, *a.* full of dross; worthless; foul.
Drought, (*droût*) *a.* dry weather; want of rain.
Drought'n-ness, (*droût'ne-s*) *n.* want of rain.
Drought'y, (*droût'ye*) *a.* wanting rain; dry.
Drove, *a.* a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Drove, *i.* from *Drive*.
Drive'r, *n.* one who drives cattle to market.
Drive'n, *v.* *a.* to suffocate in water; to over-
 whelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
Drive'n, *v.* *a.* to be suffocated in water.
Drive'n'er, *n.* he or that which drowns.
Drive'pe, *v.* *a.* to make heavy with sleep.
Drive'pe, *v.* *a.* to slumber; to grow heavy.
Drive'p-ly, *ad.* in a drowsy manner; sleepily.
Drive'p-ness, *n.* sleepiness; sluggishness.
Drive'sy, *a.* sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.
Drive, *v.* *a.* to thresh; to beat; to bang.
Drive, *n.* a thump; a knock; a blow.
Drive'ing, *n.* a beating; a thumping.
Drive'ge, *v.* *a.* to work hard; to slave.
Drive'ge, *n.* one who works hard; a slave.
Drive'or-y, *a.* mean labor; hard, servile work.
Drug, *a.* an ingredient used in medicine; medi-
 cine; any thing without worth or value.
Drug, *v.* *a.* to season with drugs; to tincture.
Drug'er-mán, *n.* See *Dragman*.
Drug'et, *n.* a slight kind of woollen stuff.
Drug'ist, *n.* one who manufactures and sells
 medicines; a dealer in drugs.
Drug'id, *a.* a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.
Drug'id'-cal, *a.* pertaining to the Druids.
Drug'id-ism, *n.* the doctrines of the Druids.
Drum, *n.* an instrument of military music:—
 the tympanum of the ear:— a cylinder.
Drum, *v.* *a.* to beat a drum; to beat.
Drum, *v.* *a.* to expel with the beat of a drum.
Drum-má'tor, *n.* chief drummer of a regiment.
Drum'mer, *n.* one who beats a drum.
Drum'-stick, *n.* a stick for beating a drum.
Drunk, *a.* intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
Drunk, *p.* from *Drink*.
Drunk'ard, *n.* one addicted to drunkenness; sot.
Drunk'en, (*drüng'kn*) *a.* intoxicated; drunk.
Drunk'en-ness, (*drüng'kn-ness*) *n.* ebriety.
Drupe, *a.* a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Dry, *a.* arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
 thirsty; barren; plain; cold; dry; sarcastic.

Dry, *v.* *a.* to free from moisture; to drain
Dry, *v.* *a.* to grow dry; to lose moisture.
Dry'ad, *n.* [*dryas*, L.] (*Myth.*) a wood-nymph.
Dry'ly, *ad.* in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly.
Dry'ness, *n.* want of moisture; aridity.
Dry'-nurse, *n.* a woman who brings up and feeds
 a child by hand, without the breast.
Dry'-rot, *n.* a disease in timber; sap-rot.
Dry'salt'er, *n.* a dealer in salted or dried meats.
Dry'shód, *a.* having dry feet. [&c.
Du'al, *a.* expressing the number two.
Du'al-ism, *n.* the doctrine of two gods.
Du'al'-ty, *n.* the state of being two.
Du'ar-chy, *n.* a government by two rulers.
Dub, *v.* *a.* to tap with a sword; to make a knight
 of; to confer knighthood on a person.
Dub, *v.* *a.* to make a quick or brisk noise.
Dub, *n.* a blow; a knock.— [A puddle, *Brockett*.]
Dub'-bi-ous, *a.* doubtful; uncertain; not clear
Dub'-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* uncertainly; doubtfully.
Dub'-bi-ous-ness, *n.* uncertainty; doubt.
Du'cal, *a.* pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
Du'cat, *n.* a European coin struck by a duke.
Duc'-á-tón, *n.* a Dutch silver coin.
Duch'ess, *n.* the consort or lady of a duke.
Duch'y, *n.* the territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Duck, *n.* a water-fowl:— a kind of canvas.
Duck, *v.* *a.* to dive under water; to cringe.
Duck, *v.* *a.* to put under water; to immerse
Duck'er, *n.* a diver; a cringer.
Duck'ing, *n.* act of putting under water.
Duck'ing-stööl, *n.* a stool for ducking scolds.
Duck'-légged, (*däk'legd*) *a.* short-legged.
Duck'ling, *n.* a young or small duck.
Duct, *n.* a tube in the body; a canal; a passage.
Duc'tile, *a.* flexible; pliable; easily extended.
Duc'tile-ness, *n.* flexibility; ductility.
Duc'til'-ty, *n.* capacity of extension; flexibility
Dud, *n.* a rag.— *pl.* rags; tatters.
Dud'geon, (*dud'jun*) *n.* anger; resentment.
Due, (*dü*) *a.* owed; proper; fit; exact.
Due, (*dü*) *ad.* exactly; directly; as, due north
Due, *a.* a debt; right; just title; tribute; toll.
Du'el, *n.* a combat between two; a single fight.
Du'el, *v.* *a.* to fight a duel or single combat.
Du'el-ler, *n.* a single combatant; a duellist.
Du'el-ling, *n.* the act or custom of fighting duels.
Du'el-ist, *n.* one who fights a duel.
Du'el'-ist, *n.* [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling
Du'-én'-né, *n.* [*duena*, Sp.] *pl.* *dü-en'-né*; an old
 woman who guards a younger one.
Du'-ét, *n.* an air or song for two performers.
Dug, *n.* a pup or teat of a beast.
Dug, *i.* & *p.* from *Dig*.
Duke, *n.* one of the highest order of nobility
 in England:— a prince.
Duke'dom, *n.* possessions or quality of a duke.
Dul'cet, *a.* sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dul'-ci-f-i-cá'tion, *n.* the act of sweetening.
Dul'-ci-fy, or **Dul'-co-rá'te**, *v.* *a.* to sweeten.
Dul'-ci-mér, *n.* an ancient musical instrument.
Dul'-g-e, *n.* [L.] an inferior kind of worship.
Dull, *a.* not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt;
 obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; sluggish.
Dull, *v.* *a.* to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Dull'ard, *n.* a blockhead; a dolt.
Dull'-brá'ned, (*düll'bränd*) *a.* stupid; doltish.
Dull'y, *ad.* in a dull manner; stupidly.
Dull'ness, *n.* stupidity; dimness; bluntness.
Du-lóe'-re-cy, *n.* a government of slaves.
Du'ly, *ad.* in due manner; properly; duly.
Dumb, (*düm*) *a.* incapable of speech; mute.
Dumb, (*düm*) *v.* *a.* to silence.

Dreä, a [Fr.] (*Less*) a writ of right.
Dreä, a comical; odd; strange; queer.
Dreä, a. a jester; a buffoon; a farce.
Dreä, v. a. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Dreä'ry, a. idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Dreä's-da-ry, a. a sort of camel with one hump.
Dreä, a. the male bee which makes no honey:—a staggard; an idler:—a humming sound.
Dreä, v. a. to live in idleness; to dream.
Dreä'sh, a. idle; indolent; sluggish.
Dreä, v. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Dreä, a. a globe of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Dreä, v. a. (i. dropped or drop; pp. dropping, dropped or dropt;) to pour in drops; to let fall;
Dreä, v. a. to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [to quit.
Dreä'let, a. a little drop; a small ear-ring.
Dreä'ling, a. that which falls in drops; a fall.
Dreä's-cal, a. diseased with a dropsy.
Dreä'sed, (dreä'sed) a. diseased with a dropsy.
Dreä'sy, a. a disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fluid in the body.
Dreä'ty, a. Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-carriage;—corrupted from *droitzschka*.
Dreä, (21) a. the acum of metals; rust; refuse.
Dreä'n-ness, a. foulness; feculence; rust.
Dreä'sy, a. full of dross; worthless; foul.
Dreä't, (drüt) a. dry weather; want of rain.
Dreä't-ness, (drüt'te-ness) a. want of rain.
Dreä'ty, (drüt'te) a. wanting rain; dry.
Dreä, a. a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Dreä, i. from *Drive*.
Dreä'ver, a. one who drives cattle to market.
Dreä'n, v. a. to suffocate in water; to over-whelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
Dreä'n, v. a. to be suffocated in water.
Dreä'er, a. he or that which drowns.
Dreä'se, v. a. to make heavy with sleep.
Dreä'se, v. a. to slumber; to grow heavy.
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Dreä'e, a. one who works hard; a slave.
Dreä'er-y, a. mean labor; hard, servile work.
Dreä, a. an ingredient used in medicine; medi-cine; any thing without worth or value.
Dreä, v. a. to season with drugs; to tincture.
Dreä'er-min, a. See *Dragoman*.
Dreä'et, a. a slight kind of woollen stuff.
Dreä'ist, a. one who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs.
Dreä'd, a. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.
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Dreä'ism, a. the doctrines of the Druids.
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Dreä'mer, a. one who beats a drum.
Dreä'stick, a. a stick for beating a drum.
Dreä, a. intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
Dreä, p. from *Drink*.
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Dreä'en, (dräng'kn) a. intoxicated; drunk.
Dreä'en-ness, (dräng'kn-ness) a. ebriety.
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Dreä, v. a. to tap with a sword; to make a knight of; to confer knighthood on a person.
Dreä, v. a. to make a quick or brisk noise.
Dreä, a. a blow; a knock.—[A puddle, *Brockett*.]
Dreä's-ous, a. doubtful; uncertain; not clear.
Dreä's-ous-ly, ad. uncertainly; doubtfully.
Dreä's-ous-ness, a. uncertainty; doubt.
Dreä'cal, a. pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
Dreä'at, a. European coin struck by a duke.
Dreä's-töde, a. a Dutch silver coin.
Dreä'ess, a. the consort or lady of a duke.
Dreä'y, a. the territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Dreä, a. a water-fowl:—a kind of canvas.
Dreä, v. a. to dive under water; to cringe.
Dreä, v. a. to put under water; to immerse.
Dreä'er, a. a diver; a cringer.
Dreä'ing, a. act of putting under water.
Dreä'ing-stöde, a. a stool for ducking scolds.
Dreä'legged, (däk'lëgd) a. short-legged.
Dreä'ling, a. a young or small duck.
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Dreä, (dä) a. owed; proper; fit; exact.
Dreä, (dä) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north.
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Dreä'el-ist, a. [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling.
Dreä'en-ness, a. [duena, Sp.] pl. dä-än'ness; an old woman who guards a younger one.
Dreä's, a. an air or song for two performers.
Dreä, a. a pap or teat of a beast.
Dreä, i. & p. from *Dig*.
Dreä, a. one of the highest order of nobility in England:—a prince.
Dreä'dom, a. possessions or quality of a duke.
Dreä'cet, a. sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dreä'ci'-fä-tion, a. the act of sweetening.
Dreä'ci'-fy, or **Dreä**'ci'-fä-tion, v. a. to sweeten.
Dreä'ci'-mer, a. an ancient musical instrument.
Dreä'q, a. [L.] an inferior kind of worship.
Dreä, a. not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt; obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; sluggish.
Dreä, v. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Dreä'lard, a. a blockhead; a dolt.
Dreä'l-brained, (dä'l'bränd) a. stupid; doltish.
Dreä'ly, ad. in a dull manner; stupidly.
Dreä'ness, a. stupidity; dullness; bluntness.
Dreä's-ty, a. a government of slaves.
Dreä'ly, ad. in due manner; properly; fitly.
Dreä, (däm) a. incapable of speech; mute.
Dreä, (däm) v. a. to silence.

note: str: möve, nör, ön; bäll, bär, rüle.—Ç, Ç, ç, soft; D, E, c, c, hard; q as x; x as q;—this

The duty of children to their parents. —

To dwell ^{on} upon it.



He addresses ~~to~~ several nations
each in their own language.

Each laughs at each — They agreed
together each to contribute whatever...
Eager for happiness — to urge

an affected eagerness after needless embel-
lishment.

His earnestness after nice

Ease from my burden I seek... ~~it eased~~
It eased him ~~from~~ his burden.

Easing a world of such priests

Easy for him — to be comprehended — de-
fects are more easy, of simulation
than excellencies.

It echoes to the cries of his wife

Ekaw', S. W. E. F. K. *v.* a striking effect; splendor; show; lustre.

Ec-léc'tic, *a.* selecting; choosing. [*phers.*]

Ec-léc'tic, *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers. (*ec-klipts'*) *n.* the obscuration of the light of a heavenly body; darkness.

Ec-clipse, *v. a.* to darken, as a luminary.

Ec-clip'tic, *n.* a great circle of the sphere; the apparent path of the sun.

Ec-clip'tic, *a.* relating to the ecliptic.

Ec-logue, (*ek'lóg*) *n.* a pastoral poem.

Ec-onóm'ic, *a.* same as *economical*.

Ec-onóm'i-cal, or **Ec-co-nóm'i-cal**, [*ek-q-nóm'e-kal*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *ec-q-nóm'e-kal*, *S. E. K.*] *a.* relating to economy; frugal; thrifty.

Ec-onóm'ics, *n. pl.* household management.

Ec-on'g-mist, *n.* one who is thrifty or frugal.

Ec-on'g-mize, *v. a.* to employ with economy.

Ec-on'g-my, *n.* thrifty management; frugality: — disposition of things; system of matter. — *Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations.

Ec-pho-nó'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Rhet.*) an exclamation.

Ec-sta-sy, *n.* excessive joy; rapture; a trance.

Ec-stat'ic, **Ec-stat'i-cal**, *a.* ravished; rapturous.

Ec-u-mén'i-cal, *a.* general; universal.

Ec'u-rie, (*ek'y-ur*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a stable for horses.

Ec-dá'cious, (*ec-dá'shus*) *a.* eating; voracious.

Ec-dá'ic-ty, (*ec-dás'e-ty*) *n.* voracity.

Ed'dq, *n.* a collection of poetry, containing the Scandinavian mythology.

Ed'der, *n.* wood on the top of fences.

Ed'dish, *n.* a second crop of grass; aftermath.

Ed'dy, *n.* a contrary current; a whirlpool.

Ed'dy, *a.* whirling; moving circularly.

Ed'dy, *v. n.* to move or whirl, as in an eddy.

Ed-dém-a-tóse, or **Ed-dém-a-tóus**, *a.* swelling.

Ed'den, *n.* a garden; paradise.

Ed-dén'ta-lóus, *a.* without teeth; toothless.

Ed-dén-tá'tion, *n.* a pulling out of teeth.

Edge, (*éj*) *n.* the sharp part or side of a blade or cutting instrument; keenness: — rim; brink.

Edge, (*éj*) *v. n.* to sharpen; to give an edge.

Edge, (*éj*) *v. n.* to move forward sideways.

Edged, (*éj* or *éj'ed*) *p. a.* sharp; not blunt.

Edge-tool, *n.* a tool with a sharp edge.

Edge-wise, *ad.* in the direction of the edge.

Edg'ing, *n.* a border; a fringe; a narrow lace.

Edg'ible, *a.* fit to be eaten; eatable.

Ed'ict, [*éd'ikt*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *éd'ikt* or *éd'ikt*, *P.*] *n.* a proclamation; a decree.

Ed-i-f'i-cá'tion, *n.* instruction; improvement.

Ed-i-f'i-ca-tó-ry, *a.* tending to edification.

Ed-i-fice, (*éd'e-fis*) *n.* a fabric; a building.

Ed-i-f'i'cial, (*éd'e-fish'al*) *a.* relating to edifices.

Ed-i-f'i-er, *n.* one who edifices.

Ed-i-fy, (*éd'e-fí*) *v. a.* to instruct; to improve.

Ed-i-fy-ing, *p. a.* tending to edify; instructive.

Ed'ile, *n.* the title of a Roman magistrate. [*lish.*]

Ed'it, *v. a.* to superintend a publication; to publish.

Ed-i-tion, (*ed'ish'un*) *n.* publication of a book; whole impression of a book; republication.

Ed-i-tor, *n.* one who superintends a publication.

Ed-i-tó'r'ial, *a.* belonging to an editor.

Ed-i-tor-ship, *n.* the office and duty of an editor.

Ed'u-cá'te, (*éd'yú-kát*) [*éd'u-kát*, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; *éd'yú-kát*, *W.*] *v. a.* to bring up, as a child; to instruct; to teach; to nurture.

Ed-u-cá'tion, *n.* act of educating; instruction; tuition; a bringing up; nurture.

Ed-u-cá'tion-al, *a.* relating to education.

Ed'u-cá-tor, *n.* one who instructs youth.

Ed-u-ce', *v. a.* to bring out; to extract.

E-dúc'tion, *n.* act of educating or bringing out.

E-dúl-co-rá'te, *v. a.* to sweeten; to purify.

E-dúl-co-rá'tion, *n.* the act of sweetening.

Eek, (*ék*) *v. a.* to supply. See *Eke*.

Eel, (*él*) *n.* a serpentine, slimy fish.

E'en, (*én*) *ad.* contracted from *even*. See *Even*.

Ef'f-a-ble, *a.* expressible; utterable.

Ef-face', *v. a.* to blot out; to erase; to destroy.

Ef-face'ment, *n.* act of effacing; erasure.

Ef-fect', *n.* event produced; result; *issue* meaning; reality. — *pl.* goods; movables.

Ef-fect', *v. a.* to bring to pass; to produce.

Ef-fect'i-ble, *a.* performable; practicable.

Ef-fec'tion, *n.* a construction; a problem.

Ef-fec'tive, *a.* efficacious; efficient; useful.

Ef-fec'tive-ly, *ad.* powerfully; with effect.

Ef-fec'tor, *n.* he or that which effects.

Ef-fec'tu-al, *a.* producing effect; efficacious.

Ef-fec'tu-al-ly, *ad.* in an effectual manner.

Ef-fec'tu-al-néss, *n.* quality of being effectual.

Ef-fec'tu-á'te, *v. a.* to bring to pass; to effect.

Ef-fém'i-ná-cy, *n.* softness; unmanly delicacy.

Ef-fém'i-ná'te, *a.* womanish; soft; voluptuous.

Ef-fém'i-ná'te, *v. a.* to make womanish.

Ef-fém'i-ná'te-ly, *ad.* in an effeminate manner.

Ef-fém'i-ná'te-néss, *n.* effeminacy.

Ef-fén'dí, (*ef-fén'dé*) *n.* a Turkish word signifying *lord*, *master*, or *superior*.

Ef-fer-vesce', (*ef-fer-vés'*) *v. n.* to send out gas or elastic vapor; to bubble; to work.

Ef-fer-vés'cence, (*ef-fer-vés'sens*) *n.* escape of gas or vapor from a fluid, as in ebullition.

Ef-fer-vés'cent, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.

Ef-fé'te', *a.* barren; worn out with age.

Ef-fí-ca'cious, (*ef-fe-ká'shus*) *a.* actually producing effects; effectual; efficient.

Ef-fí-ca'cious-ly, (*ef-fe-ká'shus-le*) *ad.* effectually.

Ef-fí-ca'cious-néss, *n.* efficacy.

Ef-fí-ca-cy, *n.* quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; energy.

Ef-fí'cience, (*ef-fish'yens*) } *n.* act or power

Ef-fí'cién-cy, (*ef-fish'yen-se*) } of producing effects; efficacy; agency.

Ef-fí'cient, (*ef-fish'yent*) *n.* an agent; cause.

Ef-fí'cient, (*ef-fish'yent*) *a.* causing effects.

Ef-fí'cient-ly, (*ef-fish'yent-le*) *ad.* effectively.

Ef-fí-gy, *n.* image; likeness; representation.

Ef-fá'te', *v. a.* to fill with the breath; to puff up.

Ef-flo-résce', (*ef-flo-rés'*) *v. n.* to form dust or powder on the surface by exposure to air.

Ef-flo-rés'cence, } *n.* act of efflorescing: — pro-

Ef-flo-rés'cen-cy, } duction of flowers: — an eruption or redness on the skin.

Ef-flo-rés'cent, *a.* indicating efflorescence.

Ef-flu-ence, *n.* a flowing out; issue.

Ef-flu-ent, *a.* flowing out; issuing out of.

Ef-flú'vi-um, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *ef-flú'vi-a*; a flowing out; vapor; small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

Ef-flux, *n.* the act of flowing out; effusion.

Ef-flú'x-ion, (*ef-flúk'shun*) *n.* act of flowing out.

Ef-fort, *n.* a struggle; strain; endeavor; trial.

Ef-fós'sion, (*ef-fesh'un*) *n.* act of digging up.

Ef-frón'te-ry, *n.* boldness; impudence; audacity.

Ef-fú'ge, *v. n.* to send forth lustre.

Ef-fú'gence, *n.* lustre; brightness; splendor.

Ef-fú'gent, *a.* shining; bright; luminous.

Ef-fú'se, *v. a.* to pour out; to spill; to shed.

Ef-fú'sion, (*ef-fú'zhun*) *n.* a pouring out; waste.

Ef-fú'sive, *a.* pouring out; dispersing; diffusive.

Eft, (*éft*) *n.* a newt; a sort of lizard.

E-gés't, *v. a.* to throw out; to void. *Bacon*.

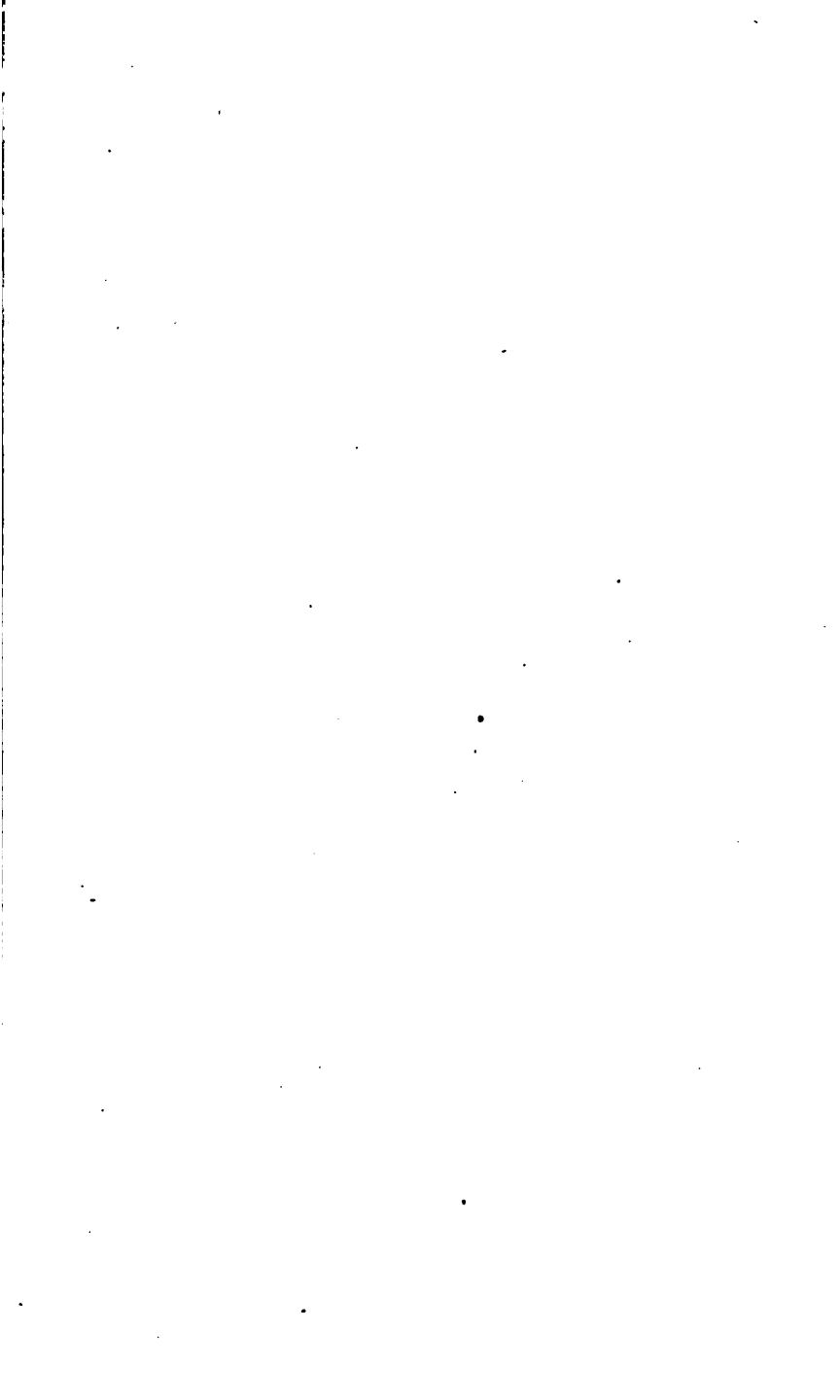
E-gés'tion, (*e-jést'yun*) *n.* act of throwing out.

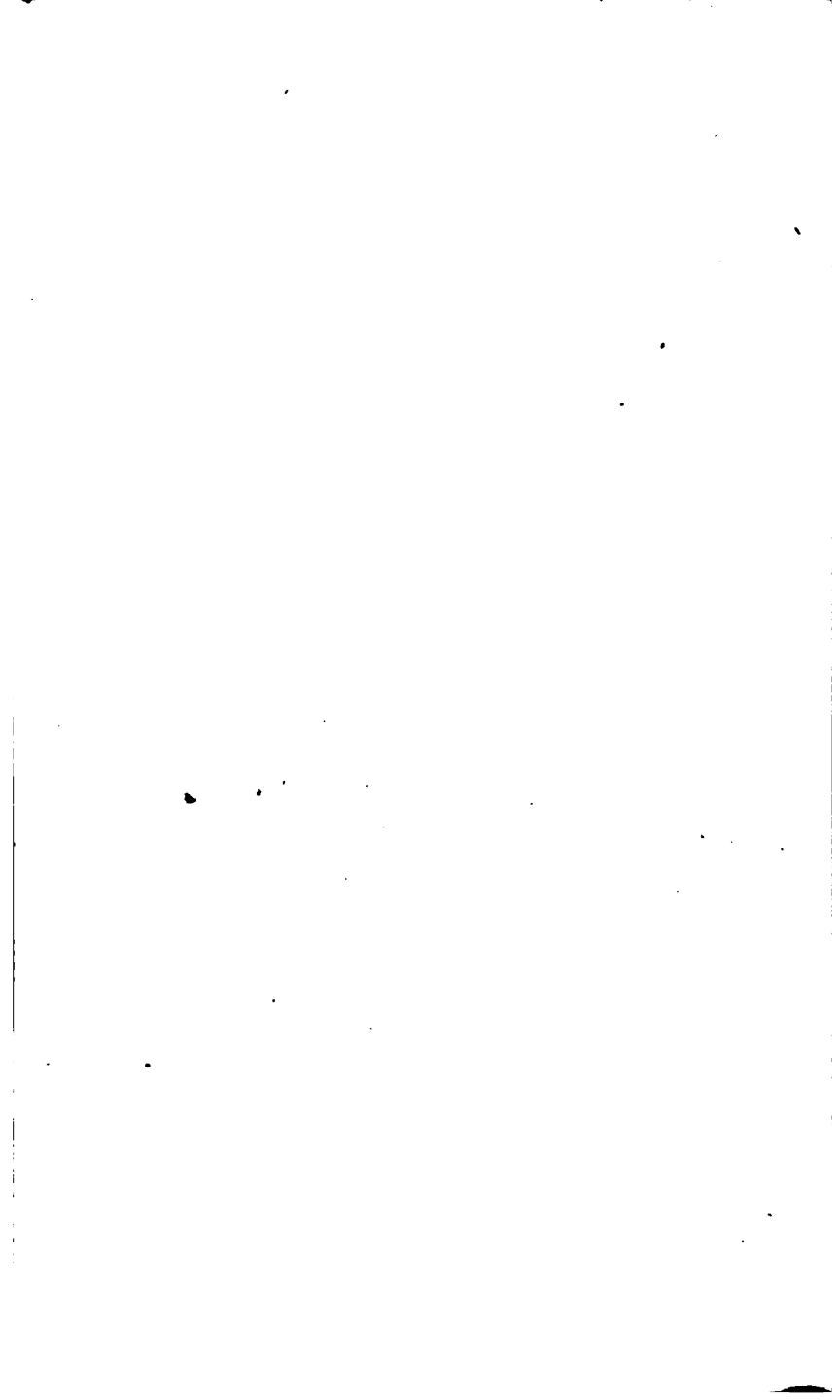
E, é, i, é, á, é, long; **é, é, i, é, é, é, short**; **e, é, i, é, é, é, obscure**. — *flare, fêr, flut, flut, hôte, hôte*

It has a bad effect upon — to the effect that
they were

She seemed greatly edified with what
she heard.

the effort of a harmless insect to sting.
— in his efforts to evade





Elder, ἐκταλᾶ, ἐκτεῖα, ἐκτῆ.

In case the government shall elect to
take it. - His party elected him
bishop.

Eg, (*eg*) *n.* the fetus or production of the feathered tribe, and of some other animals.
Eg'-lan-tin, (*eg'-lan-tin*, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *eg'-lan-tin*, *W. F.*) *n.* a species of rose; sweet-brier.
Eg'-ism, *n.* scepticism; doubt.
Eg'-ist, *n.* one of a class of philosophers who professed to doubt every thing except their own existence.
Eg'-ism, or **Eg'-o-ism**, (*eg'-o-izm*, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K.*; *eg'-o-izm* or *eg'-o-izm*, *W. F.*; *eg'-o-izm*, *Sm. R.*) *n.* self-commendation; the frequent use of the word *I*; — in Latin, *ego*.
Eg'-ist, *n.* one who talks much of himself.
Eg'-is-tic, *a.* addicted to egotism; self.
Eg'-is-tic-ly, *ad.* conceited; vain.
Eg'-ize, *v. n.* to talk much of one's self.
Eg'-gious, (*eg'-gious*) *a.* eminent; remarkable.
Eg'-gious-ly, *ad.* eminently; remarkably.
Eg'-gious-ness, *n.* state of being eminent.
Eg'-gious, *a.* act of going out; departure.
Eg'-gism, (*eg'-gism*) *n.* act of going out.
Eg'-et, *n.* a fowl of the heron kind.
Eg'-et, *n.* a species of sour cherry.
Eg'-etian, *a.* relating to Egypt.
Eg'-er-down, *n.* the down of the elder-duck.
Eg'-er-duck, *n.* a species of duck found in the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands.
Eight, (*ai*) *a.* twice four; seven and one.
Eigh-tin, (*ai'tin*) *a.* twice nine. (seventeenth.)
Eigh-tenth, (*ai'tenth*) *a.* next in order to the eighth.
Eigh-told, (*ai'told*) *a.* eight times the quantity.
Eighth, (*ai'th*) *a.* next in order to the seventh.
Eighth, (*ai'th*) *n.* (*Mus.*) the octave or eighth note.
Eighthly, (*ai'th'ly*) *ad.* in the eighth place.
Eigh-ti-eth, (*ai'te-eth*) *a.* the ordinal of eighty.
Eighthy, (*ai'te*) *a.* & *n.* eight times ten.
Ei'ther, (*ei'ther*, 39) (*ei'ther*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *ei'ther* or *i'ther*, *Kenrick*. "Between *ei'ther* and *i'ther*, there is little, in point of good usage, to choose." *Smart*.) *pron.* one or the other. [*that*.]
Ei'ther, (*ei'ther*) *conj.* or; as, "either this or that."
Ei'ter-ate, *v. a.* to throw; to shoot; to dart out.
Ei'ter-ate-ly, *ad.* a darting; a short prayer.
Ei'ter-ate-ly, *ad.* darted out; sudden; hasty.
Ei'ter-ate, *v. a.* to throw out; to cast forth; to expel.
Ei'ter-ate, *n.* a casting out; expulsion.
Ei'ter-ate, *n.* (*Lex*) a writor action for recovering the possession of real property.
Ei'ter-ate, *n.* an outcry; lamentation. [*R.*]
Ei'ter, (*ai't*) *v. a.* to supply; to protract; to spin out.
Ei'ter, *ad.* also; likewise; beside.
Ei'ter-ate, *v. a.* to produce with labor. [*ied*.]
Ei'ter-ate, *a.* much labored upon; much studied.
Ei'ter-ate-ly, *ad.* with great labor.
Ei'ter-ate-ness, *n.* state of being elaborate.
Ei'ter-ate-ness, *n.* act of elaborating.
Ei'ter, *n.* oil or fat in a liquid state.
Ei'ter, *v. a.* to pass away; to glide away.
Ei'ter, *a.* having elasticity; springing back;
Ei'ter-ate, *rebounding*.
Ei'ter-ate, *n.* a property in bodies, by which they restore themselves to their original form.
Ei'ter, *a.* flushed with success; lofty; elated.
Ei'ter, *v. a.* to elevate; to puff up; to exalt.
Ei'ter, *n.* triumph proceeding from success.
Ei'ter, (*ai'ter*) *n.* curvature of the arm; angle.
Ei'ter, (*ai'ter*) *v. a.* to push with the elbow.
Ei'ter, *n.* to jut out in angles; to clash.
Ei'ter-chair, *n.* a chair with arms.
Ei'ter-arms, *n.* room to extend the elbows.
Ei'ter, *n.* old age; old people; old times. [*Shak*.]
Ei'ter, *a.* surpassing another in years; older.

El'der, *n.* a ruler; a senior; a tree or shrub.
El'der-ly, *a.* bordering upon old age.
El'der-ship, *n.* seniority; primogeniture.
El'dest, *a.* oldest; most aged.
El'ding, *n.* wood for burning; fuel. [*Local*.]
El'-e-cam-pane', *n.* a plant; a sweetstem.
El'-ect, *v. a.* to choose for office; to select.
El'-ect, *a.* chosen; taken by preference.
El'-ec-tion, *n.* the act or power of choosing choice; the ceremony of a public choice.
El'-ec-tion-er, *v. n.* to use arts for electing, or for being elected, to an office. [*Modern*.]
El'-ec-tion-er-ship, *n.* arts used in an election.
El'-ec-tive, *a.* having, or regulated by, election.
El'-ec-tive-ly, *ad.* in an elective manner.
El'-ec-tor, *n.* one who elects or gives a vote.
El'-ec-tor-ral, *a.* relating to an elector or election.
El'-ec-tor-ate, *n.* territory or office of an elector.
El'-ec-tric, *a.* relating to, or containing, elec-
El'-ec-tri-cal, *a.* tricity; attractive.
El'-ec-tri-cian, (*el'-ek-trish-an*) *n.* one who is versed in the science of electricity.
El'-ec-tri-ci-ty, *n.* the science which explains the laws of the electric fluid; a subtle fluid produced by friction, first observed in amber.
El'-ec-tri-fi-ca-ble, *a.* that may be electrified.
El'-ec-tri-fy, *v. a.* to communicate electricity to
El'-ec-trize, *v. a.* to electrify.
El'-ec-tri-m'e-ter, *n.* an electrical instrument.
El'-ec-tri-scope, *n.* an electrometer.
El'-ec-trum, *n.* [*L.*] amber; a mixed metal.
El'-ect-u-ary, *n.* a soft, compound medicine.
El'-e-mo-sy-na-ry, (*el'-e-mo-sy-na-ry*) *a.* relating to alms; depending upon charity. [*Alms*.]
El'-e-mo-sy-na-ry, *n.* one who subsists upon
El'-e-gance, *n.* the beauty of propriety; refinement; polish; symmetry; grace; politeness.
El'-e-gant, *a.* having elegance; pleasing; refined.
El'-e-gant-ly, *ad.* with elegance; gracefully.
El'-e-giac, (*119*) (*el'-e-jia'*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *el'-e-jia'* or *el'-e-jia'*, *P. K.*; *el'-e-jia'*, *Wb.*) *a.* pertaining to elegy; mournful.
El'-e-giac, *n.* elegiac verse.
El'-e-giac-al, *a.* belonging to an elegy.
El'-e-gist, or **El'-e-gist**, *n.* a writer of elegies.
El'-e-git, *n.* [*L.*] (*Lex*) a writ of execution.
El'-e-gy, *n.* a mournful song or poem; a dirge.
El'-e-ment, *n.* a constituent principle of any thing, an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part; — proper sphere. — *pl.* first rudiments. — In popular language, the four elements are *air*, *earth*, *fire*, and *water*.
El'-e-ment'al, *a.* pertaining to elements; rude.
El'-e-ment-ary, *a.* relating to elements; uncom-pounded; primary; simple; elemental.
El'-ench', or **El'-ench'**, (*el'-ench'*, *Sm. Wb.*; *el'-ench'*, *P. K.*; *el'-ench'* or *el'-ench'*, *Ja.*) *n.* (*Logic*) an argument; a sophism.
El'-e-phant, *n.* the largest of quadrupeds.
El'-e-phan-ti-cus, *n.* [*L.*] a species of leprosy.
El'-e-phan-tine, *a.* pertaining to the elephant.
El'-e-sin'e-an, *a.* relating to the rites of Ceres.
El'-e-vate, *v. a.* to raise up; to exalt; to dignify
El'-e-vate, *p. a.* exalted; raised aloft; elevated.
El'-e-vat-ed, *p. a.* exalted; high; lofty.
El'-e-vat-ion, *n.* a raising up; exaltation; height.
El'-e-vat-or, *n.* a raiser or lifter up. [*a pupil*.]
El'-e-ve', (*el'-e-ve'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] one protected by another
El'-e-ven, (*el'-e-ven*) *a.* ten and one. (the tenth.)
El'-e-ven-th, (*el'-e-ven-th*) *a.* the next in order to
El'-e, *n.* *pl.* elves; a wandering spirit; a fairy.
El'-in, *a.* relating to elves or fairies; elfish.
El'-ish, or **El'-ish**, *a.* relating to elves or demona

Em'ph'ic, *a.* a knot of hair twisted by elves.
Em'ph'ic, *v. a.* to draw out; to strike out.
Em'ph'ic-tion, *n.* act of eliciting.
El'ig-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being eligible.
El'ig-i-bile, *a.* that may be elected; preferable.
El'ig-i-bile-ness, *n.* worthiness to be chosen.
Em'ph'ic-nate, *v. a.* to turn out of doors; to expel.
Em'ph'ic-nation, *n.* expulsion; rejection.
Em'ph'ic-mént, *n.* (Chem.) a juice from fat.
El'i-quá'tion, *n.* separation of mixed bodies.
El'i-ph'ón, (e-lizh'ón) *n.* (Gram.) the act of cutting off a vowel at the end of a word.
Em'ph'ic, (e-lizh'ón) *n.* [Fr.] the flower of an army; the chosen or best part.
Em'ph'ic, *a.* a medicine; quintessence; cordial.
Elk, *n.* a large quadruped; the moose-deer.
Ell, *n.* a measure of a yard and a quarter.
El-lipse', *n.* an oval figure; an ellipse.
El-lip'se, *n.* [L.] pl. el-lip'se; an oval figure:—an omission; a defect.
El-lip'soid, *n.* a solid elliptical body.
El-lip'tic, } *a.* having the form of an ellipse or
El-lip'tic-al, } ellipsis; oval:—defective.
El-lip'tic-al-ly, *ad.* with an ellipsis.
El-lip'tic'i-ty, *n.* quality of being elliptical.
Elm, *n.* the name of a forest tree. [quence.
El-q-cú'tion, *n.* art of speaking; utterance; elo-
El-q-cú'tion-ary, *a.* relating to elocution.
El-q-cú'tion-ist, *n.* a teacher of elocution.
El'q-ý, *n.* panegyric; eulogy. See *Eulogy*.
El-on', *v. a.* (Lase) to remove; to banish.
El-on'gate, *v. a.* to lengthen; to draw out.
El-on'gate, *v. n.* to go off to a distance from.
El-on-gá'tion, *n.* act of lengthening; distance.
El-ope', *v. a.* to run away; to escape privately.
El-ope'mént, *n.* private or unlicensed departure.
El-q-quence, *n.* the art of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech; oratory; persuasion.
El-q-quent, *a.* having eloquence; oratorical.
El-q-quent-ly, *ad.* in an eloquent manner.
Else, (els) *pron.* other; one besides.
Else, (els) *ad.* otherwise; beside.
Elsewhere, (els'hwár) *ad.* in another place.
El-lá-cú'te, *v. a.* to explain; to make clear.
El-lá-cú'tion, *n.* explanation; exposition.
El-lá-cú'tive, *a.* throwing light; elucidatory.
El-lá-cú'tor, *n.* an explainer; a commentator.
El-lá-cú'to-ry, *a.* tending to elucidate.
El-lá-cú'te, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; to evade.
El-lá-cú'tile, *a.* that may be eluded.
El-lá-cú'tion, (e-lá'zhun) *n.* evasion; artifice.
El-lá-cú'tive, *a.* practising elusion; deceptive.
El-lá-cú'ti-ness, *n.* the state of being elusory.
El-lá-cú'to-ry, *a.* tending to elude; elusive.
El-lá-cú'te, *v. a.* to wash off; to elutriate.
El-lá-cú'te, *v. a.* to wash; to decant or strain out.
El-lá-cú'tion, *n.* act of elutriating.
Elves, (elvz) *n.* the plural of *Elf*.
Elf'ish, or **Elf'ish**, *a.* relating to elves.
El'ph'ic-on, (e-lizh'ón) [e-lizh'ón] *n.* W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; e-lizh'ón, E. F.; e-lizh'ón, S. J. A. relating to Elysium; delightful; happy.
El'ph'ic-um, (e-lizh'ón) *n.* [L.] the place assigned by the heathens to happy souls.
El-má-cú'te, *v. n.* to emaciate.
Em-má-cú'te, (e-má'she-át) *v. a.* to waste.
Em-má-cú'te, (e-má'she-át) *v. a.* to grow lean.
Em-má-cú'te, (e-má'she-át) *a.* supk; wasted.
Em-má-cú'tion, *n.* act of making or growing lean.
Em'má-nant, [ém'p-má-nant, W. P. Sm. R. Wb.; ém'má-nant, S. J. F. Ja.] *a.* issuing or flowing from.
Em'má-nate, *v. n.* to issue or flow from; to arise.

Em-má-tion, *n.* act of issuing; efflux.
Em'má-tive, [ém'má-tiv, W. P. Sm. R., é-má'n'á-tiv, S. P. Ja.] *a.* issuing from another.
Em-má-cú'te, *v. a.* to set free from servitude.
Em-má-cú'tion, *n.* the act of setting free.
Em-má-cú'tor, *n.* one who emancipates.
Em-má-cú'te, *v. a.* to deprive of virility.
Em-má-cú'te, *a.* unmannered; effeminate.
Em-má-cú'te, *n.* castration; effeminacy.
Em-bálm', (ém-bám') *v. a.* to impregnate a body with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction.
Em-bálm'er, (ém-bám'er) *n.* one who embalms.
Em-bámk', *v. a.* to throw or heap up.
Em-bámk'mént, *n.* a mound of earth; a bank.
Em-bárg', *n.*; pl. ém-bárg'es; a prohibition upon vessels to prevent their leaving port.
Em-bárg', *v. a.* to prohibit from sailing.
Em-bárk', *v. a.* to put on shipboard; to engage.
Em-bárk', *v. n.* to go on shipboard; to engage.
Em-bárk-tion, *n.* the act of embarking.
Em-bárk'ing, *v. a.* to perplex; to entangle.
Em-bárk'ing, *p. a.* perplexing; difficult.
Em-bárk'ing-mént, *n.* perplexity; trouble.
Em-báse', *v. a.* to vitiate; to debase.
Em-báse', *n.* ambassador. See *Ambassador*.
Em-báse', *n.* a public message or function.
Em-bá'tile, *v. a.* to range in order of battle.
Em-bá'tile, *v. n.* to be ranged in battle-array.
Em-bá'tile, *n.* indented like a battlement.
Em-bá'y', (ém-bá'y') *v. a.* to inclose in a bay.
Em-béd', *v. a.* to place in a bed; to imbed.
Em-béd'd', *a.* placed in; imbedded.
Em-bél'ish, *v. a.* to adorn; to beautify.
Em-bél'ish-mént, *n.* ornament; decoration.
Em-bér', *n.* pl. hot cinders; ashes with fire.
Em-bér-wéek, *n.* a week in which an ember-day, or day of humiliation, falls.
Em-béz'zle, *v. a.* to steal by breach of trust.
Em-béz'zle-mént, *n.* act of embezzling.
Em-béz'zler, *n.* one who embezzles.
Em-bít'ter, *v. a.* to make bitter. See *Em-bitter*.
Em-bí'zon, (ém-bí'zon) *v. a.* to adorn with ensigns armorial; to deck gloriously.
Em-bí'zon-er, (ém-bí'zon-er) *n.* a blazoner.
Em-bí'zon-ry, (ém-bí'zon-ry) *n.* act of emblazoning; devices or pictures upon shields.
Em'bí'ém, *n.* a picture; a painted enigma; type.
Em-bí'ém-á't', } *a.* pertaining to, or comprising
Em-bí'ém-á't', } ing, an emblem; allusive.
Em-bí'ém-á't', } *ad.* in manner of emblems.
Em-bí'ém-á't', } *n.* a maker of emblems.
Em-bí'ém-á't', *v. a.* to represent by emblems.
Em'bí'ém-á't', *n.* pl. profits from land sown.
Em'bí'ém-ize, *v. a.* to represent by emblems.
Em-bód'y, *v. a.* to form into a body; to embody.
Em-bóld'en, *v. a.* to make bold; to encourage.
Em-bó-lí'ém, *n.* insertion of days or years to produce regularity; the time inserted.
Em-bó-pé'nt, (ém-bóng-pwáng') *n.* [Fr.] state of health; good plight of body; plumpness.
Em-bó'p'm, *v. a.* to cherish. See *Embrace*.
Em-bó'se', *v. a.* to form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work.
Em-bó'se'mént, *n.* a prominence; jut; relief.
Em-bó'se'mént, (ém-bó'se'mént) *n.* [Fr.] the aperture of a flute, &c.; the mouth of a river.
Em-bó'se', *v. a.* to take out the entrails of.
Em-bó'se', *n.* one who embowels.
Em-bó'se', *v. a.* & *n.* to lodge or rest in a bowser.
Em-brá'ce, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms; to enclose; to comprise; to contain; to include.
Em-brá'ce, *v. n.* to join in an embrace.
Em-brá'ce, *n.* clasp; fond pressure in the arms.

E, é, i, é, é, y, long; E, é, I, é, é, y, short; e, é, i, é, y, obscure.—fare, fair, fall; hair, har

Else, πτελῶ.

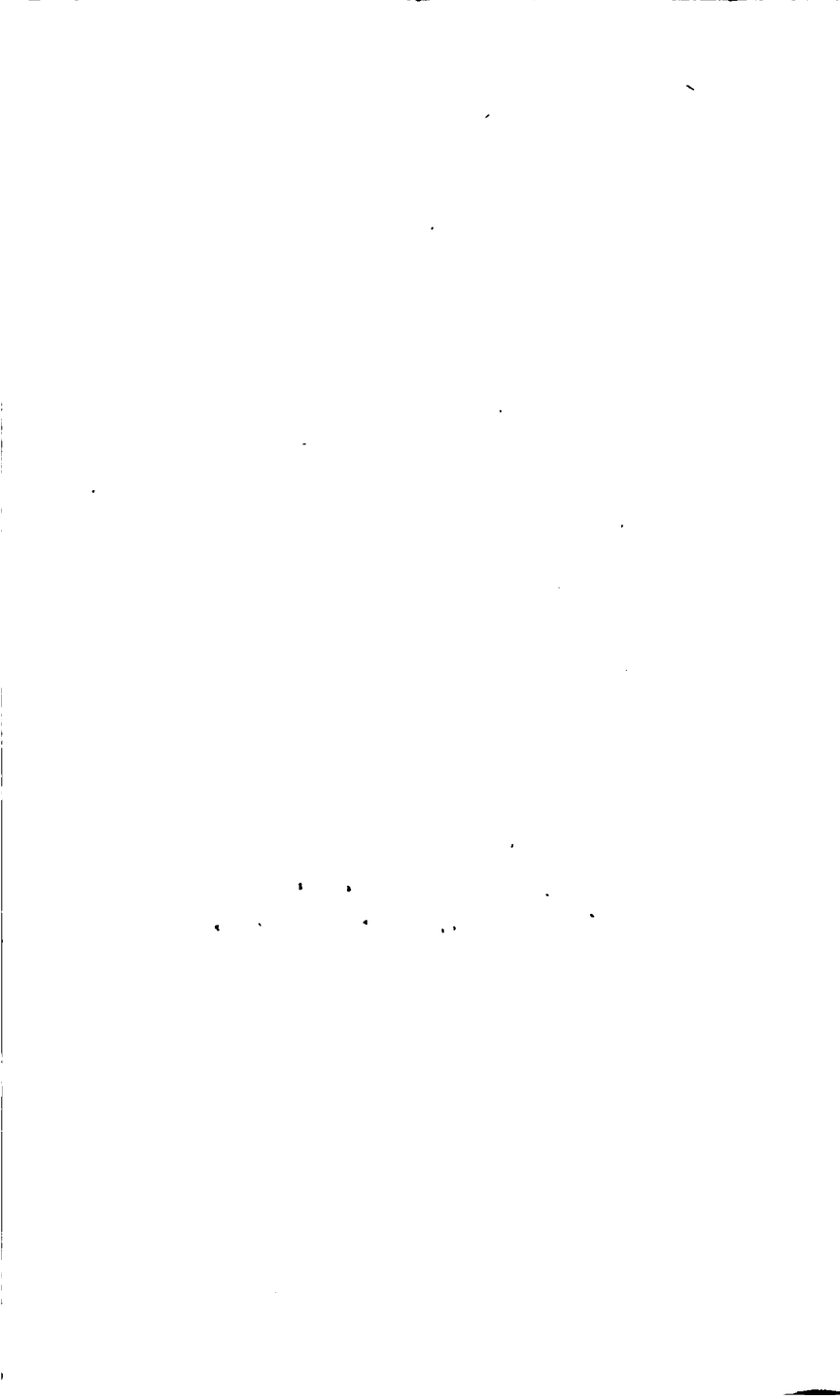
To destroy the effect of all else he had said
— as well as to much else that has been
left ^{us} by Plato — to procure whatever else of
physical convenience he may desire.
From whom he is emanant.
emanation from
Before his embassy to Athens.

The triangular shield whereon were
emblazoned his arms.

They are embodied in, — into one narrative

Embraced in my instructions.





He was eminent for his talents

It is emitted from

To be employed in tilling. — They
were employed with their own follies. — em-
ployed upon a fat figure — about. —
To employ himself with. — much
strength on

Empty of — To empty them of their contents

Em-brace, *v. a.* to hug; to embrace.
Em-brace-y, *a.* (*Law*) attempt to corrupt a court.
Em-brasure, (*ém-brā-zhār* or *ém-brā-zhūr*) [*ém-brā-zhār*, *W. F. J. Ja.*; *ém-brā-zhōr*, *S. K.*; *ém-brā-zār*, *P. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* an aperture in fortifications for cannon; a battlement.
Em-brā-cite, *v. a.* to foment a part diseased.
Em-brā-cā-tion, *n.* act of embrocating.
Em-brōid, *v. a.* to adorn with figured work.
Em-brōid-er-er, *n.* one who embroiders.
Em-brōid-er-y, *n.* variegated needlework.
Em-brōil, *v. a.* to disturb; to confuse; to distract; to involve in trouble by discord.
Em-brōil-ment, *n.* confusion; disturbance.
Em-brōe, *v. a.* to wet; to steep. See *Imbrue*.
Em-bry-ō, *n.*; *pl.* *ém-bry-ōs*; the offspring yet unborn in the womb; any thing unfinished.
Em-bry-ō, or *Em-bry-on*, *a.* unfinished.
Em-mend, *v. a.* to amend; to correct.
Em-mend-able, *a.* capable of emendation.
Em-en-dā-tion, *n.* correction; improvement.
Em-en-dā-tor, *n.* a corrector; an improver.
Em-mēd-ā-ry, *a.* contributing emendation.
Em-ē-rald, *n.* a precious stone of a green color.
Em-er-ge, *v. a.* to rise out of water, &c.; to issue.
Em-er-gence, *n.* act of emerging; — sudden.
Em-er-gen-cy, *n.* occasion; exigence.
Em-er-gent, *a.* rising into view; sudden; casual.
Em-er-gēd, *a.* having done sufficient service.
Em-er-i-tā, *a.* [*L.*] an epithet applied to one who is discharged from further public duty.
Em-er-oids, *n. pl.* hemorrhoids; piles.
Em-er-sion, *n.* act of emerging; a rising out.
Em-er-y, *n.* a hard mineral, used by lapidaries.
Em-ē-tic, *n.* a medicine provoking vomits.
Em-ē-tic, or *Em-ē-tic-al*, *a.* provoking vomits.
Em-ēd, *n.* a kind of ostrich; the cassowary.
Em-i-cā-tion, *n.* a sparkling; a flying off in par-fraction, *n.* discharge of urine; urine. [*ticles*.]
Em-i-grānt, *n.* one who emigrates.
Em-i-grāt, *a.* removing from place to place.
Em-i-grāte, *v. a.* to leave one's native country to reside in another; to change habitation.
Em-i-grā-tion, *n.* the act of emigrating.
Em-i-nēce, *n.* loftiness; height; fame; — *a.*
Em-i-nē-cy, *n.* title given to cardinals.
Em-i-nēt, *a.* high; exalted; conspicuous.
Em-i-nēt-ly, *ad.* conspicuously; highly.
Em-ir, *a.* a title of dignity among the Turks.
Em-i-s-er-y, *n.* one sent on a mission; a spy.
Em-i-s-er-y, *a.* looking about; prying.
Em-i-s-ion, (*ē-mīsh'un*) *n.* act of sending out.
Em-it, *v. a.* to send forth; to let go; to dart.
Em-ēt, *n.* an ant; a pismire.
***Em-mō-ment**, (*ē-mō'yent*) [*ē-mō'yent*, *S. W. J. P. J. K. Sm.*; *ē-mō'y-ent*, *P.*] *a.* softening.
***Em-mō-ment**, *n.* a softening medicine.
Em-ō-ti-tion, (*ēm-ō-ti-sh'un*) *n.* a softening.
Em-ō-ti-ment, *n.* profit; advantage; gain.
Em-ō-ti-ment-ā-l, *a.* useful; yielding profit.
Em-ō-ti-ōn, *n.* a moving of the mind; passion.
Em-ō-tive, *a.* relating to emotion.
Em-pale, *v. a.* to fence with a pale; to enclose; to put to death by fixing on a stake.
Em-pale-ment, *n.* act of empaling; — a calyx.
Em-pān-el, *v. a.* to fawn a jury; to impanel.
Em-pān-el, *n.* a list of jurors. See *Panel*.
Em-pārk, *v. a.* to enclose in a park.
Em-pā-sion, (*ēm-pāsh'un*) *v. a.* See *Impassion*.
Em-per-ā-l, *v. a.* to endanger; to peril.
Em-per-er, *n.* a monarch superior to a king.
Em-phā-sis, *n.*; *pl.* *ém-phā-sēs*; stress or force of voice laid on a word or sentence; accent.

Em-phā-sis, *v. a.* to place emphasis on.
Em-phāt-ic, *a.* relating to, or uttered with.
Em-phāt-ic-al, *a.* emphasis; forcible; impressive.
Em-phāt-ic-ly, *ad.* strongly; forcibly.
Em-phy-sē-imp, *n.* (*Med.*) a light, puffy humor.
Em-pire, *n.* imperial power; an extensive region governed by an emperor.
Em-pir-ic, or *Em-pir-ic*, (*121*) [*ém-pir-ik*, *Ja. Sm. R.*; *ém-pe-r-ik*, *S. J. Wb. Ash*; *ém-pe-r-ik* or *ém-pir-ik*, *W. F. F. K.*] *n.* a pretended or ignorant physician; a quack.
Em-pir-ic, *a.* relating to empiricism; experi-
Em-pir-ic-al, *a.* mental; charlatanical.
Em-pir-ic-ly, *ad.* in an empirical manner.
Em-pir-ic-ism, *n.* dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.
Em-plā-ster, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster.
Em-plāstic, *a.* viscous; glutinous.
Em-plōy, *v. a.* to keep at work; to exercise; to use; to make use of; to intrust.
Em-plōy, *n.* a business; occupation; agency.
Em-plōy-ā-ble, *a.* that may be used; fit for use.
Em-plōy-er, *n.* one who employs.
Em-plōy-ment, *n.* a business; occupation; engage-
ment; office; post of business; agency.
Em-pōi-son, (*ém-pōi-zōn*) *v. a.* to poison; to em-
Em-pōi-son-er, *n.* one who poisons. [*venom*.]
Em-pōi-son, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *ém-pōi-ō*; *Eng.* *em-pōi-ō*; a place of commerce; a mart.
Em-pōv-er-ish, *v. a.* to make poor; to exhaust.
Em-pōv-er-ish-er, *n.* one who empoverishes.
Em-pōv-er-ish-ment, *n.* act of empoverishing.
Em-pōv-er, *v. a.* to authorize; to enable.
Em-press, *n.* the wife of an emperor; a female who governs an empire.
Em-prise, *n.* attempt of danger; enterprise.
Em-p't-er, (*ém'te-er*) *n.* one that empties.
Em-p't-nēss, (*ém'te-nēs*) *n.* a state of being empty; vacuity; vacuum; want of substance.
Em-ption, (*ém'shōn*) *n.* the act of buying.
Em-pty, (*ém'te*) *a.* void; not full; unfurnished.
Em-pty, (*ém'te*) *v. a.* to evacuate; to exhaust.
Em-pty, (*ém'te*) *a. n.* to become empty or void.
Em-pty-ing, *n. pl.* lees of beer, cider, &c.
Em-pūr-ple, *v. a.* to make of a purple color.
Em-py-rē-ma, *n.* collection of purulent matter.
Em-py-rē-al, *a.* formed of fire or light.
***Em-py-rē-an**, or *Em-py-rē-an*, (*123*) [*ém-pe-rē-an*, *S. L. K. Sm. Wb.*; *ém-pe-rē-an* or *ém-pir-ē-an*, *W. F. F. Ja.*] *n.* the highest heaven, where pure elemental fire was supposed to subsist.
***Em-py-rē-an**, or *Em-py-rē-an*, *a.* empyreal.
Em-py-rē-ma, *n.* [*Gr.*] the taste or smell of some burnt, oily substances.
Em-py-rey-māt-ic, *a.* having the smell of
Em-py-rey-māt-ic-al, *a.* taste of burnt sub-
stances, as oils and animal substances.
Em-py-rō-sis, *n.* a conflagration; general fire.
Em-y-lāte, *v. a.* to rival; to vie with; to imitate.
Em-y-lā-tion, *n.* rivalry; contest; contention.
Em-y-lā-tive, *a.* inclined to emulation; rivaling
Em-y-lā-tor, *n.* a rival; a competitor.
Em-y-lēnt, *a.* milking or draining out.
Em-y-lōis, *a.* rivaling; desirous to excel.
Em-y-lōis-ly, *ad.* with desire of excelling.
Em-y-lōis, *n.* an oily, lubricating medicine.
Em-y-lōis, *a.* tending to soften; like milk.
Em-y-lōis-ry, *n.* a secretory gland; a duct.
Em-mys-cā-tion, *n.* act of clearing from moss.
En, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French, and coinciding with the Latin *en*, and identical with *em* and

- en.** Many words waver between the two modes of spelling, as *enclose* or *inclose*, *endorse* or *indorse*, *enquire* or *inquire*.
- En-â'ble**, *v. a.* to make able; to empower.
- En-â'ct'**, *v. a.* to perform; to establish; to decree.
- En-â'ct'ment**, *n.* the passing of a bill into a law.
- En-â'ct'or**, *n.* one who enacts or decrees.
- En-â'l'p-ê'**, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) a change of one mode or case for another.
- En-âm'bush**, *v. a.* to hide in ambush.
- En-âm'el**, *v. a.* to inlay; to variegate with colors.
- En-âm'el**, *v. n.* to practise the art of enamelling.
- En-âm'el**, *n.* a substance used in enamelling; cortex, or fine exterior covering of the teeth.
- En-âm'el-ler**, *n.* one who enamels.
- En-âm'el-ling**, *n.* the art of applying enamels.
- En-âm'ô-râ'dô**, *n.* inflammation.
- En-âm'our**, *v. a.* to inflame with love.
- En-âr-thrô'sia**, *n.* the ball and socket joint.
- En-câg'e'**, *v. a.* to shut up; to coop up; to incage.
- En-câmp'**, *v. a.* to pitch tents; to halt.
- En-câmp'**, *v. a.* to form an army into a camp.
- En-câmp'ment**, *n.* act of encamping; a camp.
- En-câse'**, *v. a.* to enclose. See *Incasse*.
- En-câse'tic**, *a.* burnt in; — applied to enamelling.
- En-câve'**, *v. a.* to hide as in a cave.
- Encasate**, (*âng-sânt'*) *n.* [Fr.] ground enclosed.
- Encasate**, (*âng-sânt'*) *a.* [Fr.] pregnant; being with child.
- En-châfe'**, *v. a.* to chafe; to enrage; to irritate.
- En-châin'**, *v. a.* to fasten with a chain; to bind.
- En-chânt'**, *v. a.* to charm; to bewitch; to fascinate; to enrapture; to delight.
- En-chânt'er**, *n.* one who enchants.
- En-chânt'ing-ly**, *ad.* with enchantment.
- En-chânt'ment**, *n.* act of enchanting; magical charm; spells; incantation; delight.
- En-chânt'ress**, *n.* a woman who enchants.
- En-châse'**, *v. a.* to infix; to adorn; to engrave.
- En-châ-râ'd'-ô-n**, *n.* [Gr.] a little book; a manual.
- En-cir'cle**, *v. a.* to surround; to environ.
- En-clit'ic**, *n.* a particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
- En-clit'ic**, *a.* relating to enclitics; throwing
- En-clit'ic-câp**, *a.* back.
- En-clô's'ter**, *v. a.* to shut up, as in a cloister.
- En-clôg'e'**, *v. a.* to environ; to encircle; to surround; to include; — written also *inclose*.
- En-clôg'er**, *n.* one who encloses; incloser.
- En-clôg'ere**, (*ên-klo'zhur*) *n.* act of enclosing; thing enclosed, or which encloses; inclosure.
- En-cô-mi-âst**, *n.* a panegyrist; a praiser.
- En-cô-mi-âs'tic**, *a.* laudatory; bestowing
- En-cô-mi-âs'tic-câp**, *a.* praise; panegyric.
- En-cô-mi-âs'tic**, *n.* a panegyric.
- En-cô-mi-âm**, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *L.* *ên-cô-mi-a*; *Eug.* *ên-cô-mi-âms*; panegyric; praise; eulogy.
- En-cô-mi-pass**, (*ên-kûm'pâs*) *v. a.* to enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ.
- En-cô-mi-pass-mént**, *n.* act of encompassing.
- Encoore**, (*âng-kôr'*) [*âng-kôr'*, *S. W. F. E. J. A. Sm.*; *âng-kôr'*, *F. R.*] *ad.* [Fr.] again; once more.
- En-cô-re'**, (*âng-kôr'*) *v. a.* to call for repetition.
- En-côun'ter**, *n.* battle; fight; duel; meeting.
- En-côun'ter**, *v. a.* to meet; to attack; to resist.
- En-côun'ter**, *v. n.* to engage; to fight; to meet.
- En-côun'ter-er**, *n.* one who encounters.
- En-côur'age**, (*ên-kûr'aj*) *v. a.* to animate; to incite; to give courage to; to embolden.
- En-côur'age-mént**, (*ên-kûr'aj-mént*) *n.* act of encouraging; favor; countenance; support.
- En-côur'âg'er**, (*ên-kûr'aj-er*) *n.* a favorer.
- En-côur'âg-ing**, *p. a.* affording encouragement.
- En-crâch'**, (*ên-krâch'*) *v. n.* to make invasion to intrude; to advance by stealth.
- En-crâch'er**, *n.* one who encroaches.
- En-crâch'ing-ly**, *ad.* by encroachment.
- En-crâch'ment**, *n.* an unlawful intrusion.
- En-crâst'**, *v. a.* to cover. See *Incrust*.
- En-cûm'ber**, *v. a.* to clog; to load; to impede.
- En-cûm'brance**, *n.* clog; load; impediment.
- En-cý'cl'i-câp**, *a.* circular; sent round.
- En-cý-clô-pê-di-a**, *n.* a complete circle of sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopædia.
- En-cý-clô-pêd'ic**, *a.* relating to an encyclopædia.
- En-cý-clô-pêd'ic-câp**, *a.* pedic.
- En-cý-clô-pêd'ist**, *n.* one who assists in compiling an encyclopædia.
- En-cýst'ed**, *a.* enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
- End**, *n.* conclusion; final doom; point; fate; period; limit; termination; purpose; design.
- End**, *v. a.* to terminate; to conclude; to finish.
- End**, *v. n.* to come to an end; to die; to cease.
- En-dâm'age**, *v. a.* to injure; to prejudice.
- En-dân'ger**, *v. a.* to expose to danger or peril.
- En-dêar**, *v. a.* to make dear; to make beloved.
- En-dêar'ment**, *n.* cause of love; affection.
- En-dêav'or**, (*ên-dêv'ur*) *n.* effort; labor; aim.
- En-dêav'or**, *v. n.* to labor to a certain purpose.
- En-dêav'or**, *v. a.* to attempt; to essay; to try.
- En-dêav'or-er**, *n.* one who endeavors.
- En-dêc'a-gôn**, *n.* a figure of eleven sides.
- En-dê-mi-câp**, *a.* endemic. [R.]
- En-dêm'ic**, *a.* peculiar to a country or place;
- En-dêm'ic-câp**, *a.* — applied to diseases.
- En-dên'i-zen**, (*ên-dên'zên*) *v. a.* to naturalize.
- End'ing**, *n.* conclusion; termination.
- En-dit'e'**, *v. n.* to compose. See *Indite*, and *Indit*.
- En-dit'er**, *n.* a composer; inditer.
- En'dive**, *n.* a plant used as a salad; succory.
- End'less**, *a.* without end; perpetual; incessant.
- End'less-ly**, *ad.* perpetually; without end.
- End'less-nêss**, *n.* endless extension or duration.
- En'dô-gên**, *n.* (*Bot.*) a plant or tree which increases in diameter by addition made to the inside or centre, as the palm-tree.
- En-dôg'e-noûs**, *a.* relating to endogens.
- En-dôse'**, *v. a.* to superscribe. See *Indorse*.
- En-dôse'ment**, *n.* a superscription; indorsement.
- En-dôse'r**, *n.* one who endorses; indorser.
- En-dôw'**, *v. a.* to furnish with a portion; to endue; to invest; to enrich. [tion]
- En-dôw'er**, *n.* one who endows or gives a portion.
- En-dôw'ment**, *n.* act of endowing; any thing valuable bestowed; a gift of nature.
- En-dûe'**, *v. a.* to supply with; to invest with.
- En-dûr'able**, *a.* tolerable; sufferable.
- En-dûr'ance**, *n.* state of enduring; patience.
- En-dûre'**, *v. a.* to bear; to sustain; to support.
- En-dûre'**, *v. n.* to last; to remain; to bear.
- End'wise**, *ad.* erectly; uprightly; on end.
- En'e-my**, *n.* a foe; an adversary; an opponent.
- En-êr'âc'ic**, *a.* forcible; strong; active; vigorous.
- En-êr'âc'ic-câp**, *a.* orous; powerful.
- En-êr'âc'ic-ly**, *ad.* in an energetic manner.
- En'êr-gize**, *v. a.* to give energy to.
- En'êr-gy**, *n.* power; force; vigor; strength.
- En'êr-vâte**, (*ên-nêr-vât*, *S. W. F. J. E. F. J. A. K.* *Sm.*; *ên'êr-vât*, *W. B.*) *v. a.* to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate. See *Contemperate*.
- En'êr-vâte**, *a.* weakened; deprived of force.
- En-êr-vâ'tion**, *n.* act of weakening; weakness.
- En'êr-vê'**, *v. a.* to enervate; to weaken.
- En famille**, (*âng'fâ-mêl'*) [Fr.] in a family way.
- En-fâc'ble**, *v. a.* to weaken; to enervate.

Enables him to paint

all enactments by Congress on the subject

is encouraged & hope

to encroach upon

We are not disposed to turn enemies
on ourselves.

which he encounters from wicked men.

To endeavor to satisfy

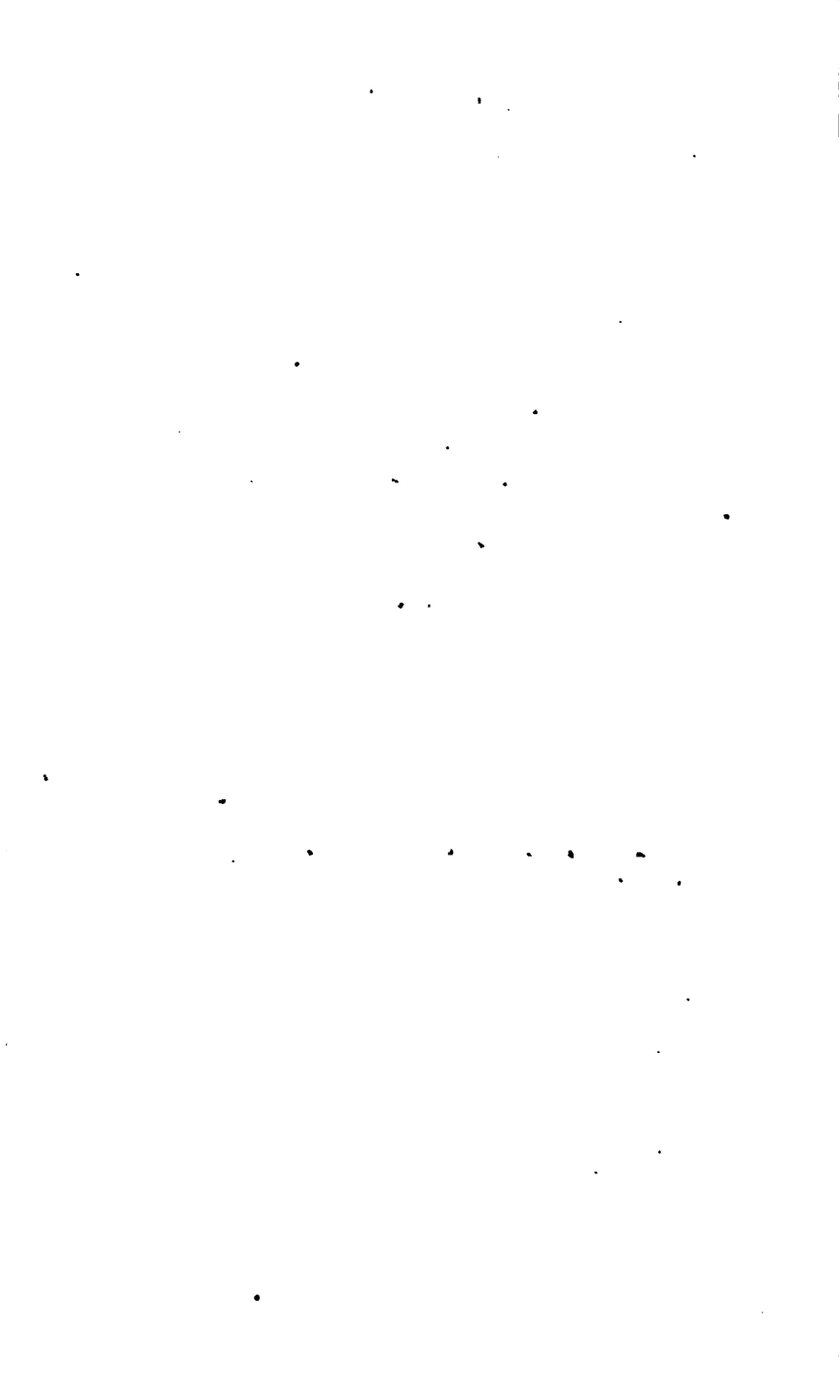
No idle endeavor after ^(his) endeavors to
satisfy — Every endeavor for promulgating truth

Animals are endowed with passions

which have encouraged so many writers to attack
compiling

He is endued with miraculous powers.

at professed enemy to



to be engaged in - She was engaged in a con-
spiracy ^{against} Bonaparte.
He is enjoined gravity and love of raw flesh
- they were enjoined to abstain. - I enjoin
- ~~that~~ ^{to} ~~those~~.
Enjoy, ἀπολαύω.

To enlist ^{men} soldiers, στρατιώται καταλίσσιν.
- have enlisted themselves under the banner of

Enmity towards the - to the - at en. with
- against.

It is enough to the present purpose to...
- it is enough for the disciple that
he hears his master.

To enroll ^{men}, στρατιώται καταλίσσιν.

In which I was enrolled a member

En-fet', (**en-fet'**) [**en-fet'**, P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; **en-fet'**, S. W. E. J.] v. a. to invest with possessions in fee.

En-fet'ment, (**en-fet'ment**) n. the act of en-fetting; an instrument or deed.

En-fide', n. [Fr.] a line; a straight passage.

En-fide', v. a. to pierce in a right line.

En-force', v. a. to strengthen; to urge; to prove; to constrain; to compel.

En-force'ble, v. a. capable of being enforced.

En-force'ment, n. compulsion; force applied.

En-for'er, n. one who enforces.

En-fran'chise, v. a. to make free; to admit to the privileges of a citizen; to liberate.

En-fran'chise'ment, n. act of making free; release from prison or from slavery.

En-fran'chis'er, n. one who gives freedom.

En-gage', v. a. to enlist; to induce; to win; to gain; to bind; to employ; to encounter.

En-gage', v. a. to conflict; to fight; to embark.

En-gaged', (**en-gajd'**) p. a. enlisted; betrothed; feeling an interest; earnest.

En-gag'd-ness, n. earnestness; zeal.

En-gage'ment, n. act of engaging; promise; obligation; employment; conflict; battle.

En-gag'ing, p. a. attaching, attractive.

En-gag'ing-ly, ad. in a winning manner.

En-garland, v. a. to encircle with a garland.

En-gen'der, v. a. to beget; to produce; to form.

En-gen'dor, v. a. to copulate; to be produced.

En-gen'd'er-er, n. one who begets.

En-gine, (**en-jin**) n. a mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine; an agent.

En-gi-néer, n. one who constructs or manages engines. — **Civil engineer**, one who constructs canals, docks, railroads, &c.

En-gi-néer'ing, n. the business of an engineer.

En-gine-ry, n. engines of war; artillery.

En-gird', v. a. [i. engirt or engirded; pp. engird-ing, cogirt or engirded;] to encircle.

En-gi-scope, n. a reflecting microscope.

English, (**ing'lish**) n. belonging to England.

English, (**ing'lish**) n. the language of England.

— pl. the people of England. [**ish**]

English, (**ing'lish**) v. a. to translate into Eng-

lish, v. a. to swallow; to glut.

En-gorge', v. a. to swallow; to devour; to gorge.

En-gorge', v. a. to feed with eagerness.

En-grain', v. a. to ingrain. See **Ingrain**.

En-grain', v. a. to indent in curve lines.

En-grain', v. a. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

En-grasp'le, v. a. to close with; to grapple.

En-grasp', v. a. to seize hold of; to gripe.

En-grave', v. a. [i. engraved; pp. engraving, engraved or engraven;] to picture by incisions in any matter; to mark metal, wood, or stone; to impress; to imprint.

En-grave'ment, n. engraved work; engraving.

En-grav'er, n. one who engraves metals, &c.

En-grav'ing, n. the art or work of an engraver.

En-gross', v. a. to monopolize; to forestall; to buy up any commodity in order to sell it again at a high price: — to copy in a large hand.

En-gross'er, n. one who engrosses.

En-gross'ment, n. act of engrossing.

En-gulf', v. a. to absorb in a gulf. See **Ingulf**.

En-hance', v. a. to raise; to advance; to heighten in price or esteem; to aggravate.

En-hance'ment, n. increase; aggravation.

En-han'ce-er, n. one who enhances.

Enigma, n. a riddle; an obscure question.

En-ig-mat'ic, } a. partaking of enigma; am-
En-ig-mat'ic-ly, } biguous; obscure; dark.

En-ig-mat'ic-ly, ad. in an obscure manner.

En-ig-ma-tist, n. one who deals in enigmas.

En-ig-ma-tize, v. a. to deal in enigmas. [**scribe**]

En-join', v. a. to direct; to enforce; to pro-

En-join'er, n. one who gives injunctions.

En-join'ment, n. direction; injunction.

En-joy', v. a. to have or obtain possession of

fruition of; to delight in; to exhilarate.

En-joy'a-ble, a. capable of enjoyment.

En-joy'er, n. one who enjoys.

En-joy'ment, n. pleasure; happiness; fruition.

En-kin'dle, v. a. to set on fire; to inflame; to

En-kind', v. a. to grease; to baste. [**inckle**]

En-large', v. a. to make greater; to increase; to

extend; to dilate; to expand; to set free.

En-large', v. n. to expatiate; to be diffuse.

En-large'ment, n. increase; release; expansion.

En-light'en, (**en-lit'en**) v. a. to illuminate; to

supply with light; to instruct; to cheer.

En-light'en-er, (**en-lit'er**) n. an illuminator.

En-list', v. a. to enroll or register; to engage.

En-list', v. n. to enroll one's self; to engage.

En-list'ment, n. act of enlisting; enrolment.

En-liv'en, (**en-liv'en**) v. a. to make alive, active,

sprightly, or gay; to animate; to exhilarate.

En-liv'en-er, n. he or that which enlivens.

En masse, (**ang-mas'**) [Fr.] in a body or mass.

En-mi-ty, n. malevolence; hatred; hostility.

En-ne-q-gon, or **En-né-q-gon**, n. a figure of nine sides and angles.

En-ne-ct'ic-ly, a. ninth. [**vntc**]

En-noble', v. a. to make noble; to exalt; to ele-

En-noble'ment, n. exaltation; elevation.

Ennu'i, (**an-we'**) n. [Fr.] wearisomeness; lass-

tude; listlessness; disgust.

En-q-dā'tion, n. the act of untying a knot.

En-nér-mi-ty, n. depravity; an atrocious crime.

En-nér-mous, a. irregular; excessive; very bad.

En-nér-mous-ly, ad. beyond measure.

En-nér-mous-ness, n. immeasurable excess.

En-nough', (**en-nuf'**) a. sufficient; satisfying.

En-nough', (**en-nuf'**) n. a sufficiency; plenty.

En-nough', (**en-nuf'**) ad. in a sufficient degree

En-nuf', ad. the old plural of **Enough**.

En passant, (**ang-pas-sang'**) [Fr.] by the way.

En-quire', v. a. & n. to ask; to search; to ex-

amine: — written also **inquire**. See **Inquire**.

En-quir'y, n. examination. See **Inquiry**.

En-quir'er, n. one who enquires. See **Inquirer**.

En-rage', v. a. to irritate; to make furious.

En-rank', v. a. to place in ranks; to rank.

En-rapt'ure, (**en-rapt'yr**) v. a. to transport with

pleasure; to delight highly; to enchant.

En-rich', v. a. to make rich; to fertilize.

En-rich'ment, n. act of making rich.

En-ridge', (**en-rij'**) v. a. to form into ridges.

En-ring', v. a. to bind round; to encircle. **Shak**.

En-ri'pen, (**en-ri'pn**) v. a. to ripen. **Donne**.

En-rébe', v. a. to dress; to clothe; to invest.

En-roll', v. a. to register; to record; to inwrap.

En-roll'er, n. one who enrolls.

En-roll'ment, n. a register; a writing; record.

En-root', v. a. to fix by the root; to implant.

En route, (**ang-rôt'**) [Fr.] on the way.

Enuf, n. [L.] any being; existence.

En-sam'guine, (**en-sang'win**) v. a. to smear with

gore; to suffuse with blood.

En-schéd'ule, (**en-schéd'ul** or **en-shéd'ul**) v. a. to

insert in a schedule. See **Schedule**.

En-scénce', v. a. to cover as with a fort; to

En-seal', v. a. to impress; to seal. [**secura**]

En-seam', v. a. to sew up; to enclose by a seam.

En-sear', v. a. to cauterize; to scar. **Shak**.

enem, str; move, ntr. en; ball, btr, rde.—C, G, g, h, q; D, S, s, z, hard; q as z; z as gz i—thin

Ensemble, (äng-stän-'b) [Fr.] the whole; a relative proportion of parts to the whole.
En-shield, (en-shäld') v. a. to shield. *Shat.*
En-shrine, v. a. to preserve as a thing sacred.
En-sign, (än-'sün) n. a flag or standard of a ship or regiment; the officer who carries it; signal.
En-sign-ey, (än-'sün-ey) n. the office of an ensign.
En-slave, v. a. to reduce to slavery or bondage.
En-slave-ment, n. servitude; slavery.
En-snarl, n. one who ensnares.
En-snare, v. a. to entrap; to take. See *Insure*.
En-snarl, v. a. to entangle; to snarl.
En-sphere, (en-sfär') v. a. to place in a sphere.
En-sue, (en-sü') v. n. to follow; to succeed.
En-sue, (en-sü') v. a. to follow; to pursue. [R.]
En-surance, (en-shür-'ans) n. See *Insurance*.
En-sure, (en-shür') v. a. to ascertain; to make certain or secure; to secure. See *Insure*.
En-sure, (en-shür-'er) n. See *Insurer*.
En-tab-le-türe, n. (*Arch.*) the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a column or pillar.
En-tail, n. an estate limited in its descent.
En-tail, v. a. to settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure.
En-tail-ment, n. the act of entailing.
En-tangle, (en-täng-'gl) v. a. to inwrap; to twist; to confuse; to involve; to embarrass.
En-tan-gle-ment, n. involution; perplexity.
En-tan-gler, n. one who entangles.
En-tan-gling, p. a. involving; perplexing.
En-ter, v. a. to go into; to initiate; to set down.
En-ter, v. n. to come in; to go in; to penetrate.
En-ter-er, n. one who enters.
En-ter-ing, n. entrance; passage into a place.
En-ter-o-cèle, n. (*Med.*) an intestinal hernia.
En-ter-o-cé-ty, n. a treatise on the bowels.
En-ter-plead-er, n. See *Interpleader*.
En-ter-prise, n. a bold undertaking; an attempt.
En-ter-prise, v. a. to undertake; to attempt.
En-ter-pris-er, n. a man of enterprise.
En-ter-pris-ing, a. having enterprise; resolute.
En-ter-tain, v. a. to talk with; to treat at the table; to keep; to cherish; to amuse; to divert.
En-ter-tain-er, n. one who entertains.
En-ter-tain-ing, a. amusing; diverting.
En-ter-tain-ing-ly, ad. in an amusing manner.
En-ter-tain-ment, n. act of entertaining; a treat; a feast; amusement; diversion.
En-thrall, v. a. See *Inthrall*.
En-throne, v. a. to place on a throne; to exalt.
En-thu-si-asm, (en-thü-'sē-izm, P. J. Ja. K. Sm.; en-thü-'sē-izm, W. F.; en-thü-'zy-izm, S.) n. heat of imagination; elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; ardent zeal; fanaticism.
En-thu-si-ast, n. one possessed of enthusiasm; a visionary; a zealot; a fanatic.
En-thu-si-astic, a. having enthusiasm;
En-thu-si-ast-i-cal, a. over-zealous; ardent.
En-thy-mem, n. (*Logic*) a syllogism of which one of the premises is understood. [tract]
En-tice, v. a. to allure to ill; to tempt; to attract.
En-tice-ment, n. act of enticing; allurements.
En-tice-er, n. one who allures.
En-tic-ing, p. a. alluring to ill; attractive.
En-tic-ing-ly, ad. in an enticing manner.
En-tire, a. whole; undivided; complete; full.
En-tire-ly, ad. in the whole; completely; fully.
En-tire-ness, n. totality; completeness.
En-tire-ty, n. completeness; wholeness.
En-ti-tle, v. a. to dignify with a title; to give a title or a right to; to superscribe; to style.
En-ti-ty, n. something which is; a real being.
En-tail, v. a. to ensnare; to entangle. [R.]

En-tomb, (en-töm') v. a. to put into a tomb.
En-tomb-ment, (en-töm-'ment) n. burial.
En-to-mol-o-gi-cal, a. relating to entomology.
En-to-mol-o-gist, n. one versed in entomology.
En-to-mol-o-gy, n. the natural history of insects.
En-trail, (än-'trälz) n. pl. intestines; bowels.
En-trance, n. act of entering; passage for entering; avenue; initiation; commencement.
En-trance, v. a. to put into a trance; to enchant.
En-trap, v. a. to ensnare; to catch in a trap.
En-treat, v. a. to beg earnestly; to importune.
En-treat, v. n. to make entreaty.
En-tre-ty, (en-tré-'te) n. petition; prayer.
Entrée, (äng-trä') n. [Fr.] entrance; entry.
Entrepôt, (äng-trep-'pö) n. [Fr.] a magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods.
En-try, n. a passage; entrance; ingress.
En-tune, v. a. to tune; to chant.
En-twine, v. a. to twist round. See *Intwine*.
En-un-cie-ate, v. a. to solve; to disentangle.
En-un-cie-ate-tion, n. explanation; exposition.
En-un-me-rate, v. a. to reckon up singly; to count; to number. [ing]
En-un-me-ra-tion, n. act of numbering; a count.
En-un-me-ra-tive, a. reckoning up; counting.
En-un-cie-ate, (en-un-'shē-shep) v. a. to declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express; to announce.
En-un-cie-ation, (en-un-'shē-shep) n. a declaration; expression; manner of utterance.
En-un-cie-tive, (en-un-'shē-shep) n. a declarative.
En-un-cie-ty, n. a giving utterance.
En-ure, v. n. (*Law*) to become valid; to insure.
En-vél-op, (en-vél-'op) v. n. to inwrap; to cover; to hide; to surround; to line.
En-vél-op, n. a wrapper. — This is the English form of *envelope*, but not much used.
Envelope, (äng-vo-'löp') (än-vo-'löp', S. W. J.; än-vo-'löp, P. J.; än-vo-'löp, F. R.; äng-vo-'löp, Ja.; en-vél-'op, K. Wb.; äng-vo-'löp, Sm.) n. [Fr.] a wrapper; an outward case.
En-vél-op-ment, n. perplexity; entanglement.
En-vén-om, v. a. to taint; to poison; to enrage.
En-vi-able, a. that may excite envy; desirable.
En-vi-er, n. one who envies; a maligner.
En-vi-ous, a. full of envy; malicious; jealous.
En-vi-ous-ly, ad. with envy; with malignity.
En-vi-ron, v. a. to surround; to encompass.
En-vi-röns, or **En-vi-röns**, (än-vi-'rönz', S. J. E.; ön-vo-'rönz', or ön-vi-'rönz, W.; ön-vi-'rönz, P. Wb.; än-vo-'rönz, F.; ön-vo-'rönz or ön-vi-'rönz, Ja.; ön-vo-'rönz, Sm.) n. pl. places adjacent; neighborhood.
En-vöy, n. a special public minister sent from one power to another; a public messenger.
En-vöy-ship, n. the office of an envoy.
En-vy, v. a. to hate another for excellence or happiness; to grieve at excellence; to grudge.
En-vy, n. pain or vexation at another's good.
En-wrap, v. a. to cover. See *Insure*.
É-cène, a. (*Geol.*) noting the first of the subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists.
E-öl-ic, a. relating to *Æolia*. See *Æolic*.
E-öl-i-pile, n. a hollow ball of metal, with a pipe, to show the elastic power of steam.
E-ön, n. a virtue or perfection; — a term used in the metaphysics of Plato.
E-päc-t, n. the excess of the solar month above the lunar, and of the solar year above the lunar.
E-p-ä-g-äp-'e, n. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) repetition.
E-pä-arch, n. a governor of a Grecian province.
E-pä-öl-ment, n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) a side-work made of earth, gabions, &c.

't ensures you a greater share of esteem

to be entangled in the same discussion.

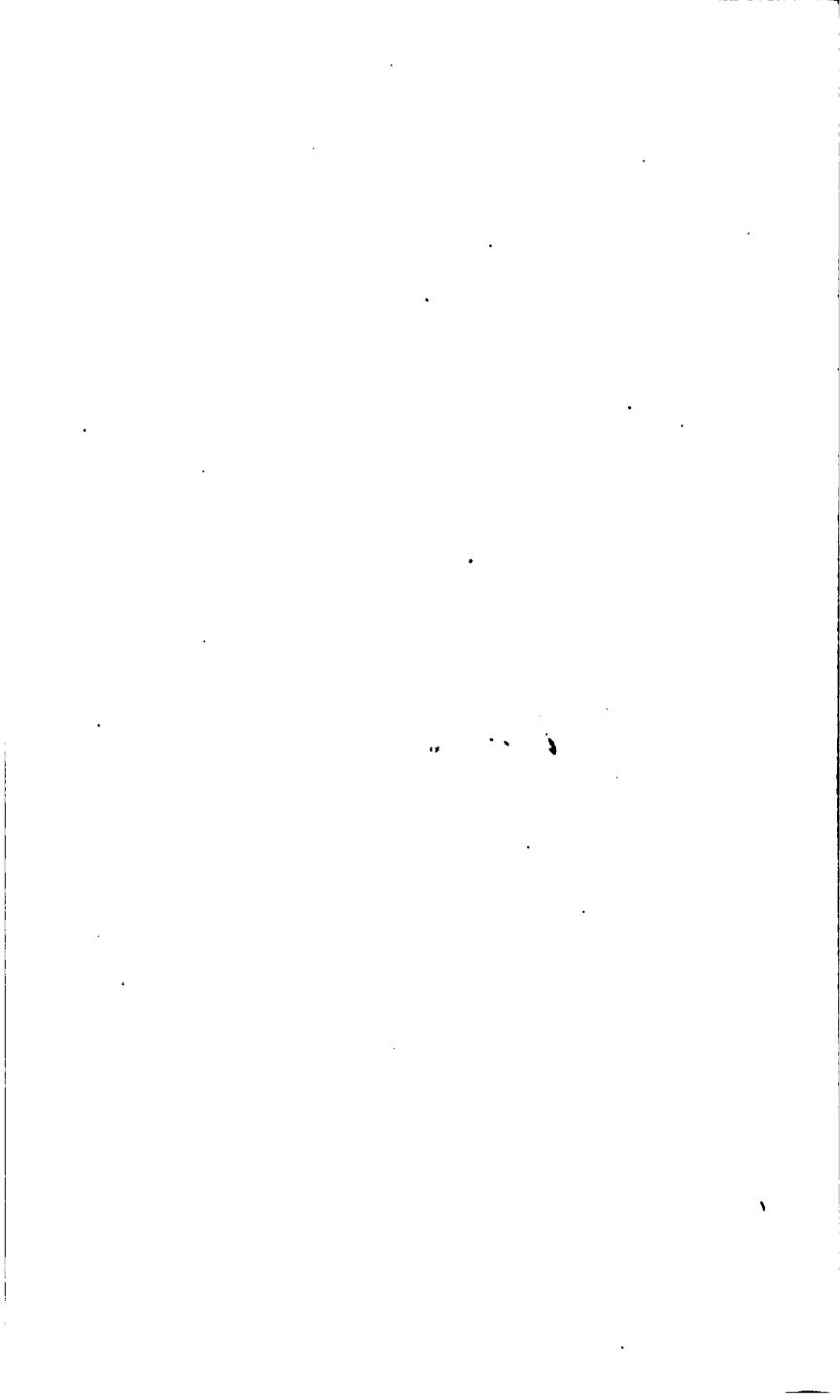
To enter into the depths of a subject. —
stimulations previously entered into. — to en-
ter ^{on} upon } any minute criticism. — enter
on a somewhat more open road

He, entitles it to the confidence of every body.

enthusiasm for knowledge.
entitled to claim it. — to the credit of it
~~Entire, напълно~~

To be enveloped in darkness.





The Epistle to the Cor.

It is entitled to equal reverence with ...
or an equality with
They were equally ready with the writers —
equally favored with themselves

Ep-la-lôt', *n.* [*épaulette*, Fr.] a shoulder-knot.
Ep-pen-tho-sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word.
Ep-phē, *n.* a Hebrew measure of 15 solid inches.
Ep-phēm'a-q-rā, *n.* [Gr.] a fever that terminates in one day, an insect that lives only one day.
Ep-phēm'e-rāl, [*ep-hēm'e-rāl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ep-hēm'e-rāl*, *S.*] *a.* diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; short-lived.
Ep-phēm'e-rān, *a.* a neopterous insect.
Ep-phēm'e-rīc, *a.* the same as *ephemeral*.
Ep-phēm'o-rīc, *n.* [Gr.] pl. *ēph-e-mēr'i-j-dēs*; a journal; a calendar; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.
Ep-phēm'e-rīst, *n.* one who keeps a journal.
Ep-i-al'tāy, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) the nightmare.
Ep-i'od, (*ēf'od*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ēf'od* or *ē'od*, *W.*) *n.* a girdle or ornament worn by the Jewish priests.
Ep'ic, *a.* narrative; heroic: — applied to poetry.
Ep'ic, *n.* an epic, heroic, or narrative poem.
Ep-i-cē'di-an, *a.* elegiac; mournful.
Ep-i-cē'di-ām, *n.* [L.] an elegy; a funeral poem.
Ep-i-cēne, *a.* common to both sexes; of both kinds: — applied to Latin nouns.
Ep-i-cāre, *n.* one wholly given to luxury.
Ep-i-cū-rē'an, (123) [*ēp-e-kū-rē'an*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *ēp-e-kū-rē'an*, *Wb.*] *n.* one of the sect of Epicurus; a voluptuary.
Ep-i-cū-rē'an, *a.* belonging to Epicurus; devoted to pleasure; luxurious.
Ep-i-cū-rē'an-izm, or **Ep-i-cū-rē'an-izm**, [*ēp-e-kū-rē'an-izm*, *K. R.*; *ēp-e-kū-rē'an-izm*, *Sm. Wb.*] *n.* the doctrine of Epicurus.
Ep-i-cū-rizm, *n.* luxury; voluptuousness.
Ep-i-cy-cle, *n.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle.
Ep-i-cy-clōid, *n.* a species of curve line.
Ep-i-dēm'ic, *a.* a disease that attacks many persons at the same time.
Ep-i-dēm'ic, *a.* generally prevailing; general.
Ep-i-dēm'i-cal, *al*; affecting great numbers, as the plague.
Ep-i-dēr'mis, *n.* [Gr.] the scarf-skin; cuticle.
Ep-i-dōte, *n.* a species of mineral.
Ep-i-ge'um, *n.* [L.] same as *perigee*.
Ep-i-glōt'tis, *n.* [Gr.] a cartilage of the larynx.
Ep-i-grām, *a.* a short poem ending in a point.
Ep-i-grām-māt'ic, *a.* dealing in epigrams; point.
Ep-i-grām-māt'i-cal, *al*; like an epigram; point.
Ep-i-grām-mā-tist, *n.* a writer of epigrams. [*ed.*]
Ep-i-graph, *n.* a title; an inscription.
Ep-i-lēp-sy, *n.* a convulsion; falling sickness.
Ep-i-lēp'tic, *a.* relating to, or affected with,
Ep-i-lēp'ti-cal, *al*; epilepsy; convulsed.
Ep-ilt'o-gis'tic, *a.* pertaining to an epilogue.
Ep-i-lōgue, (*ēp'e-lōg*) *n.* a poem or speech addressed to spectators at the end of a play.
Epiph'ā-ny, *n.* a festival in commemoration of our Savior's being manifested to the world by a star, being the 12th day after Christmas.
Ep-i-phō-nē'mā, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) an exclamation.
Ep-i-phō'q-ry, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) the watery eye.
Ep-i-phō'q-sis, *n.* [*Med.*] accretion; the part added.
Ep-i-ph'q-ry, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a sort of climax.
Ep-i-s-cō-pā-cy, *n.* a government by bishops.
Ep-i-s-cō-pāl, *a.* relating to episcopacy; vested in a bishop; episcopalian.
Ep-i-s-cō-pā-li-an, *a.* relating to episcopacy.
Ep-i-s-cō-pā-li-an, *n.* an adherent to episcopacy.
Ep-i-s-cō-pāl-ly, *ad.* in an episcopal manner.
Ep-i-s-cō-pāte, *n.* the office of a bishop.
Ep-i-sōde, *n.* incidental narrative; digression.

Ep-i-sōd'ic, *a.* pertaining to, or contained in.
Ep-i-sōd'i-cal, *a.* an episode; digressing.
Ep-i-s'tle, (*ep-i-s'tal*) *n.* a letter; a writing sent.
Ep-i-s'to-lā-ry, *a.* relating to letters or epistles.
Ep-i-s'tro-phē, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) a figure by which sentences end with the same word or phrase.
Ep-i-style, *n.* (*Arch.*) an architrave.
Ep-i-tāph, *n.* an inscription on a monument.
Ep-i-tāph'ic, *a.* pertaining to an epitaph.
Ep-i-thē-lō-mi-ām, *n.* [L.] a nuptial song.
Ep-i-thēt, *n.* an adjective denoting any quality, good or bad; a term; a title.
Ep-ilt'o-mē, *n.* an abridgment; abstract.
Ep-ilt'o-mist, or **Ep-ilt'o-miz-er**, *n.* an abridger.
Ep-ilt'o-mize, *v. a.* to abridge; to reduce.
Ep-i-zō'an, *n.* a parasitic animal.
Ep'it'ri-bis *ē'mum*, [L.] one of many. — The motto of the United States. The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent states.
Ep'och, or **Ep'ōch**, [*ēp'ok*, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ēp'ok*, *P. Wb.*; *ēp'ok* or *ēp'ok*, *W.*] *n.* a remarkable period of time; an era.
Ep'ō-cha, *n.* the same as *epoch*.
Ep'ōde, [*ēp'od*, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ēp'od* or *ēp'od*, *W. P.*] *n.* the stanza following the strophe and antistrophe; an additional ode.
Ep-o-pē', *n.* an epic or heroic poem.
Ep'ōm, *a.* noting a species of purgative salts, found at Epsom, in England.
Ep'y-lā-ry, *a.* belonging to feasts or banquets.
Ep-y-lōt'ic, *n.* a cicatrizing medicament.
Ep-qua-bil'i-ty, *n.* evenness; uniformity.
Ep'quā-ble, [*ēkwā-bl*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; *ēkwā-bl*, *Sm.*] *a.* equal to itself; even; uniform in all parts.
Ep'quā-bly, *ad.* uniformly; evenly.
Ep'qual, *a.* like another; even; uniform; just.
Ep'qual, *n.* one of the same age, rank, or merit.
Ep'qual, *v. a.* to make equal; to be equal to.
Ep'qual-i-ty, (*ēkwāl'ē-tē*) [*ēkwāl'ē-tē*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *ēkwāl'ē-tē*, *S. E. K.*] *n.* state of being equal; likeness; uniformity.
Ep'qual-i-zā'tion, *n.* act of equalizing; equality.
Ep'qual-ize, *v. a.* to make even; to make equal.
Ep'qual-ly, *ad.* in the same degree; uniformly.
Ep'qual-ness, *n.* equality.
Ep-quā'gy-lar, *a.* See *Equiangular*.
Ep-quā-nim'i-ty, *n.* evenness of mind; composure.
Ep-quā'tion, *n.* act of bringing things to an equality; the same quantity expressed differently.
Ep-quā'tor, *n.* a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts, north and south.
Ep-quā-tō'r-ial, *a.* pertaining to the equator.
Equ'er-ry, (*ēkw'wē-rē*) *n.* a stable for horses; an officer who has the care of horses.
Ep-quēs'tri-an, *a.* relating to a knight, to a horseman, or horsemanship.
Equi-an'g'u-lar, *a.* having equal angles.
Equi-crū'r-ial, *a.* having legs of equal length.
Equi-dis'tant, *a.* being at the same distance.
Equi-dis'tant-ly, *ad.* at the same distance.
Equi-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* uniform equality.
Equi-lat'er-al, *a.* having all sides equal.
Equi-li-brā'tion, *n.* equipoise; even balance.
Equi-lib'r-i-ous, *a.* equally poised.
Equi-lib'r-i-ous-ly, *ad.* in equipoise.
Equi-lib'r-ist, *n.* one that balances a thing.
Equi-lib'r-i-ty, *n.* equality of weight.
Equi-lib'r-i-um, *n.* [L.] equipoise; equality of weight; a state of being balanced.
Equ'nal, or **Equ'ine**, *a.* relating to horses.
Equi-nōc'tial, *a.* pertaining to the equinox.

E-qui-nóc'tial, *n.* a great circle of the celestial sphere; — now commonly called the *equator*.
E-qui-nóx, (*é'kwé-nóks*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. R.*; *ék'wé-nóks*, *Sm.*) *n.* the precise time in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries or of Libra, when the nights and days are of equal length.
E-qui-nú'mé-rant, *a.* having the same number.
E-quip, *v. a.* to furnish; to accoutre; to dress.
Equi-page, (*ék'wé-paj*) *n.* furniture for a horseman; carriage; retinue; accoutrements.
E-qui-pén'den-cy, *n.* act of hanging in equipoise.
E-quip'ment, *n.* act of equipping; furniture.
E-qui-póise, *n.* equality of weight; equilibration.
E-qui-póissance, *n.* equality of force or power.
E-qui-pó'lént, *a.* having equal power or force.
E-qui-pón'dér-ance, *n.* equality of weight.
E-qui-pón'dér-ant, *a.* being of the same weight.
E-qui-pón'dér-áte, *v. n.* to weigh equal.
E-qui-ró'tal, *a.* having equal rotation.
Equi-tá-ble, (*ék'wé-tá-bl*) *a.* partaking of equity; just; right; impartial; fair.
Equi-tá-ble-néss, (*ék'wé-tá-bl-néss*) *n.* justness.
Equi-tá-bly, *ad.* justly; impartially.
Equi-tánt, (*ék'wé-tánt*) *a.* riding on horseback.
Equi-ty, (*ék'wé-té*) *n.* justice; right; honesty; impartiality. — (*Law*) the correction of common law; chancery.
E-quiv'a-lence, *n.* equality of power or worth.
E-quiv'a-lént, *a.* equal in value, merit, or power.
E-quiv'a-lént, *n.* a thing of the same value.
E-quiv'a-lént-ly, *ad.* in an equal manner.
E-quiv'o-cal, *a.* ambiguous; uncertain; doubtful.
E-quiv'o-cal-ly, *ad.* ambiguously; doubtfully.
E-quiv'o-cal-néss, *n.* state of being equivocal.
E-quiv'o-cáte, *v. n.* to use equivocation; to evade; to quibble.
E-quiv'o-cá'tion, *n.* act of equivocating; a quibble; evasion; ambiguity of speech.
E-quiv'o-cá-tor, *n.* one who equivocates.
Equi-vóke, or **E-qui-vóke**, *n.* [*équivoque*, *Fr.*] an ambiguous expression; equivocation; quibble.
E-ra, *n.* an epoch; a period or point of time.
E-rá'di-áte, *v. n.* to shoot like a ray; to radiate.
E-rá'di-cáte, *v. a.* to pull up by the roots; to end.
E-rá'di-cá'tion, *n.* act of eradicating; extirpation.
E-rá'di-cá-tive, *a.* that eradicates; rooting up.
E-ráse, *v. a.* to expunge; to rub out; to efface.
E-ráse-ment, *n.* act of erasing; obliteration.
E-rá'sion, *n.* act of erasing; erasure.
E-rá's-tian, (*é-rást'yan*) *n.* a follower of Erastus.
E-rá's-tian-ism, *n.* the doctrine of the Erastians.
E-rá'sure, (*é-rá'zhur*) *n.* act of erasing; rasure.
Ere, (*ár*) [*ár*, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ár*, *P.*; *ér*, *S. E.*] *ad.* before; sooner than. — *prep.* before.
Ere-lóng, (*ár-lóng'*) *ad.* before long.
Ere-nów, (*ár-nóú'*) *ad.* before this time.
Ere-while, (*ár-hwíl'*) *ad.* some time ago.
E-réct, *v. a.* to place upright; to raise.
E-réct, *a.* upright; not leaning; firm; intent.
E-réct-ion, *n.* act of raising; elevation.
E-réct-ive, *a.* raising; advancing.
E-réct-ness, *n.* uprightness of posture.
E-réct-tor, *n.* one who raises or constructs.
E-ré-mite, *n.* a hermit. — a mineral.
E-ré-mít'-cal, *a.* secluded; solitary.
E-rép'tion, *n.* a taking away by force.
E-ré's, *ad.* [*Logic*] therefore; consequently.
E-ré'st, *n.* a morbid excrescence in grain.
E-rín'gó, *n.* a genus of plants: the sea-holly.
E-rí-mine, *n.* a species of animal and its fur.
E-rí-míned, (*ér'mínd*) *a.* clothed with ermine.
E-róde, *v. a.* to eat away; to corrode.

E-ró'sion, (*é-ró'zhon*) *n.* act of eating away.
E-ró'tic, or **E-ró'ti-cal**, *a.* relating to love.
E-ré-pe-ló'gy, *n.* See *Herpetology*.
Err, (*ér*) *v. n.* to miss the right way; to stray to deviate; to commit error; to mistake.
E'r-rand, (*ér-ránd*, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *ér-ránd*, *S. W.*; *ér-ránd* or *ér-ránd*, *F.*) *n.* a message mandate; commission.
E'r-rant, *a.* wandering; roving; vile; bad.
E'r-rant-ly, *ad.* in an errant state. [*See*]
E'r-rá'ty, *n. pl.* [*L.*] errors or faults in printing.
E-rá'ti-c, **E-rá'ti-cal**, *a.* wandering; irregular.
E-rá'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* without rule or order.
E-rá'tum, *n. pl.* [*L.*] *pl.* *é-rá'ta*; an error in printing.
E'r-rhine, *a.* that is snuffed up by the nose.
E'r-rhine, *n.* a medicine for the nose.
E'r-ring, *p. a.* committing error; fallible.
E'r-ró-ne-ús, *a.* being in error; incorrect; mistaken; false; untrue; wrong.
E'r-ró-ne-ús-ly, *ad.* by mistake; not rightly.
E'r-ró-ne-ús-néss, *n.* state of being erroneous.
E'r-ror, *n.* [*L.*] a mistake; blunder; offence; sin.
Erse, *n.* the language of the Scotch Highlanders.
Erst, *ad.* first; formerly; till now.
E-r-y-bés'cence, *n.* redness; a blush.
E-r-y-bés'cent, *a.* reddish; somewhat red.
E-rúct, or **E-rúct'ate**, *v. a.* to belch; to vomit.
E-rúct'ation, *n.* the act of belching; a belch.
E-rú-dite, or **E-rú-dite**, (*ér-y-dít*, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *ér-y-dít*, *W.*; *ér-y-dít*, *F.*) *a.* learned; having erudition; well-read.
E-rú-dít-ion, (*ér-y-dít-sh'un*) *n.* knowledge obtained from books; literature; learning.
E-rú-gi-nóús, *a.* partaking of copper.
E-rúp-tion, *n.* act of bursting forth; burst; emission: — efflorescence; pustule; humor.
E-rúp-tive, *a.* bursting forth; having an eruption.
E-r-y-síp'e-las, *n.* [*Med.*] a painful inflammation of the skin, vulgarly called *St. Anthony's fire*.
E-r-y-síp'e-lá-tóus, *a.* having erysipelas.
Es-ca-láde, *n.* [*Fr.*] the act of scaling walls.
Escal'op, (*eskól'up*) *n.* a shell-fish; indenture.
Es-ca-páde, *n.* [*Fr.*] irregular motion of a horse.
Es-cápe, *v. a.* to shun; to flee from; to avoid.
Es-cápe, *v. n.* to fly; to get out of danger.
Es-cápe, *n.* flight; a getting out of danger.
Es-cápe-ment, *n.* that part of a watch or clock which regulates its movements.
Es-carp, *v. a.* to slope down, as a fortification.
Es-carp'ment, *n.* [*escarpement*, *Fr.*] a slope.
Escha-lót', (*sha-lót'*) *n.* [*échalotte*, *Fr.*] a small onion or garlic. See *Shallot*.
Es'char, *n.* [*Med.*] a scab or mark on a wound.
Es-cheat', *n.* a forfeiture by want of heirs.
Es-cheat', *v. n.* to be forfeited by failure of heirs.
Es-cheat'-able, *a.* liable to escheat.
Es-cheat'or, *n.* an officer who observes escheats.
Es-chew', (*es-chú'*) *v. a.* to fly; to avoid; to shun. [*Antiquated.*]
Es'cort, *n.* a body of armed men for a guard.
Es-cört, (*114*) *v. a.* to attend as a guard by land.
Escot, (*eskót*) *n.* a tax. — It is now shortened into *scot*; as, "*scot and lot*." See *Scot*.
Escrítóire, (*és-kry-twör'*) [*és-kry-twör'*, *S. W. J. E.*; *skry-tör'*, *F.*; *és-kry-twör'*, *Ja. K.*; *és-kry-twör'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*old Fr.*] a box with implements for writing; scrutoire. [*vice*]
Es'cu-sé, *n.* a kind of tenure by knight's service.
Es-cu-lént, *a.* good for food; eatable.
Es-cúch'eon, (*és-kúch'un*) *n.* the shield of a family; the ensigns armorial.
Es-q-tér'ic, *a.* secret: — opposed to *esoteric*.

to erase the name from

from errors of translation

to escape being taken



Essential to it

To establish, καθιστάσαι, -ῆσαι. -- he establish
ed himself in Africa; at Rome.

To testify the highest esteem for... —
esteem by them of the greatest interest. —
It will not be estimated the less.

To estimate his merits by the same scale.

Their estimation in the eyes of his neighbors

It contains eulogies, upon wisdom,

Ea-pil'ler, (ea-pil'yer) *n.* a tree on a frame.
Ea-pi'nal, (ea-pish'al) *a.* principal; special.
Ea-pi'nal-ly, (ea-pish'al-ly) *ad.* principally.
Ea-pi'ner, *n.* act of spying; secret observation.
Ea-pi'ner, *n.* one who watches as a spy.
Ea-pi'q-nage, (ea-pe-q-nā) or **ea-pe-q-nāzh** [ea-pe-q-nāzh, *Ja. K.*; ea-pe-q-nāzh, *Sm.*] *n.* [espionage, *Fr.*] a close watch; practice of a spy.
Ea-pi'rade, *n.* [Fr.] (Fort.) the sloping of a countercarp towards the open country; a glacis: — a grass-plot.
Ea-pi'ral, *a.* relating to the act of espousing.
Ea-pi'ral, *n. pl.* a contracting of marriage.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to betroth; to marry; to defend.
Ea-pi'ral'er, *n.* one who espouses.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-pré'de-kör') [Fr.] the spirit of the body; the corporation spirit.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to see at a distance; to discover.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to watch; to look about.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* a title of a justice of the peace, &c.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to attend; to wait on.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to attempt; to try; to endeavor.
Ea-pi'ral, (114) *n.* an attempt; a trial; a short treatise or dissertation; a tract.
Ea-pi'ral'er, (ea-pi'ral'er) *n.* one who essays.
Ea-pi'ral-ist, or **Ea-pi'ral-ist**, [ea-pi'ral-ist, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*; ea-pi'ral, *W. W.*] *n.* a writer of essays.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* the nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence: — perfume; scent.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to perfume; to scent.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-pi'ral) *a.* necessary; very important; principal; pure; highly rectified.
Ea-pi'ral-ly, (ea-pi'ral-ly) *n.* the quality of being essential.
Ea-pi'ral-ly, *ad.* in an essential manner.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-pi'ral) *n.* (Law) an exemption; a person excused; an excuse. [ratify].
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to settle firmly; to fix; to fix.
Ea-pi'ral'er, *n.* one who establishes.
Ea-pi'ral-ment, *n.* settlement; fixed state; firm; foundation; allowance; income.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* [Fr.] a military courier.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* condition; fortune; possession; rank: — *pl.* classes or representatives of a people.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to value; to prize; to rate; to respect; to regard; to think.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* estimation; high regard.
Ea-pi'ral-ble, *a.* worthy of esteem; estimable.
Ea-pi'ral'er, *n.* one who esteems.
Ea-pi'ral, *n. pl.* the science that treats of the beautiful: — written also *aesthetics*.
Ea-pi'ral, *a.* worthy of esteem; valuable.
Ea-pi'ral-ness, *n.* desert of esteem.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to rate; to set a value on.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* computation; calculation; value; valuation; appraisement; estimation.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* opinion; esteem; valuation.
Ea-pi'ral, *a.* comparing and adjusting.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* one who estimates; a valuer.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-pe-val, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; ea-ti-val, *Dyck.*) *a.* pertaining to the summer.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* (Law) to bar; to stop.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-pe-val, *L.*) *be perpetual*: — may this institution be permanent.
Ea-pi'ral, (ea-ti'val) *a.* (Law) under an estoppel.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* an act that bars a legal process.
Ea-pi'ral, *n. pl.* necessities allowed by law.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* to make strange; to alienate.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* alienation; distance.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* [Fr.] the act of a restive horse.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* a beast lost or wandering; a stray.
Ea-pi'ral, *n.* a true copy of an original writing.
Ea-pi'ral, *v. a.* (Law) to extract; to copy.

Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* (Law) spoil; waste of land.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* an arm of the sea; a frith.
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. a.* to swell and rage; to boil.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* act of boiling; agitation.
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) *a.* corroding; eating.
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) *n.* [Fr.] a specific number of officers belonging to the same corps.
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) [L.] these words, as also the contraction etc., or &c., denote and the rest, and so on, or and so forth. [aqua-fortis]
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. a.* to engrave on copper by means of Etching.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* an impression of a copperplate.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* without beginning or end; infinite; endless; perpetual; everlasting; constant.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* an appellation of God.
Ea-trépe'ment, *ad.* without beginning or end.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* duration without end.
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. a.* to make eternal or endless.
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) *a.* noting winds that blow at stated times; periodical.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* an element purer than air: — a fluid exceedingly volatile, inflammable, and intoxicating.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* formed of ether; celestial. [ing]
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* formed of ether; heavenly.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* relating to ethics or morals; moral.
Ea-trépe'ment, *ad.* in an ethical manner.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n. pl.* the science of morals; moral philosophy; morality.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* a native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* heathen; pagan; relating to ethnology; or to races of mankind.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* heathenism; paganism.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* one versed in ethnography.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* relating to ethnography.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* a description of nations or races of men.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* relating to ethnology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* one versed in ethnology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* a treatise on races of men.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* treating of morality.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* a treatise on ethics.
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. a.* to whiten by excluding the sun.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* the whitening of plants by the exclusion of the sun's rays. [ity].
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) *n.* [Fr.] ceremony; civil.
Ea-trépe'ment, (eah-trépe'ment) *n.* [Fr.] a case for tweezers, &c.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* relating to etymology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *ad.* according to etymology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* one versed in etymology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. n.* to treat of etymology.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* the descent or derivation of words: — a treatise on the parts of speech.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* an original or primitive word.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü'ka-ris) *n.* the Lord's supper.
Ea-trépe'ment, *a.* relating to the sacrament.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* of the Lord's supper.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* a formula of prayers.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü'ke-mo) *n.* a good state of blood.
Ea-trépe'ment, (Med.) *n.* an agreeable temperament.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü-de-mo-e-ter) *n.* an instrument to determine the purity of the air or gas.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü-loj'e-kal) *a.* containing praise.
Ea-trépe'ment, *ad.* in a laudatory manner.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* one who eulogizes.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* same as eulogy.
Ea-trépe'ment, *v. a.* to commend; to praise.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü'lo-je) *n.* a panegyric; praise.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü'nyk) *n.* one that is castrated.
Ea-trépe'ment, *n.* the state of a eunuch.
Ea-trépe'ment, or **Ea-trépe'ment**, [yü'pép-se, *W. Ja.* yü'pép-se, *K. Sm.*] *n.* good digestion.
Ea-trépe'ment, (yü'pép'tik) *a.* easy of digestion.

ahag air; móre, mör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle. — C, Ç, ç, é, efi; C, Ç, ç, é, efi; ç as z; ç as ex. — this

Eđ-phēm-izm, (yú'fēm-izm) *n.* the describing of an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.
Eđ-phōn'ic, { *a.* sounding agreeably; euphon-
Eđ-phōn'ic-al, { ous; harmonious.
Eđ-phō-nj-ōus, *a.* harmonious; euphonic.
Eđ-phō-nōn, *n.* a fine musical instrument.
Eđ-phō-noūs, *a.* harmonious; euphonic.
Eđ-phō-ny, (yú'fō-ne) *n.* agreeable sound.
Eđ-phōr'ōj-ūm, *n.* [L.] a medicinal gum resin.
Eđ-phū-izm, *n.* extreme purity or fastidious deli-
 cacy in language.
Eđ-ro-pē'an, (193) [yú-ro-pē'an, *S. W. J. K. Sm.*
R. Wb.; yú-ro-pē'an or yú-rō-pē'an, *P.*] *a.*
 belonging to Europe; — *n.* a native of Europe.
Eđ-rus, *n.* [L.] the east wind.
Eđ-ryth-my, *n.* symmetrical proportion.
Eđ-style, *n.* the proper position of columns.
Eđ-thān-d'ī-q, (yú-thān-ā-zhē-q) *n.* an easy
 Eđ-thān'ā-sy, (yú-thān'ā-se) death.
E-vác-u-ánt, *n.* a purgative medicine.
E-vác-u-áte, *v. a.* to make empty; to quit.
E-vác-u-átion, *n.* discharge; a withdrawing.
E-vác-u-átive, *a.* purgative; evacuating.
E-vác-u-á-tyr, *n.* one who evacuates.
E-váde, *v. a.* to elude; to avoid; to equivocate.
E-v-á-g-átion, *n.* act of wandering; excursion.
E-v-á-nē-scence, *n.* disappearance; a vanishing.
E-v-á-nē-cent, *a.* vanishing; imperceptible.
E-v-an-gēl'ic, *a.* agreeable to the gospel.
E-v-an-gēl'ic-al, or **E-v-an-gēl'ic-al**, [E-v-an-gēl'ic-
 kál, *S. J. E. Ja. K.*; E-v-an-gēl'ic-kál, *W. F. Sm.*
R.] *a.* agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel.
E-v-an-gēl'ic-al-ly, *ad.* according to the gospel.
E-v-an-gēl'ic-izm, *n.* evangelical principles.
E-vān'gē-lizm, *n.* the preaching of the gospel.
E-vān'gē-list, *n.* one of the four writers of the
 gospel history; a preacher of the gospel.
E-vān'gē-lizo, *v. a.* to instruct in the gospel.
E-váp'p-á-ble, *a.* easily dissipated in vapor.
E-váp'p-á-ráte, *v. n.* to fly away in vapors.
E-váp'p-á-ráte, *v. a.* to disperse in vapors.
E-váp'p-á-r-átion, *n.* act of evaporating; vapor.
E-vá-sion, (E-vá-zhūn) *n.* subterfuge; artifice.
E-vá-sive, *a.* practising evasion; elusive.
E-vá-sive-ly, *ad.* by evasion; elusively.
E-ve, or **E'ven**, (E'vn) *n.* the evening.
E-vec'tion, (E-pěk'shun) *n.* exaltation.
E'ven, (E'vn) *a.* level; uniform; equal; paral-
 lel; calm; quiet; out of debt; not odd.
E'ven, (E'vn) *v. a.* to make even; to level.
E'ven, (E'vn) *v. n.* to be equal or level.
E'ven, *ad.* verily; likewise; so much as; still.
E'ven-hánd'ed, *a.* impartial; equitable.
E'ven-ing, (E'vn-ing) *n.* the close of the day.
E'ven-ly, (E'vn-ly) *ad.* equally; uniformly.
E'ven-nēss, (E'vn-nēs) *n.* state of being even.
E'ven-sōng, *n.* a song for the evening.
E-vēnt', *n.* issue; end; incident; consequence.
E-vēnt'ful, *a.* full of events; momentous.
E'ven-tide, (E'vn-tid) *n.* the time of evening.
E-vēn'ti-láte, *v. a.* to winnow; to sift out.
E-vēnt'ual, *a.* consequential; ultimate; final.
E-vēnt'ual-ity, *n.* (*Phren.*) a propensity to take
 cognizance of facts and events.
E-vēnt'ual-ly, *ad.* in the event; ultimately.
E-vēnt'u-áte, *v. n.* to issue; to happen. [*U. S.*]
E-vert', *ad.* at any time; at all times; always.
 — *For ever*, eternally. — *Ever* is used in com-
 position in the sense of *always*; as, *evergreen*.
E-vert-green, *a.* verdant throughout the year.
E-vert-green, *n.* a plant green all the year.
E-vert-lást'ing, *a.* having no end; eternal.
E-vert-lást'ing-ly, *ad.* eternally; without end.

E-vert-móre', *ad.* always; eternally.
E-vert', *v. a.* to destroy; to overthrow.
E-vert-y, *a.* each one; all, taken separately.
E-vert-y-dáy, *a.* common; occurring on any day.
E-vert-y-whére, *ad.* in all places; in each place.
E-vict', *v. a.* (*Law*) to take away by legal process.
E-vic'tion, *n.* (*Law*) dispossession; deprivation.
E-vi-dēnce, *n.* testimony; proof; a witness.
E-vi-dēnt, *v. a.* to prove; to evince; to show.
E-vi-dēnt, *a.* plain; apparent; notorious.
E-vi-dēnt'ial, *a.* affording evidence or proof.
E-vi-dēnt-ly, *ad.* apparently; certainly.
E-vil, (E'vil) *a.* not good; wicked; bad; ill.
E-vil, (E'vil) *n.* wickedness; injury; calamity.
E-vil, (E'vil) *ad.* not well; injuriously.
E-vil-dō'er, (E'vil-dō'er) *n.* a malefactor.
E-vil-eyed, (E'vil-id) *a.* having a malignant look.
E-vil-mind'ed, (E'vil-mind'ed) *a.* malicious.
E-vil-nēss, (E'vil-nēs) *n.* contrariety to goodness.
E-vil-spēak'ing, (E'vil-spēk'ing) *n.* slander.
E-vince', *v. a.* to prove; to show; to manifest.
E-vin'ci-ble, *a.* capable of proof.
E-vin'cive, *a.* tending to prove; indicative.
E-vis'cér-áte, *v. a.* to take out the entrails of.
E-vi-tá-ble, *a.* capable of being shunned.
E-v-ó-c-átion, *n.* the act of calling out.
E-vóke', *v. a.* to call forth; to call from.
E-v-ó-l-ū-tion, *n.* the act of flying away.
E-v-ó-l-ū-tion, *n.* act of unfolding; a displaying.
E-vólve', (E-vól-v) *v. a.* to unfold; to open.
E-vólve', *v. n.* to open or disclose itself.
E-vul'sion, *n.* act of plucking or tearing out.
Ewe, (yú) [*yú*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; yú, *S. J.*
yú or yó, *P. K.*] *n.* a female sheep.
Ew'er, (yú'er) *n.* a kind of picher for water.
Ex, (ěks or ěgz) *a Latin preposition*, signifying
out of, from. It is prefixed to names or terms
 of office, implying *out of office, late; ex, ex-*
minister.
Ex-á-c'er-báte, [egz-á-c'er-bát, *W. P. Sm.*; ěgz-á-
 sēr-bát, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Wb.*] *v. a.* to exasperate.
Ex-á-c'er-b-átion, *n.* exasperation; the height of a
 disease; a paroxysm.
Ex-áct', *a.* accurate; correct; precise; particu-
 lar; strict; methodical; punctual.
Ex-áct', *v. a.* to require; to demand of right.
Ex-áct'er, *n.* one who exacts.
Ex-áct-ion, *n.* act of exacting; extortion; unjust
 demand; a tribute.
Ex-áct'-tude, *n.* exactness; nicety. [*R.*]
Ex-áct'ly, *ad.* accurately; correctly; precisely.
Ex-áct'nēss, *n.* accuracy; nicety; regularity.
Ex-áct'or, *n.* one who exacts; an extortioner.
Ex-á-g-er-áte, *v. a.* to heighten; to overstate.
Ex-á-g-er-átion, *n.* act of exaggerating; too
 high a statement; hyperbole.
Ex-á-g-er-á-to-ry, *a.* containing exaggerations.
Ex-ált', *v. a.* to raise; to elevate; to heighten.
Ex-á-lt-átion, *n.* act of exalting; elevation.
Ex-ált'ed, *p. a.* raised high; elevated; lofty.
Ex-ált'ed-nēss, *n.* state of being exalted.
Ex-ám'in-á-ble, *a.* capable of being examined.
Ex-ám'in-ánt, *n.* one who is examined. [*R.*]
Ex-ám'in-átion, *n.* act of examining; scrutiny.
Ex-ám'ine, (egz-ám'in) *v. a.* to try; to question
 to search into; to scrutinize; to sift.
Ex-ám'i-nér, *n.* one who examines.
Ex-ám'ple, *n.* something to be imitated; a copy
 pattern; model; instance; illustration.
Ex-ám'pler, *n.* now called *sample*, or *sampler*.
Ex-ám'i-m-áte, *a.* lifeless; dead; spiritless.
Ex-ám'i-m-átion, *n.* deprivation of life.
Ex-á-thēm'q-ēq, *n. pl.* [Gr.] eruptions; pustules

He was evaporated

yet even though — even C. himself
has fallen into it.
Even though he took refuge behind ~~any~~

There is no spot ^{though} even so little, that which a
skilful Designer might not ~~thus~~ improve.

They are all slaves, fit only to carry
burdens, every one of them. — they are ~~were~~ ^{our} ~~careless~~ ^{careless}.
Let a man's truth be even so high

It affords no evidence that they were known
— we cannot produce just as an evidence
for the four Gospels. — there is evidence to the con-
trary. Exact enough for its argument ^{they}.
To examine into the
examination into the.

They are but a bad example to him

the exaction by God of sacrifices

It is no exaggeration to say that...

The results, from a thorough examination of the subject, are as follows.

It forms an exception to the rule

To exasperate them against it.

He makes his exchanges with others.

To exchange anything for something else.

He will have more to exchange with other producers. — I exchange my iron with you.

To excel in wisdom.

It admits of no explanation except that they had always been except at Tyne, there was no way for planning richly.
She exclaims at his barbarity.

are now where to be found except in the wild imaginations of Europe. — with every one else's son of them, except he happened to be born a mandarin.
Forming an exception to his remark.

Exclusively of. To employ those exclusively of all others

In exculpating them from

In a late excursion with my friend into the country

I may be excused for saying — you will excuse us from doing.

the plan on which they are entitled

Ex-cā-tion-er, *n.* one who kills; specially, one who puts to death condemned criminals.
Ex-ec-u-tive, *a.* having the power to act or execute; putting the laws in force.
Ex-ec-u-tive, *n.* the person or power that administers the government.
Ex-ec-u-tor, *n.* he who executes a testator's will.
Ex-ec-u-tor-ship, *n.* the office of an executor.
Ex-ec-u-to-ry, *a.* relating to execution.
Ex-ec-u-trix, *n.* a female executor.
Ex-eg-gis, *n.* explanation; interpretation.
Ex-eg-gis-tic, or **Ex-eg-gis-tic-al**, *a.* explanatory.
Ex-em-plar, *n.* a pattern; an example; a copy.
Ex-em-pla-ri-ly, *ad.* in an exemplary manner.
Ex-em-pla-ri-ness, *n.* state of being exemplary.
Ex-em-pla-ry, [**egz-em-pla-re**, *S. W. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; **egz-em-pla-re**, *P. K.*] *a.* worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern; correct.
Ex-empli-fication, *n.* illustration; copy.
Ex-empli-fier, *n.* one who exemplifies.
Ex-empli-fy, *v. a.* to illustrate by example; to copy.
Ex-empli-gra-tion, [*L.*] *as an example.*
Ex-empt, (**egz-ēnt**) *v. a.* to privilege; to free from; to excuse.
Ex-empt, *a.* free by privilege; not liable.
Ex-empt, (**egz-ēnt**) *n.* a person exempted from certain services or duties.
Ex-empt-i-ble, *a.* capable of being exempted.
Ex-emption, (**egz-ēm-shun**) *n.* state of being exempted; immunity.
Ex-er-quā-tur, [*L.*] *a written instrument recognizing a person as consul.*
Ex-er-quā-l, *a.* funeral; relating to funerals.
Ex-er-ques, *n. pl.* funeral rites or ceremonies.
Ex-er-cise, *n.* labor; practice; performance.
Ex-er-cise, *v. a.* to employ; to engage; to train; to practise; to use; to exert.
Ex-er-cise, *v. n.* to use exercise; to labor.
Ex-er-cis-er, *n.* one who exercises.
Ex-er-ci-tation, *n.* exercise; practice; use.
Ex-er-gue, (**egz-ērg**) *n.* [Fr.] a space on a medal for the name of the place where it is struck, the date, &c.
Ex-ert, *v. a.* to use with effort; to perform.
Ex-er-tion, *n.* act of exerting; effort.
Ex-er-sion, (**egz-ē-shun**) *n.* act of eating through.
Ex-fol-i-ate, *v. n.* to shell off; to peel off.
Ex-fol-i-ation, *n.* act of shelling off.
Ex-fol-i-ative, *a.* procuring exfoliation.
Ex-hal-s-ible, *a.* that may be exhaled.
Ex-hal-tation, *n.* act of exhaling; evaporation.
Ex-hale, *v. a.* to send out in vapors; to emit.
Ex-hale-ment, *n.* matter exhaled; vapor.
Ex-haust, *v. a.* to drain; to draw out totally.
Ex-haust-er, *n.* one who exhausts or draws out.
Ex-haust-i-ble, *a.* capable of being exhausted.
Ex-haust-ion, (**egz-hāwst-yun**) *n.* act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.
Ex-haust-less, *a.* that may not be exhausted.
Ex-hē-re-dā-tion, (*Law*) *a.* disinheriting.
Ex-hib-it, *v. a.* to offer to view; to show.
Ex-hib-it, *n.* a paper exhibited; a statement.
Ex-hib-it-er, *n.* one who exhibits or offers.
Ex-hib-it-ion, (**ēks-hē-blsh'un**) *n.* act of exhibiting; display; public show; pension.
Ex-hib-it-ion-er, (*England*) *n.* a university student who enjoys an exhibition or pension.
Ex-hib-i-tive, *a.* representative; displaying.
Ex-hib-i-to-ry, *a.* setting forth; showing.
Ex-hil-a-ri-ty, *v. a.* to make cheerful; to enliven.
Ex-hil-a-tion, *n.* act of exhilarating; hilarity.
Ex-hort, *v. a.* to incite to good; to persuade.

Ex-hor-tā-tion, *n.* incitement to good; advice.
Ex-hor-tā-tive, *a.* containing exhortation.
Ex-hor-ta-to-ry, *a.* tending to exhort; hortatory.
Ex-hort-er, *n.* one who exhorts or encourages.
Ex-hu-mā-tion, *n.* the act of unburying.
Ex-hume, *v. a.* to dig out of the earth; to unbury.
Ex-ic-cate, *v. a.* to dry up. See *Esiccate*.
Ex-ig-gence, *n.* demand; want; need; press.
Ex-ig-gen-cy, *n.* ing necessity; sudden occasion.
Ex-ig-gent, *a.* pressing; requiring immediate aid.
Ex-ig-gent, (*Law*) *n.* a kind of writ.
Ex-i-gu-i-ty, *n.* diminutiveness; slenderness. [*n.*]
Ex-i-gu-ous, *a.* small; diminutive; little. [*n.*]
Ex-ile, *n.* banishment; the person banished.
Ex-ile, [**eg-zil**, *S. W. F. Ja.*; **ēks'il**, *J. Sm.*] *v. a.* to banish; to drive from a country.
Ex-ile, *a.* small; slender; thin. [*n.*]
Ex-ist, *v. n.* to have existence; to be; to live.
Ex-istence, *n.* state of being; a being; life.
Ex-ist-ent, *a.* having existence or being.
Exit, (*n.*) [*L.*] departure; a going out; death.
Ex-ode, *n.* an interlude at the end of a play.
Ex-o-dus, *n.* a departure; the 2d book of Moses, which describes the journey from Egypt.
Ex-offi-cio, (**ēks-ōf-fish-ē-ō**) [*L.*] by virtue of office.
Ex-o-gēn, (*Bot.*) *a.* plant or tree which is increased by growth on the outside.
Ex-og-enous, *a.* belonging to exogens.
Ex-om-pla-lsion, *n.* a navel rupture.
Ex-on-er-ate, *v. a.* to unload; to discharge.
Ex-on-er-ation, *n.* the act of disburdening.
Ex-on-er-ative, *a.* freeing from any charge.
Ex-or-a-ble, *a.* that may be moved by entreaty.
Ex-or-bit-ance, *n.* state of being exorbitant;
Ex-or-bit-ancy, *n.* excess; enormity.
Ex-or-bit-ant, *a.* exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; enormous; excessive.
Ex-or-bit-ant-ly, *ad.* in an exorbitant manner.
Ex-or-cise, [**ēks-ōr-siz**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; **ēks-ōr-siz**, *K.*] *v. a.* to expel, as evil spirits; to purify from evil influence.
Ex-or-cis-er, *n.* one who exorcises.
Ex-or-cism, *n.* expulsion of evil spirits.
Ex-or-cist, *n.* one who exorcises; a conjurer.
Ex-or-di-nal, *a.* introductory; prefatory.
Ex-or-di-nal, *n.* [*L.*] a preface; an introduction.
Ex-os-se-ous, (**egz-ōsh-ē-ūs**) *a.* boneless.
Ex-os-tō-sis, [*Gr.*] *a.* protuberance of a bone.
Ex-ō-tēr-ic, *a.* public; exterior; not secret.
Ex-ō-tēr-i-cal, *a.* — opposed to *esoteric*.
Ex-ō-tēr-y, *n.* what is obvious or common.
Ex-ō-tic, (**egz-ōt'ik**) *a.* foreign; not native; not produced at home.
Ex-ō-tic, (**egz-ōt'ik**) *n.* a foreign plant.
Ex-ō-tic-ism, *n.* a foreign word or idiom.
Ex-pānd, *v. a.* to spread; to open; to dilate.
Ex-pānse, *n.* wide extent; the firmament.
Ex-pān-si-bil-i-ty, *n.* capacity of extension.
Ex-pān-si-ble, *a.* that may be expanded.
Ex-pān-sion, *n.* act of expanding; extent.
Ex-pān-sive, *a.* spreading; being expanded.
Ex-pā-tē, [*L.*] on one side or one part. — *Ex parte evidence*, evidence on only one side. — *Ex parte council*, a council on only one side.
Ex-pā-ti-āte, (**ēks-pā-ti-āt**) *v. n.* to range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
Ex-pā-ti-ā-tor, *n.* one who expatiates.
Ex-pā-tri-āte, [**ēks-pā-tri-āt**, *E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; **ēks-pā-tri-āt**, *Wb.*] *v. a.* to banish or remove from one's country.
Ex-pā-tri-ation, *n.* banishment; emigration.
Ex-pēct, *v. a.* to look for; to wait for.

Exemplification

Ex^{em}pt from

Exemption from taxes.

To oppose every exercise by Congress of any power over the subject.

Exciting them to persecute

any substance on which industry is to be exalted.

It is a strong exhortation not to avoid it — it contains exhortation & virtue.

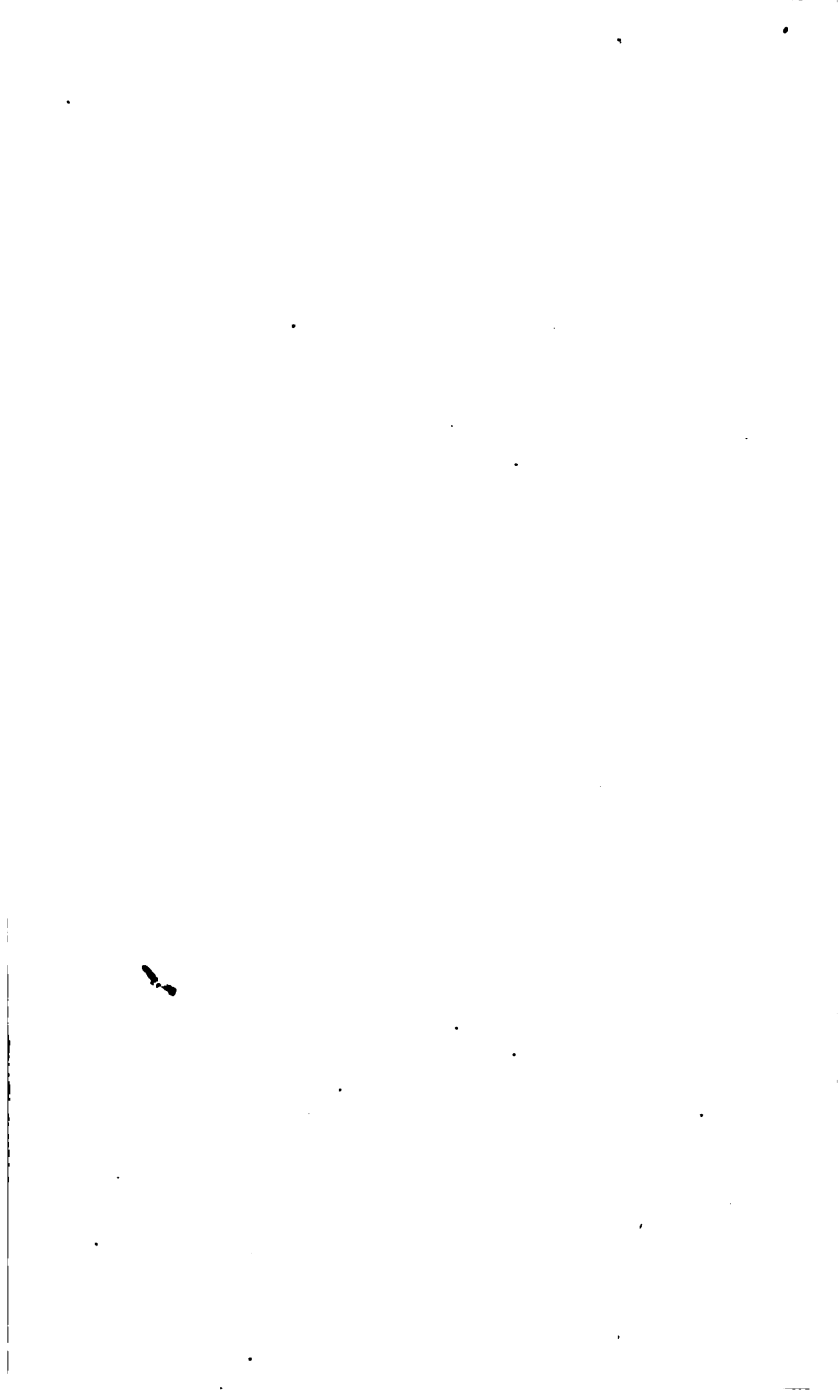
In such a manner as the exigencies may require. — it may be altered according to the various exigencies of time & occasion.

It owes its existence to it

Exalt

To expatiate upon — to E. in praise of

Expected every moment they would have
gone to the bottom. — Expecting that you may
receive a large number at once.



Expect to find — that somebody will begin —
I expect you to continue — expect for it a nice
turn
Our expectations that others will act so and so.

To expell him from.

Imported from abroad at a vast expense.

Expert at puzzling.

It can be explained by the supposition
that the passage — by the following considerations

It has been exposed to the changes

Explanatory of the structure

exposure to moisture.

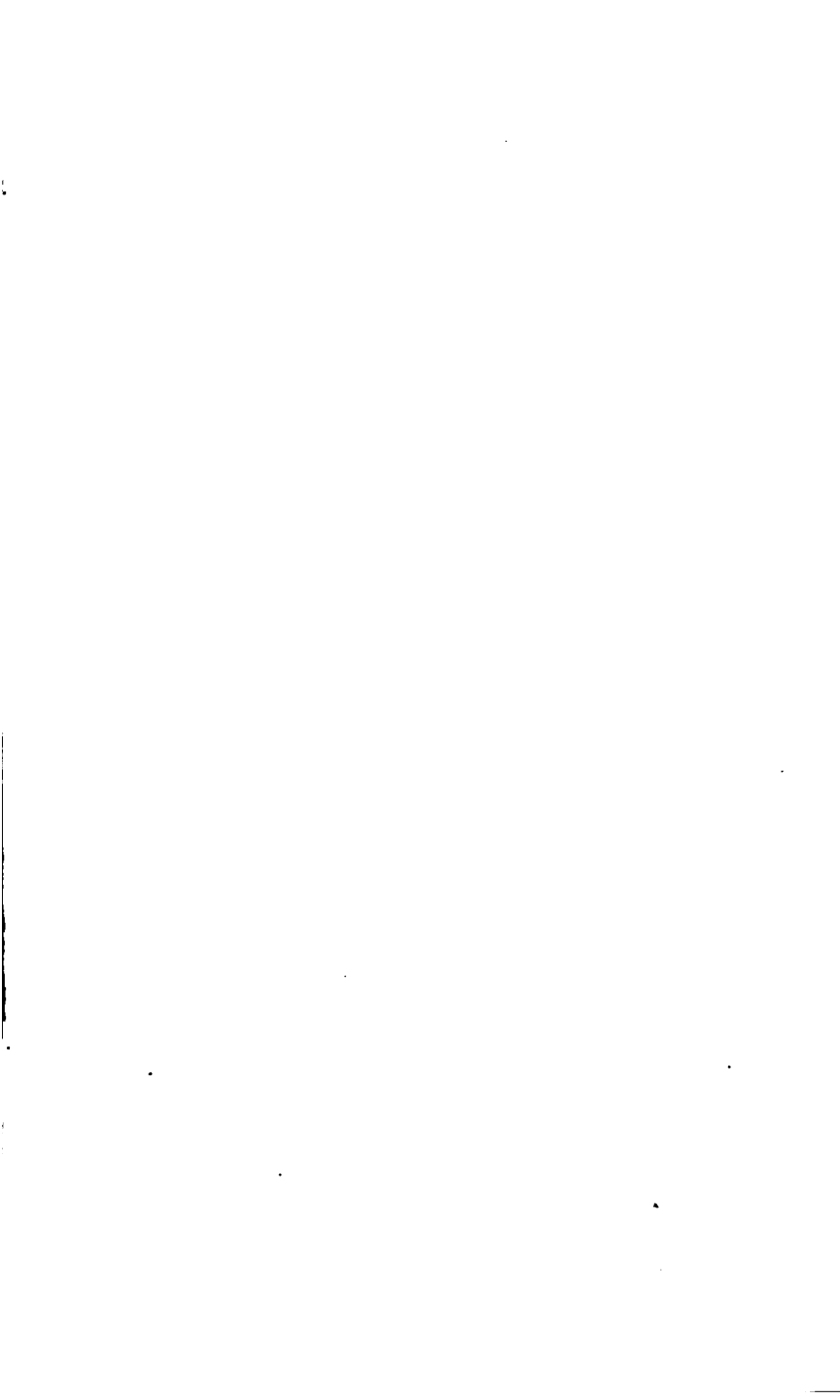
to expostulate against — with
expressive of

Ex-punc'tion, *n.* act of expunging; abolition.
Ex-punge', *v. a.* to blot out; to rub out; efface.
Ex-pur-gate, (eks-pur-gät, *Ja. K. Sm.*; eks-pur-gät, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to expunge; to cleanse; to wash away. See *Contemplate*.
Ex-pur-gä'tion, *n.* act of cleansing; purification.
Ex-pur-gä-tor, or **Ex-pur-gä-tor**, (eks-pur-gä-tur, *Ja. K. Sm.*; eks-pur-gä'tur, *P. Wb.*) *n.* one who expurgates.
Ex-pür-gä-to-ry, *a.* cleansing; purifying.
Ex-pürge', *v. a.* to expurgate.
Ex-qui-site, *a.* excellent; consummate; fine.
Ex-qui-sito-ly, *ad.* completely; consummately.
Ex-qui-sito-nem, *n.* nicety; perfection.
Ex-scind', (eks-sind') *v. a.* to cut off.
Ex-sect', *v. a.* to cut; to cut away.
Ex-sic-cant, *a.* drying; having power to dry.
Ex-sic-cate, (eks-sik-kät, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; eks-sik-kät, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to dry.
Ex-sic-cä'tion, *n.* the act of drying.
Ex-sic-ca-tive, *a.* having the power of drying.
Ex-spü-tä'tion, *n.* discharge of saliva by spitting.
Ex-suctio, *n.* the act of sucking out.
Ex-sude', *v. n.* See *Exude*.
Ex-tän-cy, *n.* state of being extant.
Ex-tant, *a.* standing in view; now in being.
Ex-tä-ty, *n.* See *Ecstasy*.
Ex-täm-po-ral, *a.* extemporary; sudden.
Ex-täm-po-rä'ne-ous, *a.* unpremeditated; sudden.
Ex-täm-po-rä'ne-ous-ly, *ad.* extempore. [*rare*].
Ex-täm-po-rä'ne-ous-nem, *n.* the being extempore.
Ex-täm-po-rä-ry, *a.* uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous.
Ex-täm-po-re, *ad.* without premeditation.
Ex-täm-po-rize, *v. n.* to speak extempore.
Ex-tënd', *v. a.* to stretch out; to expand.
Ex-tënd', *v. n.* to reach to any distance.
Ex-tënd'er, *n.* he or that which extends.
Ex-tän'di-ble, *a.* extensible.
Ex-tän-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being extensible.
Ex-tän-si-ble, *a.* capable of being extended.
Ex-tän-si-ble-nem, *n.* capacity of extension.
Ex-tän-sion, *n.* act of extending; dilatation.
Ex-tän-sive, *a.* having great extent; large; wide.
Ex-tän-sive-ly, *ad.* widely, largely.
Ex-tän-sive-nem, *n.* largeness; diffusiveness.
Ex-tän-sor, *n.* a muscle which serves to extend.
Ex-tënt', *n.* space; bulk; compass. — (*Law*) a writ of execution; seizure.
Ex-tän'u-ate, *v. a.* to lessen; to palliate.
Ex-tän-u-ä'tion, *n.* palliation; mitigation.
Ex-tän-u-ä-to-ry, *a.* extenuating; palliative.
Ex-tä'ri-or, *a.* outward; external; extrinsic.
Ex-tä'ri-or, *n.* outward surface or appearance.
Ex-tär-mi-nä'te, *v. a.* to root out; to destroy.
Ex-tär-mi-nä'tion, *n.* destruction; excision.
Ex-tär-mi-nä-tor, *n.* one who exterminates.
Ex-tär-mi-nä-to-ry, *a.* causing destruction.
Ex-tär'mine, *v. a.* to exterminate. *Shak.*
Ex-tärn', *a.* external; exterior; outward.
Ex-tärn', *n.* a student who does not board within the seminary. *Catholic Almenac.*
Ex-tär-nal, *a.* outward; exterior; visible.
Ex-ter-näl'i-ty, *n.* state of being outward.
Ex-tär-näl-ly, *ad.* in an external manner.
Ex-tär-näl, *n. pl.* things on the outside.
Ex-tinct', *a.* extinguished; put out; dead.
Ex-tinction, *n.* act of quenching; destruction.
Ex-tin-guish, (ek-ting-gwish) *v. a.* to put out; to quench; to suppress; to destroy.
Ex-tin-guish-a-ble, *a.* that may be quenched.
Ex-tin-guish-er, *n.* he or that which quenches.
Ex-tin-guish-mēt, *n.* extinction; destruction.

Ex-tir-pa-ble, *a.* that may be eradicated.
Ex-tir-pä'te, (ek-tär-pät, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; eks-tär-pät, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to root out; to eradicate; to exterminate. See *Contemplate*.
Ex-tir-pä'tion, *n.* eradication; destruction.
Ex-tir-pä-tor, or **Ex-tir-pä-tor**, (ek-tär-pä-tur, *S. W. Ja. Sm.*; ek-tär-pä-tur or eks-tär-pä'tur, *P.*) *n.* one who roots out; a destroyer.
Ex-töl', *v. a.* to praise; to magnify; to laud.
Ex-töl'er, *n.* one who extols; a praiser.
Ex-tör-sive, *a.* serving to extort; oppressive.
Ex-tör-sive-ly, *ad.* in an extorsive manner.
Ex-tört', *v. a.* to force away; to wring from.
Ex-tört', *v. n.* to practise oppression.
Ex-tört'er, *n.* one who extorts.
Ex-törtion, *n.* illegal exaction; oppression.
Ex-törtion-ä-ry, *a.* partaking of extortion.
Ex-törtion-er, *n.* one who practises extortion.
Ex-törtious, *a.* oppressive; unjust. *Sp. Hall.*
Ex'tra, [*L.*] a word often used in composition, meaning *over* and *above*, *extraordinary*, as *extra-pay*, &c.; or *beyond*, as *extra-judicial*, &c.
Ex-träct', (114) *v. a.* to draw out; to take from; to select; to abstract.
Ex-träct, *n.* substance extracted; a quotation.
Ex-träctio, *n.* act of drawing out; lineage.
Ex-träctör, *n.* he or that which extracts.
Ex-trä-dit'ion, *n.* (*Law*) the act of sending a person accused of a crime to be tried in a foreign country, where the crime was committed.
Ex-trä-gē'ne-ous, *a.* foreign; of another kind.
Ex-trä-ju-dit'sial, (eks-trä-ju-dish'al) *a.* being out of the regular course of legal procedure.
Ex-trä-mis'sion, (eks-trä-mish'on) *n.* emission.
Ex-trä-mis'sion, *a.* beyond the world.
Ex-trä-ne-ous, *a.* foreign; of different substance.
***Ex-träör'di-nä-ri-ly**, (eks-träör'de-nä-re-ly) *ad.* uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.
***Ex-träör'di-nä-ri-nem**, *n.* remarkableness.
***Ex-träör'di-nä-ry**, (eks-träör'de-nä-re, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; eks-träör'de-nä-re, *Kewick, Scott*; eks-träör'de-nä-re or eks-träör'de-nä-re, *P.*) *a.* not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; unusual; more than common.
Ex-trä-pä-rö'chi-al, *a.* not within a parish.
Ex-trä-vä-gance, *n.* quality of being extravagant; irregularity; prodigality; waste.
Ex-trä-vä-gant, *a.* irregular; wild; wasteful.
Ex-trä-vä-gant-ly, *ad.* wildly; wastefully. [*see*].
Ex-trä-vä-sä'te, *v. a.* to force out of the proper vessel.
Ex-trä-vä-sä'tion, *n.* act of forcing out of vessels.
Ex-träme', *a.* greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; last; rigorous; strict; severe.
Ex-träme', *n.* utmost point; highest degree of anything; extremity; end.
Ex-träme-ly, *ad.* in the utmost degree; greatly.
Ex-träm'i-ty, *n.* utmost point or part; necessity; emergency; violence; rigor; distress; end.
Ex-tri-cä-ble, *a.* capable of being extricated.
Ex-tri-cate, *v. a.* to disembarrass; to set free.
Ex-tri-cä'tion, *n.* act of extricating; liberation.
Ex-trin'sit, **Ex-trin'si-cäl**, *a.* external; outward.
Ex-trin'si-cäl-ly, *ad.* from without; externally.
Ex-trüd'e', *v. a.* to thrust off; to drive off.
Ex-trüd'sion, *n.* act of thrusting or driving out.
Ex-tü-ber-ance, *n.* a swelling; protuberance.
Ex-tü-ber-ant, *a.* swelled; standing out.
Ex-tü-mēs-cence, *a.* a swelling; a rising up.
Ex-ä-ber-ance, *n.* overflowing plenty; abun-
Ex-ä-ber-an-cy, *n.* dance; luxuriance.
Ex-ä-ber-ant, (egz-yü-ber-ant) *a.* abundant; very copious; plentiful; luxuriant.
Ex-ä-ber-ant-ly, *ad.* abundantly; copiously.

To what degree is it extended.
extension of the language over distant countries
(beyond)

Perils to a great extent.



I exult in being a Chinese — exulting
that he was able

He set his face against

language fails me 200 p. 11. 7, 1500 a

It could not fail ^{of the person} of being serviceable. — who
failed to bring — never to fail in any just
regard
Phases that might easily be construed
into absolute wisdom

whose word never failed
to his master.

Fa-ter-ite, *v. a.* to be in great abundance.
Fa-ti-tion, *n.* act of exuding; sweat.
Fa-tic, *v. a.* to force out; to discharge.
Fa-tic, *v. a.* to sweat out; to issue out.
Fa-tic, (*egg-lik*) *v. a.* to rejoice; to triumph.
Fa-tic-ance, *n.* transport; joy; triumph.
Fa-tic-ant, *a.* rejoicing; triumphing; exulting.
Fa-ti-tion, *n.* act of joy; triumph; delight.
Fa-ti-tion, *n.* overflow; abundance. [*R.*]
Fa-ti-tile, *v. a.* to stir up; to rouse.
Fa-ti-tion, *n.* the act of burning up.
Fa-ti-tion, (*egg-yu'v-e*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a young hawk. *Shak.*
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the organ of vision; aspect; sight.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *v. a.* to watch; to view; to observe.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the apple of the eye.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a plant; euphrasy.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the hairy arch over the eye.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a glass to assist the sight.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* hair that edges the eyelid.

Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a hole for the light, &c.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the membrane that shuts over the eye.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* ointment for the eyes.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* service performed only under inspection.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a glance; transient view.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the sight of the eye.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* something offensive to the sight.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the string of the eye.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* the tooth on the upper jaw next to the grinders; the fang.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* a collyrium.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) *n.* one who sees a thing with his own eyes; ocular evidence.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) [*ar*, *S.* *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *Ir. Wb.*] *n.* court of itinerant justices.
Fa-ti, (*fa*) [*ar*, *S.* *W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *Ir. Wb.*] *n.* the place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch; an aerie.

F.

F is the sixth letter of the alphabet, has an un-
 varied sound, except in the preposition *of*.
Fa, (*fa*) the fourth note in music.
Fa-bi-cope, (*fa-bi-shup*) *a.* like a bean.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* relating to Fabius; cautious.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*) *n.* a feigned story; a fiction; a lie.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to feign; to write fiction; to lie.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to feign; to tell falsely. [*list.*]
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a writer of or dealer in fiction; fabulist.
Fa-bi-ous, [*fab'rik*, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *fab'rik* or *fab'rik*, *W. Ja.*] *n.* a building; an edifice; a manufacture, as of cloth.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to build; to construct; to forge.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* act of fabricating; construction.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* one who fabricates; a builder.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* belonging to handicrafts.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* an author or writer of fables.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* feigned; full of fables; forged.
Fa-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* in a fabulous manner.
Fa-bi-ous-ness, *n.* quality of being fabulous.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*, *Ja. Sm.*; *fa-bi*, *P. E. Wb.*) [*fr.*] the front of a building.
Fa-bi, *n.* visage; countenance; surface; front or fore part; a plane; appearance; boldness.
Fa-bi, *n.* to turn the face; to come in front.
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to meet in front; to oppose with confidence; to stand opposite to; to cover; to line.
Fa-bi, *n.* a little face; a small surface or side.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-shup*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] witticisms; pleasantry; humorous compositions.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-shup*) *a.* lively; gay; witty.
Fa-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* gayly; wittily; merrily.
Fa-bi-ous-ness, *n.* cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*) *a.* relating to the face.
Fa-bi, (*fa-bi*) *a.* easy; pliant; flexible.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-ous*) *n.* pliancy.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to make easy or easier.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* act of making easy.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* easiness; readiness; dexterity; ready compliance; ease; affability.
Fa-bi, *n.* a covering; ornamental covering.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* atrociously wicked. *Shak.*
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*) [*L.*] an exact copy; an engraved resemblance of a writing, engraving, &c.
Fa-bi, *n.* a thing done; reality; action; deed.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a political party; dissension; junto.

Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a party man; factionist. *Shak.*
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* one who promotes faction.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-shup*) *a.* given to faction; turbulent.
Fa-bi-ous-ly, *ad.* in a factious manner. [*lent.*]
Fa-bi-ous-ness, *n.* inclination to faction.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-shup*) *a.* made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature; artificial.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a merchant's agent; a substitute. — [*Arish.*] a multiplier or multiplicand.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* commission allowed to a factor.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* state or office of a factor.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a house or residence of factors; a body of factors: — a manufactory.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a servant employed alike in all kinds of business; a handy deputy.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* ability; power of mind or body; gift; dexterity: — the officers of a college; a body of physicians or of professional men.
Fa-bi-ous, [*fab'und*, *W. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; *fa-bund*, *S. K.*] *a.* eloquent. *Chaucer.* [*R.*]
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* eloquence; easiness of speech.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to trifle; to toy; to play. [*Low.*]
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to lose color; to wither; to vanish.
Fa-bi, (*fa*) *v. a.* to suit; to fit; to agree. [*R.*]
Fa-bi-ous-ness, *n.* proneness to fade; decay.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*) *a.* See *Fecal*.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi*) [*L.*] excrement; sediment.
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to grow weary; to faint; to drudge.
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to compel to drudge; to beat.
Fa-bi, *n.* a slave; one who works hard; a knot.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* the end of a web of cloth; refuse.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* a bundle of sticks for fuel; a twig.
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to tie up; to bundle together.
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to be deficient; to cease; to perish to decay; to miss; to become insolvent.
Fa-bi, *v. a.* to desert; to disappoint; to deceive.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* deficiency; lapse; fault; foible.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-yur*) [*fa-bi-yur*, *W. J.*; *fa-bi-yur*, *S. fa-bi-yur*, *P. Ja.*; *fa-bi-yur*, *P. Sm.*] *n.* deficiency; omission; non-performance; banishment; glad; pleased. — *ad.* gladly. [*rupty*]
Fa-bi-ous, *v. a.* to decay; to sink motionless.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* languid; weak; cowardly; dejected.
Fa-bi-ous, (*fa-bi-ous*) [*fa-bi-ous*] *a.* cowardly.
Fa-bi-ous, *n.* cowardice; timidity.
Fa-bi-ous, *a.* somewhat faint.

Faint/sh-nēs, *n.* slight degree of faintness.
Faintly, *ad.* feebly; languidly; timorously.
Faintness, *n.* state of being faint; languor.
Fair, (fär) *a.* beautiful; white; clear; not foul;
 favorable; equal; just; open; pretty good.
Fair, *n.* a stated market:—a handsome woman.
 — *The fair*, the female sex.
Fairing, *n.* a present given at a fair. *Shak.*
Fairly, *ad.* with fairness; justly; candidly.
Fairness, *n.* state of being fair; honesty.
Fair-spö-ken, (fär-spö-ken) *a.* courteous; civil.
Fairy, (fär'q) *n.* a kind of fabled aerial being or
 spirit, in human shape; an elf; a fay; an en-
 chantress.
Fairy, *a.* given by, or belonging to, fairies.
Fairy-land, *n.* the ideal residence of fairies.
Faith, (fäth) *n.* belief; trust in God; trust in
 Christ as a Savior; doctrine believed; fidelity;
 confidence; sincerity; honor.
Faith, *ad.* verily; in truth. [*Colloquial and vulgar.*]
Faithful, *a.* firm to the truth; loyal; upright.
Faithful-ly, *ad.* in a faithful manner; honestly.
Faithfulness, *n.* fidelity; honesty; loyalty.
Faithless, *a.* without faith; perfidious; disloyal.
Faithless-ness, *n.* want of faith; perfidy.
Fä-kir', or **Fä'kir**, [fä'kir, *P. Sm. Wb.*; fä'kär,
Ja.; fä-kär', *K.*] *n.* a sort of wandering monk
Fä-käde', *n.* a motion of a horse. [*In India.*]
Fäl-cäte, *a.* bent like a hook; falcated.
Fäl-cät-ed, *a.* hooked; bent like a reaping-hook.
Fäl-cät-ion, *n.* crookedness; a bending form.
Fäl-chün, (fä'chün or fäl'chün) [fä'chün, *S. W.*
J. Sm.; fäl'shün, *F. Ja. K.*; fäl'chün, *P.*;
 fäl'chün, *Wb.*] *n.* a short, crooked sword.
***Fäl'con**, (fäw'kn) [fäw'kn, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*
Sm.; fäl'kn, *P. K.*; fäl'kqn, *Wb.*] *n.* a hawk
 trained for sport.
***Fäl'con-er**, (fäw'kn-er) *n.* a trainer of falcons.
Fäl'co-nät, or **Fäl'ko-nät**, [fä'ko-nät, *Ja. Sm. R.*;
 fäl'ko-nät, *S. W. J. F. K.*] *n.* a sort of or-
 nance.
***Fäl'con-ry**, (fäw'kn-rē) *n.* art of training hawks.
Fäll, *v.* *n.* [*i.* fell; *pp.* falling, fallen:] to drop
 down; to die; to decline; to sink; to de-
 crease; to ebb; to happen; to revolt; to apos-
 tatize; to lose elevation or rank.
Fäll, *n.* act of falling; overthrow; destruction;
 downfall; cadence; cataclysm:—autumn.
Fäl-lä'ci-ous, (fä-lä'shūs) *a.* producing mistake;
 sophistical; deceitful; disappointing.
Fäl-lä'ci-ous-ly, *ad.* in a fallacious manner.
Fäl-lä'ci-ous-ness, *n.* tendency to deceive.
Fäl'le-cy, *n.* sophism; deceitful argument; craft.
Fäl'en, (fä'l'n) *p.* from *Fäll*.
Fäl-li-bil'-ity, *n.* state of being fallible.
Fäl'li-ble, *a.* liable to error; frail; imperfect.
Fäl'li-bly, *ad.* in a fallible manner.
Fäl'ling-sick-ness, *n.* the epilepsy.
Fäl'low, (fä'l'lo) *a.* pale red:—not sown; untilled.
Fäl'low-ness, *n.* exemption from cultivation.
Fälse, *a.* not true; perfidious; counterfeit.
Fälse-heart-ed, (fäls'härt-ed) *a.* perfidious.
Fälse-heart-ed-ness, *n.* perfidiousness.
Fälse-hood, (fäls'hüd) *n.* want of truth; untruth;
 treachery; a lie; a false assertion.
Fälse'ly, *ad.* in a false manner; perfidiously.
Fälse-ness, *n.* want of truth; deceit; perfidy.
Fäl-sē'is, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) a feigned voice.
Fäl-sē'i-fä-ble, *a.* liable to be falsified.
Fäl-sē'i-fä-tion, *n.* act of falsifying; counterfeit.
Fäl-sē'i-fä-er, *n.* one who falsifies or counterfeits.
Fäl-sē'fy, *v.* *a.* to make or prove false.
Fäl-sē'fy, *v.* *a.* to utter lies or falsehoods.

Fäl-sē'fy, *n.* contrariety to truth; a lie; error.
Fäl'ter, *v.* *a.* to hesitate in speech; to fail.
Fäl'ter-ing, *a.* feebleness; deficiency.
Fäl'ter-ing-ly, *ad.* with hesitation or difficulty.
Fäme, *n.* celebrity; renown; report; rumor.
Fämed, (fämd) *p.* *a.* renowned; celebrated.
Fä-mil'lar, (fä-mil'yar) *a.* affable; easy; uncer-
 monious; intimate; free; well known.
Fä-mil'lar, *n.* an intimate:—a demon.
Fä-mil-i-är'-ity, (fä-mil-yä-kr'ē-tē) *n.* state of be-
 ing familiar; intimacy.
Fä-mil'lar-ize, (fä-mil'yar-iz) *v.* *a.* to make fa-
 miliar; to make easy by habit.
Fä-mil'lar-ly, *ad.* in a familiar manner; easily.
Fä-mil'lo', (fä-mil') [*Fr.*] See *En famille*.
Fäm'-ly, *n.* household; race; generation; class.
Fäm'ine, *a.* great scarcity of food; dearth.
Fäm'ish, *v.* *a.* to starve; to die of hunger.
Fäm'ish-mént, *n.* extreme hunger or thirst.
Fä-möys, *a.* renowned; celebrated; noted.
Fä-möys-ly, *ad.* in a famous manner.
Fä-möys-ness, *n.* celebrity; great fame.
Fän, *n.* an instrument used by women to cool
 themselves:—a utensil to winnow grain.
Fän, *v.* *a.* to cool with a fan; to winnow.
Fä-nät'ic, *n.* a wild enthusiast; a visionary.
Fä-nät'ic, *a.* filled with fanaticism; wild;
 Fä-nät'-cal, *a.* enthusiastic; mad.
Fä-nät'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a fanatical manner.
Fä-nät'-cal-ness, *n.* frenzy; fanaticism.
Fä-nät'-cism, *n.* wild enthusiasm; frenzy.
Fän'-ci-er, *n.* one who fancies; an amateur.
Fän'-ci-ful, *a.* imaginative; visionary; chimer-
 cal.
Fän'-ci-ful-ly, *ad.* in a fanciful manner. [*cal.*]
Fän'-ci-ful-ness, *n.* quality of being fanciful.
Fän'-cy, *n.* imagination; taste; idea; image; in-
 clination; fondness; humor; whim.
Fän'-cy, *v.* *a.* to imagine; to figure to one's self.
Fän'-cy, *v.* *a.* to imagine; to conceive; to like.
Fän'-cy, *a.* fine; pleasing the fancy.
Fän-dän'gö, *n.* [*Sp.*] a lively Spanish dance.
Fäne, *n.* a temple; a church:—a vane.
Fän-fä-rön, (fän'fä-rön, *S. Ja.*; fän-fä-rön', *W.*;
 fän'fä-rön, *P. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a blusterer.
Fän-fä-rö-näde', *n.* a bluster; parade; boast.
†Fäng, *v.* *a.* to seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shak.*
Fäng, *n.* the tusk of an animal; a talon; a claw.
Fänged, (fängd) *a.* furnished with fangs.
†Fäng'led, (fäng'ld) *a.* gaudy; ridiculously
 showy.—*New-fäng'led* is new-fashioned.
Fän'nel, *n.* a priest's ornament, like a scarf.
Fän'ner, *n.* one who fans.
Fän-tä's-ti-c, or **Fän-tä's-ti'g**, [fän-tä's-tē-g, *Ja. Sm.*]
n. [*It.*] (*Mus.*) a fantastical or capricious air.
Fän-tä's-tic, *a.* irrational; imaginary; whim-
 Fän-tä's-ti'-cal, *a.* sical; fanciful; capricious.
Fän-tä's-ti'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a fantastic manner.
Fän-tä's-ti'-cal-ness, *n.* whimsicalness; caprice.
Fän'tä-sy, *n.* fancy; imagination. *Shak.* [*n.*]
Fän'tom, *n.* See *Phantom*.
Fä-ül', or **Fä-ül'ter'**, *n.* See *Fakir*.
Fär, *ad.* remotely; at a distance; very much.
Fär, *a.* distant; remote; alienated.
Färce, *n.* a ludicrous dramatic representation.
Färce, *v.* *a.* to stuff; to swell out; to extend.
Fär'-ci-cal, *a.* belonging to a farce; ludicrous.
Fär'-ci-cal-ly, *ad.* in a farcical manner.
†Fär'del, *n.* a bundle; a pack; a burden. *Shak.*
Färe, *v.* *a.* to go; to pass; to travel; to happen
 to any one well or ill; to feed; to eat.
Färe, *n.* price of passage in a vehicle, by land or
 by water; food; provisions:—a fish taken.
***Färe-wäll**, or **Färe'wäll**, [fär-wäll, *S. E.*; fär-

Faith in him — Faithful to its promise.

It's fall into error — to pieces — it fall
from off his back. — it fits — He fell in with
some thieves — will fall upon the wicked —
some fell on stony ground.

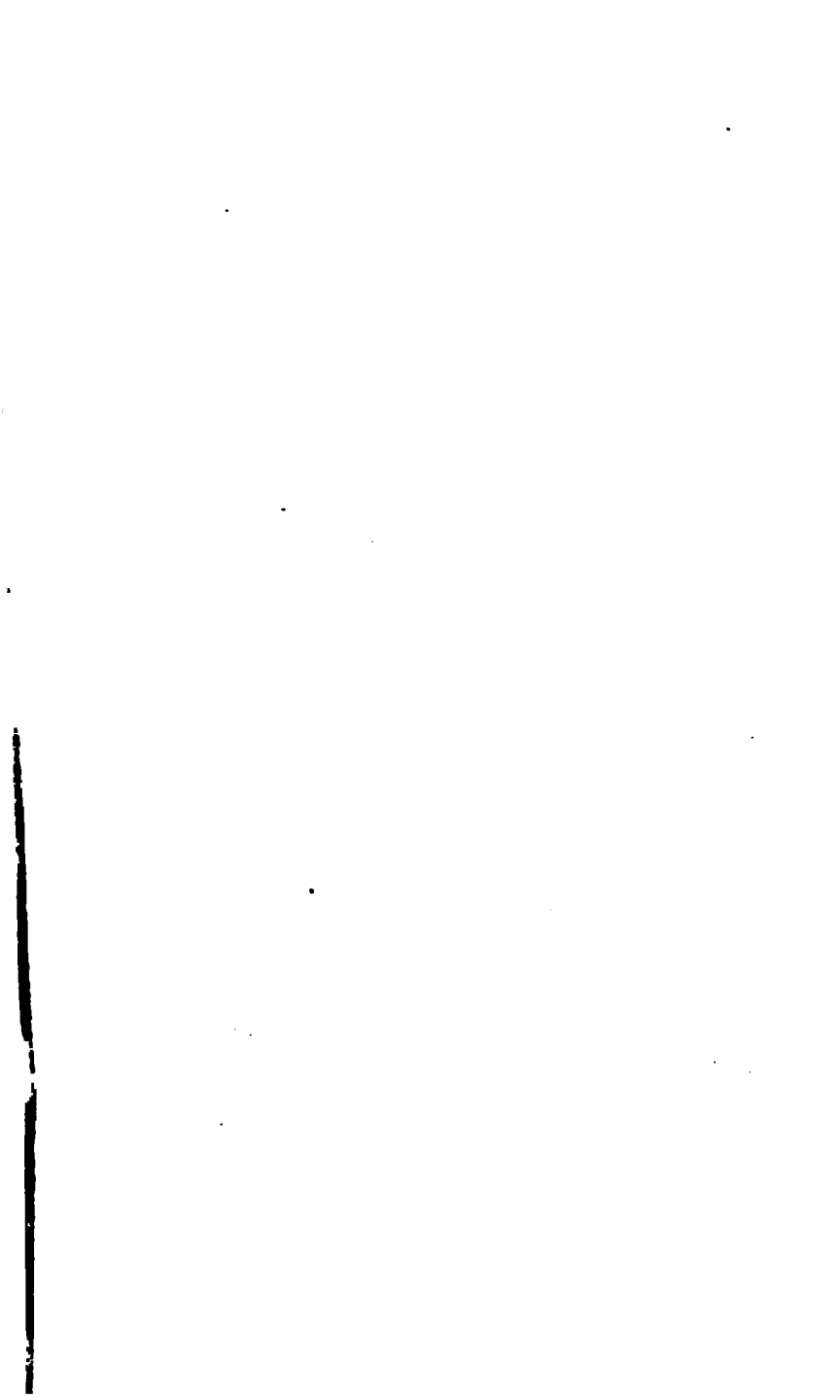
His language is
familiar to me. — with his family —

His familiarity with the properties of love.
Having familiarized myself with all the
learnings of the Indian savages

It was famed for its...

He fancied himself quite unperceived. — how
fancied him changing sexes. — we fancy that
we see.

in order, as far as, as was in their power
maximum — consider that far the
greater number — by far — author
ities, after far more considerations.



To fasten upon him an inconsistency

Favorable to it was favorable for an
other language

Favorite, reflex periods

Flouring on

fāt, fār-wēl', fār-wēl', or fār-wēl', *W.*; fār-wēl', fār-wēl', fār-wēl', or fār-wēl', *P.*; fār-wēl', *J. Sm.*; fār-wēl' or fār-wēl', *F. Ja.* *ad.* the parting compliment; adieu.
***Fār-wēl'**, *n.* leave; departure; valediction.
***Fār-wēl'**, *n.* valedictory; taking leave.
Fār-fēched, (fār-fēcht) *a.* brought from a distance; studiously sought; strained; forced.
Fār-flōr, *n.* [*L.*] flour.—(*Bot.*) a fine pollen or dust in flowers or on the anthers of plants.
Fār-nā-coops, (fār-nā-shes) *a.* mealy.
Fār-nā, *n.* ground cultivated by a farmer.
Fār-nā, *v. a.* to lease or let:—to cultivate land.
Fār-nā-ble, *a.* that may be farmed.
Fār-nēr, *n.* one who farms; a cultivator of land.
Fār-nēr-y, *n.* a farm-house and other buildings.
Fār-nēg, *n.* the business of a farmer.
Fār-nōst, *a.* almost distant; remotest. [*R.*]
Fār-nēs, *n.* distance; remoteness. [*R.*]
Fār-nā, *n.* a game at hazard with cards.
Fār-nāg-nōds, *a.* formed of different materials.
Fār-nāg, *n.* [*L.*] a confused mass; a medley.
Fār-nēr, *n.* a shoer of horses; a horse-doctor.
Fār-nēr-y, *n.* the art of healing horses, &c.
Fār-rōw, (fār-rō) *n.* a litter of pigs.
Fār-rōw, *a.* not producing young; barren.
Fār-rōw, *v. a.* to bring forth pigs.
Fār-ther, *ad.* more remotely; beyond; more-over; further. [*Further.*]
Fār-ther, *a. comp.* more remote; further. See **Fār-ther**, *v. a.* to further. See **Fār-ther**.
Fār-ther, *a. superl.* most distant; furthest.
Fār-ther, *ad.* at the greatest distance; furthest.
Fār-thing, *n.* the fourth part of a penny.
Fār-thin-gale, *n.* a hoop to spread the petticoat.
Fār-ty, (fār-tē) *n. pl.* [*L.*] rods anciently carried before the Roman consuls.
Fār-tē, (fār-tē) *n.* [*L.*] a fillet; a bandage.
Fār-tē-ēd, (fār-tē-ēd) *a.* bound with fillets.
Fār-tē-tēn, (fār-tē-ā-shēn) *n.* bandage.
Fār-tē-tē-lar, *a.* of or belonging to a bundle.
Fār-tē-nāte, *v. a.* to enchant; to charm; bewitch.
Fār-tē-nā-tēn, *n.* enchantment; charm.
Fār-tē-nē, (fār-tē-nē) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) a flagot.
Fār-tē, *v. a.* to vex; to tease. [*Local, Eng.*]
Fār-tēn, (fār-tēn) *n.* the general custom or practice; form; make; way; mode; rank.
Fār-tēn, (fār-tēn) *v. a.* to form; to adapt.
Fār-tēn-ē-ble, (fār-tēn-ē-ble) *a.* conformed to the fashion; modish; genteel.
Fār-tēn-ē-ble-nēs, *n.* conformity to fashion.
Fār-tēn-ē-bly, *ad.* in a fashionable manner.
Fār-tēn-ēr, *n.* a maker of any thing [stinent.
Fār, (fār) *v. n.* to abstain from food; to be ab-
Fār, *n.* abstinence from food; time of fasting.
Fār, *a.* firm; strong; fixed; quick; swift.
Fār, *ad.* firmly; closely; nearly; swiftly.
Fār-sēn, (fār-sēn) *v. a.* to make fast; to make firm; to hold together; to cement; to link;
Fār-sēn, (fār-sēn) *v. n.* to fix itself. [*to affix.*]
Fār-sēn-ēr, (fār-sēn-ēr) *n.* one who fastens.
Fār-sēn-ēg, (fār-sēn-ēg) *n.* that which fastens.
Fār-sēr, *n.* one who abstains from food.
Fār-sēnd-ēd, *a.* avaricious; close-handed.
Fār-sēd-ōs, *a.* disdainful; squeamish; nice.
Fār-sēd-ōs-ly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner.
Fār-sēd-ōs-nēs, *n.* squeamishness.
Fār-sēn, *n.* firmness; strength; a strong place.
Fār, *n.* the unctuous part of animal flesh; con-
Fār, *a.* a measure:—a vessel; a vat.
Fār, *a.* plump; fleshy; coarse; gross; rich.
Fār, *v. a.* to make fat; to fatten.
Fār, *v. a.* to grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Fār-tal, *a.* appointed by fate; deadly; mortal
destructive; inevitable; necessary
Fār-tal-ism, *n.* the doctrine of inevitable neces-
Fār-tal-ist, *n.* an adherent of fatalism. [*siky.*]
Fār-tal-ty, *n.* a decree of fate; cause of ill.
Fār-tal-ly, *ad.* by fate; mortally; destructively.
Fār-tal Mōr-gā-nā, *n.* [*It.*] a meteoric phenomenon
nearly allied to the mirage.
Fātē, *n.* destiny; destruction; cause of death.
Fātēd, *a.* decreed or ordered by fate; doomed.
Fā-ther, *n.* the male parent; the first ancestor;
one who creates, invents, or forms.
Fā-ther, *v. a.* to take; to adopt, as a child.
Fā-ther-in-lāw, *n.* *pl.* fā-ther-in-lāw'; the fa-
ther of one's husband or wife.
Fā-ther-lānd, *n.* one's native land or country.
Fā-ther-lēs, *a.* wanting a father; destitute.
Fā-ther-li-nēs, *n.* the tenderness of a father.
Fā-ther-ly, *a.* like a father; tender; paternal.
Fā-ther-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a father.
Fāth-ōm, *n.* a measure of six feet in length.
Fāth-ōm, *v. a.* to sound; to find the bottom of.
Fāth-ōm-ēr, *n.* one employed in fathoming.
Fāth-ōm-lēs, *a.* that cannot be fathomed.
Fāt-i-gāte, *v. a.* to weary; to fatigue. [*Sick.*]
Fā-tig-ūr, (fā-tēg') *n.* [*Fr.*] weariness; lassitude;
the cause of weariness; labor; toil.
Fā-tig-ūr, (fā-tēg') *v. a.* to tire; to weary.
Fāt-ling, *n.* a young animal fed for slaughter.
Fāt-ly, *ad.* with fatness; grossly; greasily.
Fāt-nēs, *n.* quality of being fat; plumpness.
Fāt-tēn, (fāt-tēn) *v. a.* to make fat or fleshy.
Fāt-tēn, (fāt-tēn) *v. n.* to grow fat or fleshy.
Fāt-tē-nēs, *n.* grossness; fullness of flesh.
Fāt-ty, *a.* unctuous; oleaginous; greasy.
Fā-tā-ty, *n.* foolishness; weakness of mind.
Fāt-y-ōs, *a.* foolish; silly; stupid.
Fāubourg, (fā-bōrg) *n.* [*Fr.*] the environs of a
city; a suburb.
Fāul-cet, *n.* a pipe to give vent to a vessel.
Fāugh, (fāw) *interj.* expressing abhorrence; foh
Fāul-chion, *n.* See **Fālcion**.
Fāul-con, *n.* See **Fālcōn**, &c.
***Fāult**, (fālt, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; fāult, *S.*;
fōlt, *Wb.*) *n.* an offence; slight crime; defect;
want.—*At fault*, puzzled, in difficulty.
***Fāult-i-ly**, *ad.* in a faulty manner; wrongly.
***Fāult-i-nēs**, *n.* badness; viciousness; defect.
***Fāult-less**, *a.* exempt from fault; perfect.
***Fāult-less-nēs**, *n.* the state of being faultless.
***Fāult-y**, *a.* having faults; wrong; defective.
Fāun, *n.* a kind of demigod or rural deity.
Fāu-nā, *n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) the animals, collectively,
of a country.
Fāuz-pā, (fā-pā) [*Fr.*] a false step; a misdeed
Fā-vil-lous, *a.* consisting of ashes. [*assist.*]
Fā-vor, *v. a.* to support; to countenance; to
Fā-vor, *n.* [*L.*] kindness; regard; support; len-
ity; good-will; any thing worn as a token.
Fā-vor-ē-ble, *a.* kind; propitious; friendly; ten-
der; contributing to; convenient.
Fā-vor-ē-ble-nēs, *n.* kindness; benignity.
Fā-vor-ē-bly, *ad.* in a favorable manner; kindly
Fā-vored, (fā-vōrd) *p. a.* regarded with kind-
ness:—feathered, used with *well*, *hard*, *ill*, &c.
Fā-vor-ēr, *n.* one who favors; a friend.
Fā-vor-ite, *n.* [*Fr.*] a person or thing beloved.
Fā-vor-ite, *a.* beloved; regarded with favor.
Fā-vor-i-ism, *n.* an act of favoring; partiality.
Fāwn, *n.* a young deer:—flattery.
Fāwn, *v. n.* to court servilely; to cringe.
Fāwn-ēr, *n.* one who fawns; a flatterer.
Fāwn-ēg, *n.* gross or low flattery.

aten, str; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rīle.—C, G, q, soft; S, B, z, h, hard; y as z; x as g;—this

Fawn'ing, *p. a.* meanly flattering; servile.
Fawn'ing-ly, *ad.* in a cringing, servile way.
Fay, (fā) *n.* a fairy; an elf.
Fay, *v. a.* to fit; to suit; to adapt.
Fay, *v. n.* to lie or unite close together; to fit.
Fē'lty, [fē'al-tē, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fē'l'tē, *S. Ja.*] *n.* duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.
Fēar, (fēr) *n.* dread; terror; awe; anxiety.
Fēar, *v. a.* to dread; to be afraid of; to revere.
Fēar, *v. n.* to live in terror; to be afraid. [ence.
***Fēar**'fāl, [fēr'fāl, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; fēr'fāl, *S.*; fēr'fāl or fēr'fāl, *W. F.*] *a.* filled with fear; timorous; afraid; awful; dreadful.
***Fēar**'fāl-ly, *ad.* in a fearful manner.
***Fēar**'fāl-nēss, *n.* timorousness; awe; dread.
Fēar'less, *a.* free from fear; intrepid; bold.
Fēar'less-ly, *ad.* without terror; intrepidly.
Fēar'less-nēss, *n.* courage; intrepidity.
Fēar'naught, (fēr'naut) *n.* a thick woollen stuff.
Fēar'nā-ty, (fē-zē-bil'tē) *n.* practicability.
Fēar'gī-ble, (fē'zē-bl) *a.* that may be done.
Fēar'gī-ble-nēss, *n.* practicability.
Fēar'gī-bly, (fē'zē-blē) *ad.* practicably.
Fēast, (fēst) *n.* a sumptuous treat; a festival.
Fēast, (fēst) *v. n.* to eat sumptuously. [per.
Fēast, *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
Fēast'er, *n.* one who feasts, or gives a feast.
Fēast'ing, *n.* an entertainment; a treat.
Fēat, *n.* an act; deed; action; exploit; a trick.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) *n.* a plume of a bird.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) *n.* a bed to dress in feathers.
Fēath'er-bēd, *n.* a bed stuffed with feathers.
Fēath'ered, (fēth'erd) *a.* clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; swift; winged.
Fēath'er-y, *a.* feathered; plumose.
Fēat'ure, (fēt'yur) *n.* a lineament of the face; a single part. — *pl.* cast or make of the face.
Fēat'ured, (fēt'yurd) *a.* having features.
Fē'bric-y-lē, *n.* [L.] a slight fever.
Fē'brif'ic, *a.* tending to produce fever.
Fē'brī-fūge, *a.* medicine to allay a fever.
Fē'brile, or **Fē**'brile, [fē'bril, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.*; fē'bril, *S.*; fē'bril, *W. Sm.*] *a.* relating to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
Fē'ry-a-ry, *n.* the second month in the year.
Fē'cal, *a.* relating to excrement, dregs, or lees.
Fē'cāc, *n. pl.* [feces, L.] dregs. See **Feces**.
Fē'cū-lē, *n.* [fecula, L.] farina; starch.
Fē'cū-lence, *n.* muddiness; lees; sediment; dregs.
Fē'cū-lent, *a.* foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
Fē'cū-nd, [fēk'und, *W. J. F. Sm.*; fē-kūnd', *S. Ja.*; fē'kund, *K. Wb.*] *a.* fruitful; prolific.
Fē'cūn'dāte, [fē-kūn'dāt, *P. K. R.*; fēk'un-dāt, *Sm. Wb.*] *v. a.* to make fruitful or prolific.
Fē'cūn-dā'tion, *n.* the act of making prolific.
Fē'cūn'di-fy, *v. a.* to fecundate.
Fē'cūn'di-ty, *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness.
Fē'd, *i. & p.* from **Fēed**.
†Fē'd-a-ry, [fēd'a-ry, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fēd'a-ry, *Ja.*] *n.* a confederate; a partner. *Shak.*
Fē'd'er-al, *a.* relating to a league; confederate.
Fē'd'er-al-ist, *n.* a member of, or an adherent to, a federal union; a member of a political party.
Fē'd'er-ate, *a.* leagued; joined in confederacy.
Fē'd'er-ā'tion, *n.* a league; a confederacy.
Fē'd'er-ā-tive, *a.* uniting; forming a league.
Fē's, *n.* reward; recompense; payment. — (*Law*) a tenure by which lands, &c. are held. — An estate held in *fee* simple is at the entire disposal of the owner.
Fē's, *v. a.* to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
Fē'ble, *a.* weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.

Fē'ble-mind-ed, *a.* weak of mind; irresolute.
Fē'ble-nēss, *n.* weakness; imbecility; infirmity.
Fē'bly, *ad.* in a feeble manner; weakly.
Fē'd, *v. a.* [i. fed; *pp.* feeding, fed; *i*] to supply to furnish; to nourish; to cherish; to keep.
Fē'd, *v. n.* to take food; to eat; to pasture.
Fē'd, *n.* food; that which is eaten; pasture.
Fē'd'er, *n.* one who feeds or gives food.
Fē'd-farm, *n.* (*Law*) a tenure of lands; a tenancy by which lands are held.
Fē'l, *v. n.* [i. felt; *pp.* feeling, felt;] to have perception by the touch; to be affected; to search.
Fē'l, *v. a.* to perceive by the touch; to handle to have sense of; to suffer; to sound; to try.
Fē'l, *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; feeling.
Fē'l'er, *n.* he or that which feels: — a tentacle.
Fē'ling, *p. a.* expressive of sensibility; tender.
Fē'ling, *n.* sense of touch; perception; sensitiveness.
Fē'ling-ly, *ad.* in a feeling manner. [hāy.
Fē'l, *n.* the plural of **Fēel**.
Fē'ign, (fān) *v. a.* to invent; to dissemble; to pretend; to forge; to counterfeit.
Fē'ign, (fān) *v. n.* to relate falsely; to imagine.
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Fē'ign-ed-ly, (fān'ed-lē) *ad.* with fiction.
Fē'ign'ed-nēss, (fān'ed-nēss) *n.* fiction; deceit.
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Fē'līc'i-tā'tion, *n.* congratulation.
Fē'līc'i-tōūs, *a.* happy; blissful; prosperous.
Fē'līc'i-tōūs-ly, *ad.* happily.
Fē'līc'i-ty, *n.* happiness; prosperity; bliss.
Fē'line, [fē'lin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fē'lin', *Ja. K.*] *a.* like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Fē'l, *a.* cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.
Fē'l, *n.* the skin; hide of a beast: — a hill.
Fē'l, *v. a.* to knock down; to hew down; to cut.
Fē'l, *i. from* **Fēll**.
Fē'l'er, *n.* one who fells or hews down.
Fē'l'mōn-ēr, *n.* a dealer in hides.
Fē'l'se, *n.* the rim of a wheel. See **Felly**.
Fē'l'on, *n.* a sore; a whitlow. See **Felen**.
Fē'lōw, (fē'lō) *n.* a companion; an associate; equal; peer; a member of a corporation; a privileged member of a college: — a mean person. — It is much used in composition, as *fellow-servant, fellow-sufferer, &c.*
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Fē'lō'nī-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a felonious way. [crime.
Fē'lōn-y, *n.* a capital crime; an enormous crime.
Fē'lōp'ar, *n.* a silicious mineral which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.
Fē'lō-spāth'ic, *a.* relating to felspar.
Fē'l, *i. & p.* from **Fēel**.
Fē'l, *n.* woollen cloth or stuff for hats; a skin.
Fē'lō-cq, (fē-lōk'k) *n.* [It.] a small vessel with two masts; a small war-boat.

f, **f**, **i**, **l**, **o**, **u**, **y**, long; **f**, **f**, **i**, **l**, **o**, **u**, **y**, short; **f**, **f**, **i**, **l**, **o**, **u**, **y**, obscure. — **f**'āre, **f**'ar, **f**'ast, **f**'all; **h**āir, **h**'ar

Hearing to outdoor duty. - ^{himself} fearing
fear not to turn him.

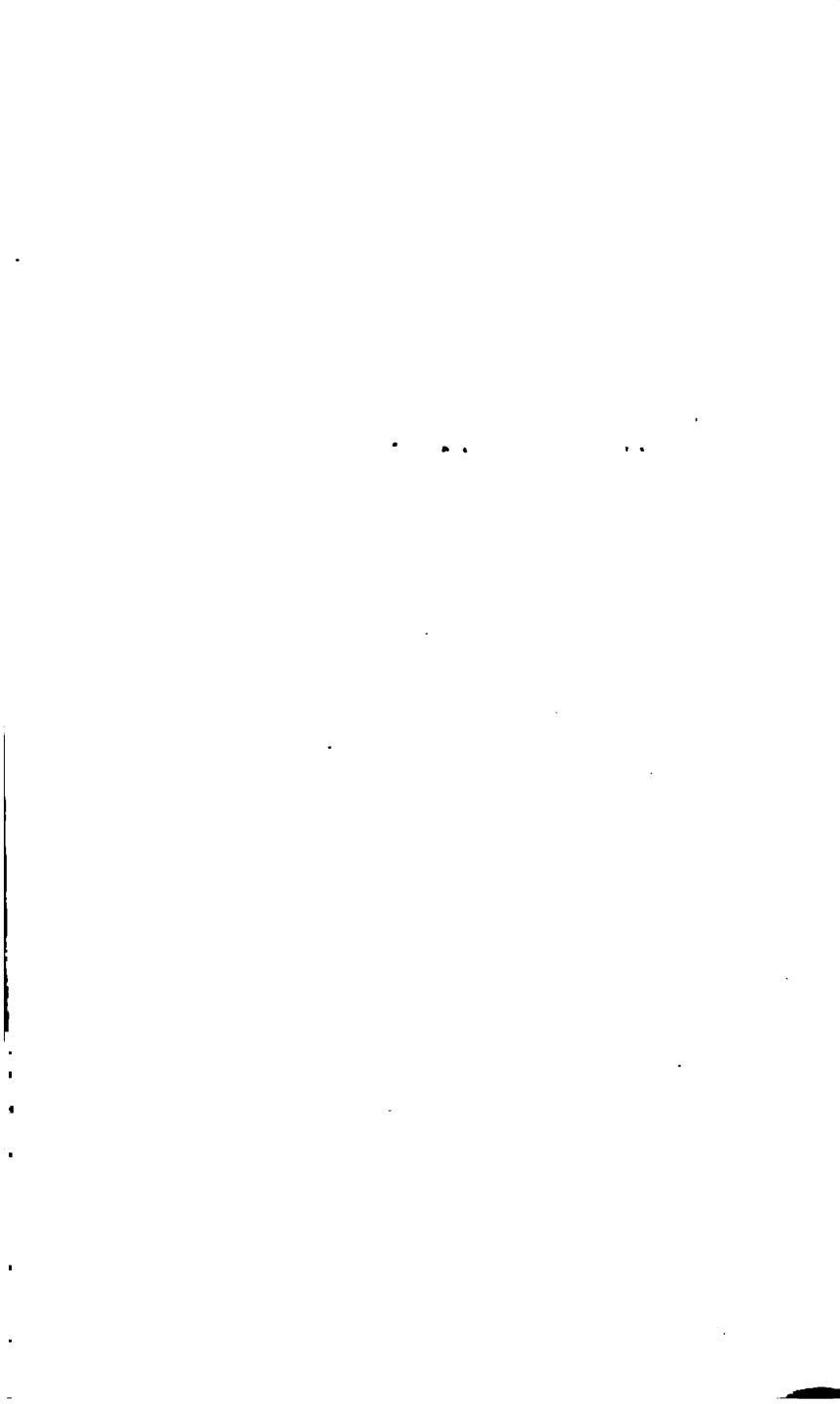
To feed his people on manna for
40 years.

They feel that animosity against each other
which passengers do at a robbery.

We will feign ourselves, ^{to} see
the new feeling of a Ch. concerning them

we have fellowship with them





Deniel, μέρεθον, μάρεθρον.

Fertile of

He says that a very few of them lived
in ^{Savannah} ~~Savannah~~.
Nor can there be more a fewer letters than
of ~~one~~ have them - they are used by many
persons.

Fickle, παλίμφοτος, ἀφίκοτος.

Fē'male, *n.* one of the sex which brings young.
 Fē'male, *a.* not male; feminine; soft.
 Fēm-ō-vert, (fām-kō-vēr't' or fēm-kūv'ert) [fām-kō-vēr't', *Ja.*; fēm'kō-vēr't', *Sm.*; fām-kūv'ert', *Wh.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Law*) a married woman.
 Fēm-ō-sole, (fām-ō-sōl' or fēm-ō-sōl') [fām-ō-sōl', *Ja.*; fēm-ō-sōl', *Sm.*] *n.* [Fr.] (*Law*) a single woman.
 Fēm-ō-nine, *a.* relating to women or females; female; soft; tender; delicate.
 Fēm-ō-ral, *a.* belonging to the thigh.
 Fēn, *n.* a marah; a moor; a bog; a morass.
 Fēnce, *n.* a guard; enclosure; mound; hedge.
 Fēnce, *v. a.* to enclose; to secure; to guard.
 Fēnce, *v. n.* to practise the art of fencing.
 Fēnce/less, *a.* without enclosure; open. [cing.]
 Fēn'cer, *n.* one who teaches or practises fencing.
 Fēn'ci-ble, *a.* capable of defence.
 Fēn'ci-ble, *n.* a soldier for defensive purposes.
 Fēn'cing, *n.* the art of defence by weapons.
 Fēn'cing-master, *n.* a teacher of fencing.
 Fēnd, *v. n.* to dispute; to shift off a charge.
 Fēnder, *n.* a metal guard placed before a fire.
 Fē-nēs'tral, *a.* belonging to windows.
 Fēn'-gōose, *n.* a species of goose.
 Fēn'nel, *n.* a biennial, aromatic plant.
 Fēn'ny, *a.* marshy; boggy; moorish.
 Fēn'dal, (fū'dal) *a.* held by tenure. See *Feudal*.
 *Fēof, (fēf) [fēf, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wh.*;
 fēf, *Ja.*] *v. a.* to put in possession; to invest.
 Fēof'fēf, or Fēof'fēf, [fēf'fēf, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; fēf'fēf, *P. Ja. Wh.*] *n.* one put in possession of real property.
 *Fēof'fēr, or Fēof'fēr, *n.* one who feoffs.
 *Fēof'ment, (fēf'ment) *n.* grant of a possession.
 Fēof'al, *a.* funereal; deadly. [*R.*]
 Fēr'e-ty-ry, *n.* a place in a church for a bier.
 Fēr'i-al, *a.* relating to week-days or to holidays.
 Fēr'ine, *a.* wild; savage; barbarous.
 Fēr'mēt', *v. a.* to raise or rarely by internal motion; to cause to act.
 Fēr'mēt', *v. n.* to work; to have internal motion.
 Fēr'mēt', *n.* intestine motion; tumult; yeast.
 Fēr'mēt-a-bil'-ty, *n.* state of being fermentable.
 Fēr'mēt-a-ble, *a.* capable of fermentation.
 Fēr'men-tā'tion, *n.* act of fermenting; a spontaneous change in certain substances, by which a new fluid or gas is produced; a working.
 Fēr'men-tā-tive, *a.* causing fermentation.
 Fēr'm, *a.* a plant of several species; a brake.
 Fēr'n, *a.* overgrown with fern.
 Fēr-ō-cious, (fēr-ō-shus) *a.* savage; fierce.
 Fēr-ō-cious-ly, *ad.* in a ferocious manner.
 Fēr-ō-cious-nēss, *n.* fierceness; savageness.
 Fēr-ō-cy, *n.* savageness; fierceness; cruelty.
 Fēr-ō-cas, *a.* irony; like iron; made of iron.
 Fēr-ōt, *n.* a kind of weasel: — a narrow tape.
 Fēr-ōt, *v. a.* to drive out of lurking places.
 Fēr-ōt-er, *n.* one who ferrets or hunts out.
 Fēr-ōt-er, *n.* the fare paid for passing a ferry.
 Fēr-ōt-ōn-ōs, *a.* partaking of iron. [stick.]
 Fēr-ōle, (or fēr-ōl) *n.* a metal ring at the end of a ferry, *v. a.* to carry over a river, &c., in a boat.
 Fēr-ry, *v. n.* to pass over water in a boat.
 Fēr-ry, *n.* a passage over which ferry-boats pass.
 Fēr-ry-boat, *n.* a boat for conveying passengers.
 Fēr-ry-mān, *n.* one who keeps or tends a ferry.
 Fēr-til, *a.* fruitful; productive; abundant.
 Fēr-til-ly, *ad.* fruitfully; abundantly.
 Fēr-til-nēss, *n.* fruitfulness; fecundity.
 Fēr-til'-ty, *n.* state of being fertile; fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.
 Fēr-til-ize, *v. a.* to make fruitful or productive.
 Fēr-y-ly, *n.* [*L.*] the same as *ferule*.

Fēr'ule, *n.* an instrument of correction.
 Fēr'ule, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferule.
 Fēr'ven-cy, *n.* heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.
 Fēr'vent, *a.* hot; ardent; vehement; zealous.
 Fēr'vent-ly, *ad.* in a fervent manner; eagerly.
 Fēr'vid, *a.* hot; vehement; eager; zealous.
 Fēr'vid-nēss, *n.* ardor of mind; zeal; passion.
 Fēr'vor, *n.* [*L.*] heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
 Fēs'cēn-nine, *n.* a nuptial or a licentious song.
 Fēs'cye, *n.* a small wire to point with.
 Fēsse, (fēs) *n.* (*Her.*) a band or girdle.
 Fēs'tal, *a.* respecting feasts; befitting a feast.
 Fēs'ter, *v. n.* to rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
 Fēs'ter, *n.* a small, inflammatory tumor. [ulent.]
 Fēs'ti-val, *n.* a day of feasting; a feast.
 Fēs'ti-val, *a.* relating to a feast; festive; joyous.
 Fēs'tive, *a.* relating to feasts; joyous; gay.
 Fēs'tiv-ity, *n.* social joy; gayety; joyfulness.
 Fēs-tōn', *n.* (*Arch.*) an ornament; carved work.
 Fēs-tū-coqs, or Fēs'tū-coqs, *n.* formed of straw.
 Fēs'tal, *a.* relating to a fetus or foetus.
 Fēth, *v. a.* to go and bring; to derive; to draw.
 *Fēth, *n.* a stratagem; an artifice; a trick.
 Fēth'er, *n.* one who fetches any thing.
 Fēte, (fāt) *n.* [*Fr.*] a feast; a holiday.
 Fēto-champêtre, (fāt'shām-pātr') *n.* [*Fr.*] a rural feast, celebrated out of doors.
 *Fēt'id, [fēt'id, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*;
 fēt'id, *P.*] *a.* stinking; rancid.
 *Fēt'id-nēss, *n.* the quality of being fetid.
 Fēt'ish, *n.* an African idol or charm.
 Fēt'lock, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.
 Fēt'or, *n.* a stench; a strong, offensive smell.
 Fēt'or, *n.*; *pl.* fēt'ors; chains for the feet.
 Fēt'or, *v. a.* to bind; to enchain; to tie.
 Fēt'us, *n.* [*Lat.*, *L.*] *pl.* fēt'us-es; an animal in embryo. See *Fetus*.
 Fēud, (fūd) *n.* a deadly quarrel. — (*Law*) a fief; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land.
 Fēud'al, (fū'dal) *a.* relating to feudalism, or to fiefs, feuds, or tenures; held by tenure.
 Fēud'al-izm, (fū'dal-izm) *n.* a system of holding lands by military service; the feudal system.
 Fēud'al-ity, *n.* the state of being feudal.
 Fēud'a-ry, *n.* a feudal tenant; feudatary.
 Fēud'a-ry, *a.* holding tenure under a superior.
 Fēud'a-ry, *n.* a tenant; a vassal.
 Feu de joie, (fū-de-zhwa') [*Fr.*] a bonfire.
 Fēu'ile-mōrte, (fū'yō-mōrt') *n.* [*Fr.*] color of a faded leaf.
 Fē'ver, *n.* a disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst.
 Fē'ver, *v. a.* to put into a fever. *Shak.*
 †Fē'ver-ēt, *n.* a slight fever. *Aylife*.
 Fē'ver-few, *n.* a plant or herb.
 Fē'ver-ish, *a.* diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; inconstant; hot; burning.
 Fē'ver-ish-nēss, *n.* state of being feverish.
 Fēw, (fū) *a.* not many; small in number.
 Fēw'el, (fū'el) *n.* firewood; coal. See *Fuel*.
 Fēw'nēss, *n.* paucity; smallness of number.
 Fēat, *n.* [*L. let it be done.*] an order or decree.
 Fēh, *n.* a lie; a falsehood. — *v. n.* to lie.
 Fēb'ber, *n.* a teller of fibs.
 Fē'bre, (fē'ber) *n.* a small thread or string.
 Fē'brine, *n.* (*Chem.*) a white, fibrous substance obtained from coagulated blood.
 Fē'brous, (fē'brus) *a.* composed of fibres.
 Fē'b'y-lē, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* fē'b'y-lē; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.
 Fē'kle, *a.* changeable; inconstant; wavering.
 Fē'kle-nēss, *n.* inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fawn'ing, *p. a.* meanly flattering; servile.
Fawn'ing-ly, *ad.* in a cringing, servile way.
Fay, (fā) *n.* a fairy; an elf.
Fay, *v. a.* to fit; to suit; to adapt.
Fay, *v. n.* to lie or unite close together; to fit.
Fē'al-ty, (fē'al-tē, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fē'al-tē, *S. Ja.*) *n.* duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.
Fēar, (fēr) *n.* dread; terror; awe; anxiety.
Fēar, *v. a.* to dread; to be afraid of; to revere.
Fēar, *v. n.* to live in terror; to be afraid. [once].
***Fēar**'fūl, (fēr'fūl, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; fēr'fūl, *S.*; fēr'fūl or fēr'fūl, *W. F.*) *a.* filled with fear; timorous; afraid; awful; dreadful.
***Fēar**'fūl-ly, *ad.* in a fearful manner.
***Fēar**'fūl-nēss, *n.* timorousness; awe; dread.
Fēar'less, *a.* free from fear; intrepid; bold.
Fēar'less-ly, *ad.* without terror; intrepidly.
Fēar'less-nēss, *n.* courage; intrepidity.
Fēar'naught, (fēr'naut) *n.* a thick woollen stuff.
Fēa'qī-bil'-ty, (fē-zē-bil'-q-tē) *n.* practicability.
Fēa'qī-ble, (fē-zē-bil) *a.* that may be done.
Fēa'qī-ble-nēss, *n.* practicability.
Fēa'qī-bly, (fē-zē-bly) *ad.* practicably.
Fēast, (fēst) *n.* a sumptuous treat; a festival.
Fēast, (fēst) *v. n.* to eat sumptuously. [per].
Fēast, *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
Fēast'er, *n.* one who feasts, or gives a feast.
Fēast'ing, *n.* an entertainment; a treat.
Fēat, *n.* an act; deed; action; exploit; a trick.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) *n.* a plume of a bird.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) *v. a.* to dress in feathers.
Fēath'er-bēd, *n.* a bed stuffed with feathers.
Fēath'ered, (fēth'erd) *a.* clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers; swift; winged.
Fēath'er-y, *a.* feathered; plumose.
Fēat'ure, (fē'tyur) *n.* a lineament of the face; a single part. — *pl.* cast or make of the face.
Fēat'ured, (fē'tyurd) *a.* having features.
Fē'bric'-y-lē, *n.* (L.) a slight fever.
Fē'brif'ic, *a.* tending to produce fever.
Fēb'ri-fūge, *n.* a medicine to allay a fever.
Fēb'rile, or **Fēb**'rile, (fē'bril, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Wb.*; fē'bril, *S.*; fē'bril, *W. Sm.*) *a.* relating to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
Fēb'ry'-ry, *n.* the second month in the year.
Fē'cal, *a.* relating to excrement, dregs, or lees.
Fē'cāg, *n. pl.* [feces, L.] dregs. See **Fēcēs**.
Fē'cū-lē, *n.* [facula, L.] farina; starch.
Fēc'u-lēnce, *n.* muddiness; lees; sediment; dregs.
Fēc'u-lēnt, *a.* foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
Fē'cūnd, (fēk'und, *W. J. F. Sm.*; fē-kūnd', *S. Ja.*; fē'kūnd, *K. Wb.*) *a.* fruitful; prolific.
Fē'cūn'dāte, (fē-kūn'dāt, *P. K. R.*; fēk'yn-dāt, *Sm. Wb.*) *v. a.* to make fruitful or prolific.
Fēc'ūn-dā'tion, *n.* the act of making prolific.
Fē'cūn-dī-fy, *v. a.* to fecundate.
Fē'cūn-dī-ty, *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness.
Fēd, *i. & p.* from **Fēed**.
†Fēd'-ry, (fēd'-rē, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fēd'-rē, *Ja.*) *n.* a confederate; a partner. *Shak.*
Fēd'er-al, *a.* relating to a league; confederate.
Fēd'er-al-ist, *n.* a member of, or an adherent to, a federal union; a member of a political party.
Fēd'er-ate, *a.* leagued; joined in confederacy.
Fēd'er-ā'tion, *n.* a league; a confederacy.
Fēd'er-a-tive, *a.* uniting; forming a league.
Fēd, *n.* reward; recompense; payment. — (*Law*) a tenure by which lands, &c. are held. — An estate held in *fee simple* is at the entire disposal of the owner.
Fēd, *v. a.* to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
Fēe'ble, *a.* weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.

Fēe'ble-mind-ed, *a.* weak of mind; irresolute.
Fēe'ble-nēss, *n.* weakness; imbecility; infirmity.
Fēe'bly, *ad.* in a feeble manner; weakly.
Fēed, *v. a.* [i. fed; *pp.* feeding, fed;] to supply to furnish; to nourish; to cherish; to keep.
Fēed, *v. p.* to take food; to eat; to pasture.
Fēed, *n.* food; that which is eaten; pasture.
Fēed'er, *n.* one who feeds or gives food.
Fēē'fūm, *n.* (*Law*) a tenure of lands; a tenur by which lands are held.
Fēel, *v. n.* [i. felt; *pp.* feeling, felt;] to have perception by the touch; to be affected; to search.
Fēel, *v. a.* to perceive by the touch; to handle to have sense of; to suffer; to sound; to try.
Fēel, *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; feeling.
Fēel'er, *n.* he or that which feels: — a tentacle.
Fēel'ing, *p. a.* expressive of sensibility; tender.
Fēel'ing, *n.* sense of touch; perception; sensibility.
Fēel'ing-ly, *ad.* in a feeling manner. [bāky].
Fēet, *n.* the plural of **Fēet**.
Fēign, (fān) *v. a.* to invent; to dissemble; to pretend; to forge; to counterfeit.
Fēign, (fān) *v. n.* to relate falsely; to image.
Fēigned, (fānd) *p. a.* invented; falsified.
Fēign'ed-ly, (fān'ed-lē) *ad.* with fiction.
Fēign'ed-nēss, (fān'ed-nēss) *n.* fiction; deceit.
Fēign'er, (fān'er) *n.* one who feigns.
Fēint, (fānt) *n.* false appearance; mock assault.
Fē'lāp'ton, *n.* (*Logic*) a form of syllogism.
Fē'līc'-tāte, *n.* a wish happiness to; to make happy; to congratulate.
Fē'līc'-tā'tion, *n.* congratulation.
Fē'līc'-tōus, *a.* happy; blissful; prosperous.
Fē'līc'-tōus-ly, *ad.* happily.
Fē'līc'-ty, *n.* happiness; prosperity; bliss.
Fē'līne, (fē'lin, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; fē'lin', *Ja. A.*) *a.* like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Fēll, *a.* cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.
Fēll, *n.* the skin; hide of a beast: — a hill.
Fēll, *v. a.* to knock down; to hew down; to cut.
Fēll, *i. from Fēll*.
Fēll'er, *n.* one who fells or hews down.
Fēll'mōn'-ger, *n.* a dealer in hides.
Fēll'se, *n.* the rim of a wheel. See **Fēlly**.
Fēll'lōn, *n.* a sore; a whitlow. See **Fēlon**.
Fēll'lōw, (fē'llō) *n.* a companion; an associate; equal; peer; a member of a corporation; a privileged member of a college: — a mean person. — It is much used in *composition*, as *fellow-servant*, *fellow-sufferer*, &c.
Fēll'lōw-crēat'ure, (fē'llō-krēat'yur) *n.* one that has the same creator.
Fēll'lōw-fēll'ing, *n.* sympathy; joint interest.
Fēll'lōw-shīp, *n.* companionship; society; association; frequency of intercourse; social pleasure; an establishment in a college.
Fēll'ly, *ad.* cruelly; savagely; barbarously.
Fēll'y, *n.* the outward rim of a wheel.
Fē'lō-dē-sē', *n.* (*Law*) he who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.
Fēl'on, *n.* one convicted of felony: — a whitlow; a sore.
Fēl'on, *a.* criminal; cruel; traitorous.
Fē'lō-nī-ōus, *a.* wicked; villainous; malignant.
Fē'lō-nī-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a felonious way. [crime].
Fēl'on-y, *n.* a capital crime; an enormous crime.
Fēl'spar, *n.* a siliceous mineral which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.
Fēl'spāth'ic, *a.* relating to felspar.
Fēlt, *i. & p.* from **Fēel**.
Fēlt, *n.* woollen cloth or stuff for hats; a skin.
Fē'lōc'-q, (fē-lōk'kē) *n.* (It.) a small vessel with two masts; a small war-boat.

F, **f**, **l**, **o**, **u**, **y**, long; **k**, **s**, **x**, **z**, **u**, **y**, short; **q**, **q**, **i**, **o**, **v**, **y**, obscure. — **f**'āre, **f**'ār, **f**'ast, **f**'all; **h**'air, **h**'ar

Hearing to outdo their duty, - fearing
himself.
Fear not to turn him.

To feed his people on manna for
40 years.

They feel that animosity against each other
which passengers do at a robbery.

We will feign ourselves, I see
the new feeling of a Ch. concerning them

we have fellowship with them



Genetel, γένετον, μάραθρον.

Fertile of

He says that a very few of them lived
in Samaria.
Nor can there be more a fewer letters than
of ~~now~~ have them - they are used by Ram
persons.

Fickle, παλίμφοτος, ἀφίκοτος.

Fér'mák, *n.* one of the sex which brings young.
Fér'máké, *a.* not male; feminine; soft.
Fér'mé-cwért, (*fám-kó-vért'* or *fém-küv'ért*) [*fám-kó-vért'*, *Ja.*; *fém-kó-vért'*, *Sm.*; *fém-küv'ért*, *Wh.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law*) a married woman.
Fér'mé-solé, (*fám-sól'* or *fém-sól'*) [*fám-sól'*, *Ja.*; *fém-sól'*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law*) a single woman.
Fém'i-nine, *a.* relating to women or females; female; soft; tender; delicate.
Fém'q-rál, *a.* belonging to the thigh.
Fén, *n.* a marsh; a moor; a bog; a morass.
Féncé, *n.* a guard; enclosure; mound; hedge.
Féncé, *v. a.* to enclose; to secure; to guard.
Féncé, *v. n.* to practise the art of fencing.
Féncé-léss, *a.* without enclosure; open. [*cing.*]
Fén'cé-r, *n.* one who teaches or practises fencing.
Fén'cé-ble, *a.* capable of defence.
Fén'cé-ble, *n.* a soldier for defensive purposes.
Fén'cing, *n.* the art of defence by weapons.
Fén'cing-más'tér, *n.* a teacher of fencing.
Fénd, *v. n.* to dispute; to shift off a charge.
Fénder, *n.* a metal guard placed before a fire.
Fé-nés'tral, *a.* belonging to windows.
Fén'-góise, *n.* a species of goose.
Fén'nel, *n.* a biennial, aromatic plant.
Fén'ny, *a.* marshy; boggy; moorish.
Féu'dál, (*fú'dál*) *a.* held by tenure. See *Feudal*.
Féu'dál, (*féf*) [*féf*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wh.*; *féf*, *Ja.*] *v. a.* to put in possession; to invest.
Féu'dál, (*féf*) [*féf*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *féf-fé'*, *P. Ja. Wh.*] *n.* one put in possession of real property.
***Féu'dér**, or **Féu'dér**, *n.* one who scoffs.
***Féu'd'ment**, (*féf'ment*) *n.* grant of a possession.
Féu'dál, *a.* funeral; deadly. [*R.*]
Fér'e-to-ry, *n.* a place in a church for a bier.
Fér'i-ál, *a.* relating to week-days or to holidays.
Fér'ine, *a.* wild; savage; barbarous.
Fér'mént', *v. a.* to raise or rarely by internal motion; to cause to act.
Fér'mént', *v. n.* to work; to have internal motion.
Fér'mént', *n.* intestine motion; tumult; yeast.
Fér'mént-a-bül'i-ty, *n.* state of being fermentable.
Fér'mént'-á-ble, *a.* capable of fermentation.
Fér'mén-tá'tion, *n.* act of fermenting; a spontaneous change in certain substances, by which a new fluid or gas is produced; a working.
Fér'mén-tá-tive, *a.* causing fermentation.
Fér'n, *a.* a plant of several species; a brake.
Fér'n'y, *a.* overgrown with fern.
Fér-ró-cious, (*fó-ró'shús*) *a.* savage; fierce.
Fér-ró-cious-ly, *ad.* in a ferocious manner.
Fér-ró-cious-néss, *n.* fierceness; savageness.
Fér-ró-i-ty, *n.* savageness; fierceness; cruelty.
Fér-ró-óss, *a.* irony; like iron; made of iron.
Fér-rét, *n.* a kind of weasel:—a narrow tape.
Fér-rét, *v. a.* to drive out of lurking-places.
Fér-rét, *n.* one who ferrets or hunts out.
Fér-ré-ge, *n.* the fare paid for passing a ferry.
Fér-ré-gin-óss, *a.* partaking of iron. [*stick.*]
Fér-ré-ge, (*or* *fér-ré-ge*) *n.* a metal ring at the end of a ferry.
Fér-ry, *v. a.* to carry over a river, &c., in a boat.
Fér-ry, *v. n.* to pass over water in a boat.
Fér-ry, *n.* a passage over which ferry-boats pass.
Fér-ry-boat, *n.* a boat for conveying passengers.
Fér-ry-mán, *n.* one who keeps or tends a ferry.
Fér'tile, *a.* fruitful; productive; abundant.
Fér'tile-ly, *ad.* fruitfully; abundantly.
Fér'tile-néss, *n.* fruitfulness; fecundity.
Fér'til'i-ty, *n.* state of being fertile; fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.
Fér'til-ize, *v. a.* to make fruitful or productive.
Fér'tá, *n.* [*L.*] the same as *ferule*.

Fér'yle, *n.* an instrument of correction
Fér'yle, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferule
Fér'ven-cy, *n.* heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.
Fér'vent, *a.* hot; ardent; vehement; zealous.
Fér'vent-ly, *ad.* in a fervent manner; eagerly.
Fér'vid, *a.* hot; vehement; eager; zealous.
Fér'vid-néss, *n.* ardor of mind; zeal; passion.
Fér'vor, *n.* [*L.*] heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
Fés'cé-n-nine, *n.* a nuptial or a licentious song.
Fés'cúe, *n.* a small wire to point with.
Fesse, (*fés*) *n.* (*Her.*) a band or girdle.
Fés'tal, *a.* respecting feasts; befitting a feast.
Fés'tér, *v. n.* to rankle; to corrupt; to grow vir-
Fés'tér, *n.* a small, inflammatory tumor. [*ulent.*]
Fés'ti-val, *n.* a day of feasting; a feast.
Fés'ti-val, *a.* relating to a feast; festive; joyous.
Fés'tive, *a.* relating to feasts; joyous; gay.
Fes-tiv'i-ty, *n.* social joy; gaiety; joyfulness.
Fes-tón', *n.* (*Arch.*) an ornament; carved work.
Fes-tú-coús, or **Fés'tú-coús**, *a.* formed of straw.
Fé'tal, *a.* relating to a fetus or foetus.
Fé'tch, *v. a.* to go and bring; to derive; to draw.
Fé'tch, *n.* a stratagem; an artifice; a trick.
Fé'tcher, *n.* one who fetches any thing.
Fé'te, (*fát*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a feast; a holiday.
Fé'te-champétre, (*fát'shám-pátr'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a rural feast, celebrated out of doors.
***Fét'id**, (*fét'id*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*; *fét'id*, *P.*) *a.* stinking; rancid.
***Fét'id-néss**, *n.* the quality of being fetid.
Fé'tish, *n.* an African idol or charm.
Fét'lock, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.
Fét'or, *n.* a stench; a strong, offensive smell.
Fét'tér, *n.*; *pl.* *fét'térs*; chains for the feet.
Fét'tér, *v. a.* to bind; to enchain; to tie.
Fé'tus, *n.* [*fetus*, *L.*] *pl.* *fé'tus-es*; an animal in embryo. See *Fetus*.
Féud, (*fúd*) *n.* a deadly quarrel. — (*Law*) a fief; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land.
Féu'dál, (*fú'dál*) *a.* relating to feudalism, or to fiefs, feuds, or tenures; held by tenure.
Féu'dál-izm, (*fú'dál-izm*) *n.* a system of holding lands by military service; the feudal system.
Féu-dál'i-ty, *n.* the state of being feudal.
Féu'dá-ry, *n.* a feudal tenant; feudatory.
Féu'dá-ry, *a.* holding tenure under a superior.
Féu'dá-tá-ry, *n.* a tenant; a vassal.
Féu-de-joie, (*fú-de-zhwa'*) [*Fr.*] a bonfire.
Féu'dille-mórté, (*fú'l'yé-mórt'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] color of a faded leaf.
Fé'ver, *n.* a disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst.
Fé'ver, *v. a.* to put into a fever. *Shak.*
†Fé'ver-ét, *n.* a slight fever. *Ayliffe*.
Fé'ver-few, *n.* a plant or herb.
Fé'ver-ish, *a.* diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; inconstant; hot; burning.
Fé'ver-ish-néss, *n.* state of being feverish.
Féw, (*fú*) *a.* not many; small in number.
Féw'el, (*fú'el*) *n.* firewood; coal. See *Fuel*.
Féw-néss, *n.* paucity; smallness of number.
Fé'at, *n.* [*L.* *let it be done.*] an order or decree
Fib, *n.* a lie; a falsehood. — *v. n.* to lie.
Fib'ber, *n.* a teller of fibs.
Fib're, (*fí'ber*) *n.* a small thread or string.
Fib'rino, *n.* (*Chem.*) a white, fibrous substance obtained from coagulated blood.
Fibrous, (*fí'brys*) *a.* composed of fibres.
Fib'u-lá, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *fí'b'u-læ*; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fic'kle, *a.* changeable; inconstant; wavering.
Fic'kle-néss, *n.* inconstancy; unsteadiness.

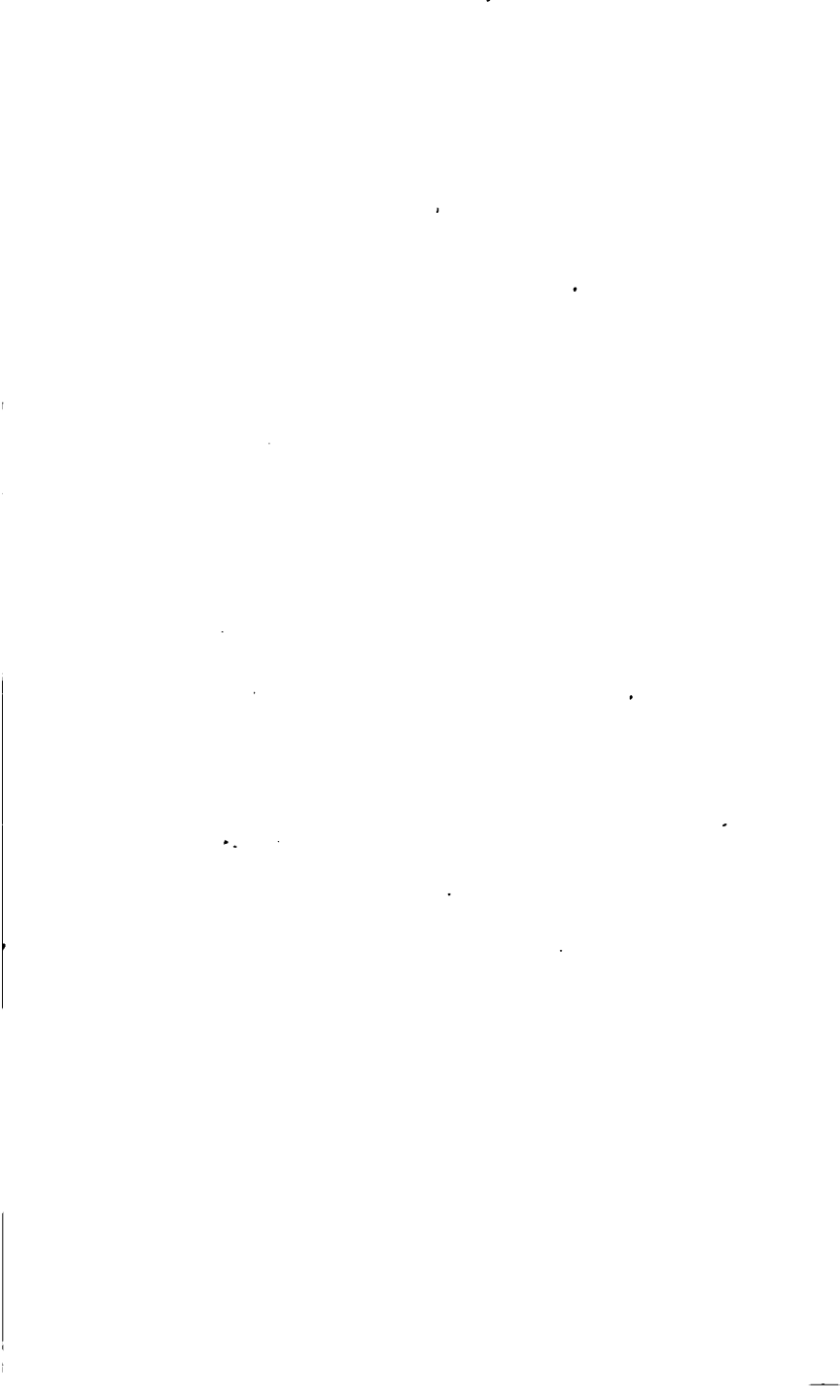
Fig'gle, *a.* moulded into form, as by a potter.
Fic'tion, *n.* an invented story; a tale; thing feigned; an invention; a falsehood.
Fic'tious, *a.* fictitious; imaginary; invented.
Fic-ti'ous, (*fik-tish'us*) *a.* counterfeit; false; feigned; imaginary; not real; allegorical.
Fic-ti'ous-ly, *ad.* in a fictitious manner.
Fic-ti'ous-ness, *n.* feigned representation.
Fid, *n.* (*Naut.*) a pin for a mast or rope.
Fid'dle, *n.* an instrument of music; a violin.
Fid'dle, v. n. to play upon a fiddle; to trifle.
Fid'dle-fad'dle, *n.* a trifle; nonsense. [*Low.*]
Fid'dler, *n.* one who plays upon a fiddle.
Fid'dle-stick, *n.* a bow used by a fiddler.
Fid'dle-string, *n.* the string of a fiddle.
Fid'dl-ty, *n.* honesty; veracity; faithfulness.
Fidg'et, *v. n.* to move by fits and starts. [*Low.*]
Fidg'et, *n.* restless agitation; uneasiness. [*Low.*]
Fidg'et-y, *a.* restless; impatient. [*Low.*]
Fid'd'chal, (*fē-dū'shāl*) *a.* confident; firm.
Fid'd'chal-ly, *ad.* undoubtedly; confidently.
Fid'd'ci-a-ry, (*fē-dū'shē-a-rē*) *n.* one who holds any thing in trust:—an Antinomian.
Fid'd'ci-a-ry, (*fē-dū'shē-a-rē*) *a.* confident; steady; undoubting; held in trust.
Fie, (*fi*) *interj.* expressing blame or contempt.
Fief, (*fēf*) *n.* a fee; a manor; a possession.
Field, (*fēld*) *n.* a cultivated tract of ground; ground of battle; space; compass; extent.
Field-book, (*fēld'bōk*) *n.* a book used by surveyors to set down angles, distances, &c.
Field'fare, (*fēl'fār*, *S. E.*; *fēl'fār*, *W. J.*; *fēld'fār*, *P. F. K.*; *fēld'fār*, *Ja.*) *n.* a bird.
Field-mār-shāl, *n.* the commander of an army.
Field-mōuse, *n.* a mouse that burrows in banks.
Field'-ōf-ficer, *n.* an officer of a regiment, above the rank of captain.
Field'-piece, (*fēld'pēs*) *n.* a small cannon.
Field'sport, *n.* the diversion of shooting.
Fliend, (*fēnd*) (*fēnd*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*) *n.* an enemy; an infernal enemy or being; the devil.
***Fierce**, (*fērs*) (*fērs*, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *fērs*, *S.*; *fērs* or *fērs*, *W. F.*) *a.* savage; ravenous; eager; violent; angry; furious.
***Fierce'ly**, *ad.* in a fierce manner; furiously.
***Fierce'ness**, *n.* ferocity; savageness; fury.
Fier'facias, (*fī'e-rī-fā'shē-ās*) *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) *a.* writ of execution directed to a sheriff.
Fier-i-ness, *a.* heat; acrimony; heat of temper.
Fier-y, *a.* consisting of fire; full of fire; hot; vehement; ardent.
Fife, *n.* a small wind instrument of music.
Fife, v. n. to play on a fife.
Fif'er, *n.* one who plays on a fife.
Fif'tēn, *a.* five and ten.
Fif'tēnth, *a.* the ordinal of fifteen.
Fifth, *a.* ordinal of five; next to the fourth.
Fifth'ly, *ad.* in the fifth place.
Fif'ti-ēth, *a.* the ordinal of fifty.
Fif'ty, *a. & n.* five times ten; five tens.
Fig, *n.* the fruit of the fig-tree; a fig-tree.
Fight, (*ft*) *v. n.* [*i.* fought; *pp.* fighting, fought;] to contend in battle; to battle; to combat.
Fight, (*ft*) *v. a.* to war or combat against.
Fight, (*ft*) *n.* a battle; a combat; a duel.
Fight'er, (*ft'er*) *n.* one who fights; a warrior.
Fig'-leaf, *n.* a leaf of the fig-tree; a thin covering.
Fig'ment, *n.* an invention; a fiction.
Fig'-tree, *n.* the tree that bears figs.
Fig-y-a-bil-ty, *n.* susceptibility of form.
Fig-y-a-ble, *a.* capable of form or figure.
Fig-y-ral, *a.* represented by delineation.

Fig'y-rate, *a.* having a determinate form.
Fig-y-rā'tion, *n.* act of giving a certain form.
Fig'y-rā-tive, *a.* full of, or represented by, figures; typical; not literal; metaphorical.
Fig'y-rā-tive-ly, *ad.* in a figurative manner.
***Fig'yre**, (*fīg'yur*) [*fīg'yūr*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; *fīg'ur*, *P.*; *fīg'yur*, *K.*] *n.* shape; form of any thing; splendor; a statue; an image:—a character denoting a number:—a type; a metaphor; a trope.
***Fig'yre**, (*fīg'yur*) *v. a.* to form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to represent.
***Fig'yre**, (*fīg'yur*) *v. n.* to make a figure.
Fi-lā'coys, (*fē-lā'shups*) *a.* consisting of threads.
Fi-lā'cer, *n.* an officer in the English court of common pleas who files writs.
Fi-lā'ment, *n.* a slender thread; a fibre.
Fi-lā'mēntous, *a.* like a slender thread.
Fi-lā-tō-ry, *n.* a machine to form thread.
Fi-lā-tūre, *n.* the spinning of thread.
Fi-l'bert, *n.* a fine hazel-nut with a thin shell.
Filch, [*fīlch*, *S. P. J. K. Sm.*; *fīsh*, *W. F. F. Ja.*] *v. a.* to steal; to take by theft; to pilfer.
Filch'er, *n.* one who filches; a petty thief.
File, *n.* a thread; a line or wire on which papers are strung; a roll; a series; a line of soldiers; an instrument for smoothing.
File, v. a. to string upon; to smooth; to polish.
File, v. n. to march in a file or line; to rank.
File'-cūt-ter, *n.* a maker of files.
Fi'l'er, *n.* one who files.
Fi'l'ial, (*fīl'yāl*) *a.* relating to or befitting a son.
Fi'l'-āte, *v. a.* to father; to affiliate.
Fi'l'-ā'tion, *n.* the relation of a son to a father.
Fi'l'-grāne, *n.* fine ornamental work in gold or silver, in the manner of little threads or grains.
Fi'l'ing's, *n. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file.
Fill, *v. a.* to make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.
Fill, v. n. to give to drink; to grow full.
Fill, *n.* fullness; satiety.—(*Naut.*) a bracing.
Fill'er, *n.* one who fills.
Fi'l'et, *n.* a band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage:—the fleshy part of the thigh of veal.
Fi'l'et, v. a. to bind with a bandage or fillet.
Fi'l'i-beg, *n.* a Scotch Highland dress; philibeg.
Fi'l'ip, v. a. to strike with the nail of the finger.
Fi'l'ip, *n.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb.
Fi'ly, *n.* a young mare;—opposed to a colt or young horse.
Film, *n.* a thin pellicle or skin.
Fil'my, *a.* composed of membranes or pellicles.
Fil'ter, *v. a.* to defecate; to strain; to filtrate.
Fil'ter, *n.* a strainer for defecating liquors.
Filth, *n.* dirt; nastiness; grossness; pollution.
Filth'i-ly, *ad.* in a filthy manner; grossly.
Filth'i-ness, *n.* nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
Filthy, *a.* nasty; foul; dirty; gross; polluted.
Fil'trate, *v. a.* to strain; to percolate; to filter.
Fil'tra'tion, *n.* act of filtrating or filtering.
Fim'bri-āte, *v. a.* to hem; to fringe.
Fim'bri-ate, *a.* fringed; fimbriated.
Fin, *n.* the wing of a fish, by which it swims.
Fin'a-ble, *a.* admitting a fine; deserving a fine.
Fin'al, *a.* ultimate; last; conclusive; mortal.
Fin'al-ty, (*fin'*) (*Mus.*) the close; the last piece.
Fin'al-ly, *ad.* ultimately; lastly; decisively.
Fin'ānce, *n.* the public revenue of a state.
Fin'ān'cial, (*fē-nān'shāl*) *a.* relating to finance.
Fin-ān'ci-er, [*fīn-ān'sēr*, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *fē-nān'sēr*, *P.*] *n.* one who manages the public revenue; one skilled in finance.
Fi'nā-ry, *n.* a refinery. See *Finery*.

To make trial of his fidelity to his promises.

to fight with (against)





finding myself to be very poor — was
found to be the very woman — to find fault with... for
— such laws are found to foster idleness

Odes and epistles are very fine to
those to whom they are addressed.

Πιν. 27277

In order to be first to see the
at the first there existed nothing nothing in
our world but the earth. — He was
the first that had just... con-
cerning the goat.

Fit only to carry burdens.
is exactly fitter to her — infitter to do fitter for it.
It's fitter for popular instruction. — fitter for doing any.
She fixes upon the plodding
he is fixes into the glass case.

Fish, *n.* a small bird of three kinds
Fish, *v. a.* [*i.* found; *pp.* finding, found;] to obtain by searching; to meet with; to discover; to furnish:—to determine by verdict.
Find'er, *n.* one who finds; a discoverer.
Find'ing, *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury.
Fine, *a.* not coarse; pure; thin; keen; clear; nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; showy; beautiful; elegant.—*Fine arts*, poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.
Fine, *n.* a mulct; a pecuniary punishment; a penalty; forfeit:—the end, as, in *fine*. [*alt.*]
Fine, *v. a.* to refine; to purify:—to inflict a penalty.
Fine'draw, *v. a.* to sew up a rent with nicety.
Fine'draw'er, *n.* one who sews up rents.
Fine'ly, *ad.* with fineness; nicely; well.
Fine'ness, *n.* state of being fine; delicacy.
Fin'er, *n.* one who fines; a refiner.
Fin'er-y, *n.* show; splendor; gaiety in attire:—a furnace for refining metals; refinery.
Fine'spoken, (*-spō-kn*) *a.* using fine phrases.
Fine'spun, *a.* ingeniously contrived; minute.
Fine'sure, (*-fē-nē*) *n.* [*Fr.*] artifice; stratagem.
Fin-foot-ed, (*fīn'fūt-ēd*) *a.* palmipedous.
Fin'ger, (*fīng'gēr*) *n.* a member of the hand.
Fin'ger, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to handle; pilfer.
Fin'ger-board, *n.* a board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, &c.
Fin'gered, (*fīng'gērd*) *a.* having fingers.
Fin'gal, *a.* nice in trifles; foppish; showy.
Fin'gal-ly, *ad.* in a finical manner.
Fin'gal-ness, *n.* superfluous nicety; foppery.
Fin'ing-pot, *n.* a pot for refining metals.
Fin'is, *n.* [*L.*] the end; conclusion.
Fin'ish, *v. a.* to complete; to perfect; to end.
Fin'ish, *n.* the last touch; last polish.
Fin'ished, (*fīn'ishd*) *p. a.* ended; complete.
Fin'ish'er, *n.* one who finishes or perfects.
Fin'ish-ing, *n.* completion; the last touch.
Finite, (*fī'nīt*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *fī-nīt'*, *S.*; *fī-nīt*, *P.*) *a.* limited; bounded; not infinite.
Finite-ly, *ad.* within certain limits.
Finite-ness, *n.* limitation; confinement.
Fin'like, *a.* formed in imitation of fins.
Finned, (*fīnd*) *a.* having fins.
Fin'nikin, *n.* a particular species of pigeon.
Fin'ny, *a.* furnished with, or having, fins.
Fin'tod, (*fīn'tōd*) *a.* palmipedous; web-footed.
Fit, *n.* an evergreen tree of several kinds.
Fire, *n.* the igneous element; any thing burning; flame; light; lustre; ardor; spirit.
Fire, *v. a.* to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame.
Fire, *v. n.* to take fire; to discharge fire-arms.
Fire'arms, *n. pl.* guns, muskets, pistols, &c.
Fire'ball, *n.* a ball filled with combustibles.
Fire'brand, *n.* a piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions.
Fire'damp, *n.* carburetted hydrogen gas; an inflammable gas in coal-mines.
Fire'extingue, *n.* a machine to extinguish fire.
Fire'fly, *n.* an insect which emits light.
Fire'lock, *n.* a soldier's gun; a musket.
Fire'man, *n.* an extinguisher of fires.
Fire'new, *a.* new from the forge; brand-new.
Fire'office, *n.* an office of insurance from fire.
Fire'pan, *n.* a pan for holding fire.
Fire'place, *n.* a place for a fire in a chimney.
Fire'plug, *n.* a stopple in a pipe, used in fires.
Fire'proof, *a.* proof against fires.
Fire'set, *n.* irons for a fireplace.
Fire'ship, *n.* a ship filled with combustibles.
Fire'shov-el, (*fīr'shūv-vī*) *n.* an instrument with which ashes and coals are thrown up.

Fire'side, *n.* the hearth; home.
Fire'side, *a.* near the fire; domestic.
Fire'ward, *n.* one who directs in extinguishing fires.
Fire'war-den, *n.* one who directs in extinguishing fires.
Fire'wood, (*fīr'wūd*) *n.* wood to burn.
Fire'works, (*fīr'wūks*) *n. pl.* shows of fire.
Fire'ing, *n.* fuel:—discharge of fire-arms.
Fire'kin, *n.* a vessel containing nine gallons.
Firm, *a.* strong; fast; hard; constant; solid.
Firm, *n.* the persons composing a partnership, or the name under which a partnership carries on mercantile or other business.
Fir'ma-mēt, *n.* region of the air; the heavens.
Fir'ma-mēt'al, *a.* celestial; ethereal.
Fir'man, *n.* [*fīr'mān*, Arab.] a license; a pass.
Firm'ly, *ad.* with firmness; strongly. [*port.*]
Firm'ness, *n.* solidity; stability; steadiness.
Firm, *a.* earliest in time; foremost; chief.
Firm, *ad.* before any thing else; primarily.
Firm'born, *a.* first in order of birth; eldest.
Firm'fruits, *a. pl.* first profits of any thing.
Firm'ling, *n.* the first produce or offspring.
Firm'rite, *a.* preëminent; superior; best.
Fisc, (*fīsk*) *n.* [*fiscus*, *L.*] a public treasury.
Fis'cal, *a.* belonging to a public treasury.
Fis'cal, *n.* public revenue; a treasurer.
Fish, *n.* an animal that inhabits the water.
Fish, *v. n.* to catch fish; to seek by art.
Fish, *v. a.* to search water in quest of fish, &c.
Fish'er, *n.* one employed in catching fish.
Fish'er-man, *n.* one who lives by catching fish.
Fish'er-y, *n.* the business, or a place, of fishing.
Fish-hook, (*-hūk*) *n.* a hook to catch fish with.
Fish'ing, *v. a.* to turn to fish. [*Shak.* [*Low.*]]
Fish'ing, *n.* the art or practice of catching fish.
Fish'ket-tle, *n.* a kettle for boiling fish.
Fish'mōn-gēr, (*-mūng'gēr*) *n.* a dealer in fish.
Fish'pond, *n.* a small pool for fish.
Fish'spear, *n.* a dart or spear for striking fish.
Fish'y, *a.* consisting of fish; like fish.
Fis'sle, *a.* that may be split or cleft.
Fis'sil'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being fissile.
Fis'sure, (*fīsh'yūr*) [*fīsh'shūr*, *S. P.*; *fīsh'shūr*, *W.*; *fīsh'ūr*, *J. F. Ja.*] *n.* a cleft; a narrow chasm or opening.
Fist, *n.* the hand clinched or closed.
Fis'ti-cuffs, *n. pl.* blows or combat with the fist.
Fist'y-lar, *n.* [*L.*] a pipe:—a sinuous ulcer.
Fist'y-lar, *a.* relating to a fistula; hollow.
Fist'y-late, *v. n.* to turn or grow to a fistula.
Fist'y-late, *v. a.* to make hollow like a pipe.
Fist'y-loūs, *a.* having the nature of a fistula.
Fit, *n.* a paroxysm of any distemper; a convulsion; interval; disorder of body or mind.
Fit, *a.* qualified; proper; convenient; meet.
Fit, *v. a.* to accommodate; to suit; to adapt.
Fit, *v. n.* to be proper; to be adapted to.
Fit'ful, *a.* varied by paroxysms; full of fits.
Fit'ly, *ad.* properly; justly; suitably.
Fit'ness, *n.* propriety; neatness; suitability.
Fit'ter, *n.* he or that which confers fitness.
Fit'ting, *p. a.* suiting; adapting; fit; proper.
Fitz, *n.* [*Norm.*] a son;—used in names, as,
Five, *a.* four and one; half of ten. [*Fitzroy.*]
Five'barred, (*fīv'bārd*) *a.* having five bars.
Five'fold, *a.* having five times as much.
Fives, *n.* a play with a ball:—a disease of horses; vives.
Fix, *v. a.* to make fast, firm, or stable; to settle.
Fix, *v. n.* to rest; to become firm or hard.
Fix'a-tion, *n.* act of fixing; stability; firmness.
Fixed, (*fīxt* or *fīx'ēd*) *p. a.* made fast; firm; stable; not wandering; not volatile.

Fix'ed-ly, *ad.* certainly; firmly; steadfastly.
Fix'ed-ness, *n.* stability; firmness; solidity.
Fix'i-ty, *n.* coherence of parts; fixedness.
Fix'ture, (*fix't'ur*) *n.* any thing fixed to a place.
Fix'ture, (*fix't'ur*) *n.* position; firmness. *Shak.*
Fix'tig, *n.* a dart or harpoon; a child's toy.
Fizz, or **Fiz'zle**, *v. n.* to make a hissing sound.
Flab'bi-ness, *n.* state of being flabby.
Flab'by, *a.* soft; not firm; flaccid; lank; loose.
Flab'ile, (*flab'il*) *a.* subject to be blown.
Flac'id, (*flak'id*) *a.* lank; not tense; limber.
Flac'id-i-ty, *n.* lankness; limberness.
Flag, *v. n.* to grow dejected or feeble; to lose vigor; to hang loose.
Flag, *v. a.* to let fall:—to cover with flat stones.
Flag, *n.* a water-plant:—the colors or ensign of a ship, &c.:—a flat stone used for pavements.
Flag'el-late, *v. a.* to whip or scourge.
Flag'el-la'tion, *n.* a whipping or scourging.
Flag'et-lot, (*flak'et-lot*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a small, musical wind-instrument resembling a flute:—written also *flagelet*.
Flag'gy, *a.* full of flags:—weak; lax.
Flag'i-tious, (*flaj'ish'us*) *a.* wicked; atrocious.
Flag'i-tious-ness, (*flaj'ish'us-ness*) *n.* villany.
Flag'-of-fer, *n.* a commander of a squadron.
Flag'on, *n.* a drinking vessel of two quarts.
Fla'gran-cy, *n.* burning; heat; fire; enormity.
Fla'grant, *a.* ardent; glowing; enormous.
Fla'gran'te bē'lō, [*L.*] while the war is raging, or during hostilities.
Fla'gran'te de-fec'tō, [*L.*] during the commission of the crime.
Fla'grant-ly, *ad.* in a flagrant manner.
Flag'-ship, *n.* the ship which bears the commander of a fleet.
Flag'staff, *n.* staff on which the flag is fixed.
Flag'stone, *n.* a flat, smooth stone for paving.
Flail, *n.* an instrument for threshing grain.
Flake, *n.* any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum; layer; film; lamina.
Flake, *v. a.* to form into flakes or layers.
Flake, *v. n.* to break into laminae or loose bodies.
Flak'ky, *a.* consisting of flakes or layers.
Flam, *n.* a falsehood; a lie; illusory pretext.
Flam, *v. a.* to deceive with a lie; to delude. [*g.*]
Flam'beau, (*flam'bō*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a lighted torch.
Flame, *n.* lighted gas in a state of combustion; fire; blaze:—ardent love; ardor; violence.
Flame, *v. n.* to shine as fire; to burn.
Flam'men, [*L.*] a priest among the Romans.
Flam'ing, *a.* brilliant; resplendent; gaudy.
Flam'm'gō, *n.* a bird of the grallie order.
Flam'm'jal, *a.* belonging to the Roman *flamen*.
Flam-ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* inflammability.
Flam'm'e-ous, *a.* consisting of flame; like flame.
Flam-mif'er-ous, *a.* producing flame.
Flam'my, *a.* inflamed; burning; blazing.
Flanch, *n.* a part in a piece of mechanism which is screwed on to something else; a rim.
Flange, *n.* a ledge or rim raised on an iron rail, or on the tire of a wheel.
Flank, *n.* part of the side; part of a bastion; the side of an army or fleet.
Flank, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to secure on the side.
Flank'er, *n.* a fortification jutting out.
Flan'nel, *n.* a soft, nappy, woollen cloth.
Flap, *n.* any thing that hangs broad and loose:—a blow or motion of a flap:—a disease in horses.
Flap, *v. a.* to beat or move with a flap.
Flap, *v. n.* to ply the wings with noise.

Flap'drag-on, *n.* a child's play.—*v. a.* to devote.
Flap'-sared, (*flap'erd*) *a.* having pendent ears.
Flap'-jack, *n.* a broad, thin pancake.
Flap'per, *n.* he or that which flaps; a flap.
Flare, *v. n.* to give a glaring or unsteady light.
Flare, *n.* an unsteady, glaring light.
Flash, *n.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst of wit.
Flash, *v. n.* to burst out into flame, light, or wit.
Flash, *v. a.* to strike or throw up, as water; to throw, as light, on the eye, or the mind.
Flash, *a.* vile; low; vulgar.—*Flash language*, language spoken by thieves, knaves, &c.
Flash'er, *n.* he or that which flashes.
Flash'y, *a.* dazzling for a moment; gay; showy, but empty; not solid; dashing.
Flask, (*fl*) *n.* a bottle; a vessel; a powder-horn.
Flas'ket, *n.* a vessel in which viands are served.
Flat, *a.* horizontal; plain; level; smooth; insipid; dull; not shrill; not sharp; not acute.
Flat, *n.* a level; plain; smooth; low ground.—(*Mus.*) a mark of depression; a depressed tone.
Flat'-bot-tomed, *a.* having a flat bottom.
Flat'tive, *a.* producing wind; flatulent.
Flat'ly, *ad.* in a flat manner; peremptorily.
Flat'ness, *n.* evenness; insipidity; dullness.
Flat'ten, (*flatt'n*) *v. a.* to make flat, even, or level; to make rapid; to defect; to depress.
Flat'ten, (*flatt'n*) *v. n.* to grow even or dull.
Flat'ter, *v. a.* to soothe with praises; to praise falsely; to caress; to raise false hopes.
Flat'ter-er, *n.* one who flatters; a fawner.
Flat'ter-ing, *p. a.* bestowing flattery; encouraging; artful; obsequious; pleasing.
Flat'ter-y, *n.* false, venal praise; adulation.
Flat'tu-lence, *n.* same as *flatulency*.
Flat'u-len-cy, *n.* windiness; emptiness; levity.
Flat'u-lent, *a.* turged with air; windy; vain.
Flat'us, [*L.*] wind; flatulence; breath.
***Flaunt**, (*flant*) [*flant*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. W. B. flawnt*, *P. E.*] *v. n.* to make ostentatious display; to flutter; to carry a saucy appearance.
***Flaunt**, (*flant*) *n.* any thing showy; display.
Flav'or, *n.* a relish; taste; savor; fragrance.
Flav'ored, (*flav'ord*) *a.* having a fine taste.
Flav'or-ous, *a.* delightful to the palate; fragrant.
Flaw, *n.* a crack; a breach; a fault; a defect.
Flaw, *v. a.* to break; to crack; to violate.
Flaw'y, *a.* full of flaws or cracks; defective.
Flax, *n.* a fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed.
Flax'-comb, (*flaks'kōm*) *n.* an instrument with which flax is cleansed.
Flax'en, (*flak'sn*) *a.* made of or like flax; fair.
Flax'y, *a.* like flax; of a light color; flaxen.
Flay, (*flā*) *v. a.* to skin; to strip off the skin.
Flay'er, (*flay'er*) *n.* one who strips off the skin.
Flea, (*flē*) *n.* a small, bloodsucking insect.
Flea'bane, *n.* a genus of plants; horse-weed.
Flea-bite, (*flē'bit*) *n.* the sting of a flea.
Flea-bit-ten, (*flē'bit-t'n*) *a.* stung by fleas.
Fleck, *n.* a small lock or twist; a grate.
Fleam, *n.* an instrument used to bleed cattle.
Fleck, *v. a.* to spot; to streak; to dapple.
Flec'tion, *n.* the act or power of bending.
Flec'tor, *n.* a muscle, commonly called *flaxor*.
Fled, *i. & p.* from *fly*.
Fledge, *v. a.* to furnish with wings or feathers.
Flee, *v. n.* [*i.* fled; *pp.* fleeing, fled;] to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
Fleece, *n.* the wool shorn from one sheep.
Fleece, *v. a.* to shear off; to strip; to plunder.
Flee'cer, *n.* one who strips or plunders.
Flee'cy, *a.* woolly; covered with wool.

Flap the wings, πτερόσομαι.

Flat-nose, πλατύριν.

Flax, λίνον

It was fled in a moment.

the flight into Egypt.

the flowing forth of one body,
from another.

Flät, *v. n.* to mock; to gibe; to jest; to leer.
Fläer, *n.* mockery; a deceitful grin.
Fläet, *n.* a company of ships; a navy.
Fläet, *a.* swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
Fläet, *v. n.* to fly swiftly; to hasten; to vanish.
Flät, *v. n.* to skim, as milk or water.
Flät'ing, *a.* passing rapidly; transient.
Flät'ly, *ad.* swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
Flät'ness, *n.* swiftness; nimbleness; celerity.
Flät'ish, *a.* relating to Flanders or the Flemings.
Flesh, *n.* the muscular part of the body; animal food: — the human race: — a carnal state.
Flesh, *v. n.* to initiate; to glut; to satiate.
Flesh-brush, *n.* a brush to rub the flesh with.
Flesh-col'or, *n.* the color of flesh.
Flesh'i-ness, *n.* plumpness; fulness; fatness.
Flesh'less, *a.* destitute of flesh; lean.
Flesh'i-ness, *n.* carnal passions or appetites.
Flesh'y, *a.* carnal; lascivious; not spiritual.
Flesh'meat, *n.* animal food; flesh of animals.
Flesh'mon-ger, *n.* one who deals in flesh.
Flesh'pot, *n.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked.
Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh; fat; pulposus; plump.
Flesh'er, *n.* a maker of bows and arrows.
Flower-de-lis, (*flür-de-lis*) *n.* [Fr.] a flower resembling the iris, called *flower-de-luce*.
Flöw, (*flü*) *i.* from *Fly*.
Flex-an'i-mous, *a.* of changeable mind. [*R.*]
Flex'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* flexibility; pliancy.
Flex'i-ble, *a.* that may be bent; ductile; pliant.
Flex'i-ble-ness, *n.* state of being flexible.
Flex'ile, *a.* pliant; easily bent; flexible.
Flex'ion, (*fläk'shon*) *n.* act of bending; a turn.
Flex'or, *n.* a muscle which contracts the joints.
Flex'o-us, (*fläk'shu-us*) *a.* winding; bending.
Flex'ure, (*fläk'syur*) *n.* a bending; joint; bend.
Flick'er, *v. n.* to flutter; to flap the wings.
Flick'er-mouse, *n.* a bat; flittermouse.
Flit'er, *n.* one who flies; part of a machine; fly.
Flight, (*flit*) *n.* act of flying or fleeing; escape: — a flock of birds: — aally of the imagination: — a space in ascending by stairs; a series of
Flight'i-ness, *n.* state of being flighty. [stairs]
Flight'y, (*flit'te*) *a.* wild; of disordered imagination; extravagant in fancy; giddy.
Flim'flam, *n.* a whim; a trick; a cheat. [*Low.*]
Flim'i-ness, *n.* weakness of texture.
Flim'y, *a.* weak; feeble; mean; superficial; without force.
Flinch, *v. n.* to shrink; to withdraw from.
Flinch'ing, *n.* act of yielding or shrinking.
Flin'der-mouse, *n.* a bat; flittermouse.
Fling, *v. n.* [*i.* flung; *pp.* flinging, flung;] to cast from the hand; to throw; to dart.
Fling, *v. n.* to flounce; to wince; to sneer.
Fling, *n.* a throw; a cast; a gibe; a sneer.
Flint, *n.* a hard stone; a stone for striking fire.
Flint-heart'ed, *a.* hard-hearted; cruel.
Flint'y, *a.* made of flint; hard; cruel.
Flip, *n.* a liquor made of beer, spirits, and sugar.
Flip'pan-cy, *n.* loquacity; pertness of talk.
Flippant, *a.* talkative; loquacious; pert.
Flippant'ly, *ad.* in a flippant manner.
Flirt, *v. n.* to throw with a quick motion.
Flirt, *v. n.* to be unsteady; to act with levity.
Flirt, *n.* quick motion: — a pert girl; a coquette.
Flirt'ation, *n.* coquetry; desire to attract notice.
Flirt'ig, *n.* a wanton, flirting girl; a flirt.
Flit, *v. n.* to fly away; to remove; to flutter.
Flitch, *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.
Flit'er-mouse, *n.* the bat; flittermouse.
Flot, (*flöt*) *v. n.* to swim; to move easily. [swim]
Flot, (*flöt*) *v. n.* to cover with water; to cause to

Flöt, *n.* a body swimming on water; a raft; a cork or quill fastened to a fishing line.
Flöt'er, (*flöt'er*) *n.* one who floats.
Flöt-ül-lä'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) act of picking the bed-clothes, — esteemed an alarming symptom.
Flöt-clo'e, *a.* woolly; like wool.
Flöt-cy-lent, *a.* having locks; woolly.
Flöck, *n.* a company of birds or sheep; a lock.
Flöck, *v. n.* to gather in crowds or companies.
Flöe, *n.* a mass of floating ice.
Flög, *v. n.* to lash; to whip; to beat.
Flög'ging, *n.* a whipping; act of beating.
Flöod, (*flüd*) *n.* a body of water; the sea; a river; a deluge; an inundation; flow; flux.
Flöod, (*flüd*) *v. n.* to deluge; to overwhelm.
Flöod'gate, (*flüd'gät*) *n.* a gate to stop or let out water; a passage; an avenue.
Flöök, *n.* a flounder; fluke. See *Fluke*.
Flöön, (*flör*) *n.* the bottom of a room or building; a platform; a story in a building.
Flöör, (*flör*) *v. n.* to cover with a floor; to ground.
Floor'ing, *n.* bottom; materials for floors.
Flöp, *v. n.* to clap the wings with noise; to flap.
Flö'ra, *n.* [*L.*] the botany, or various kinds of plants, trees, and flowers of a country.
Flö'ral, *a.* relating to Flora, or to flowers.
Flör'en-tine, *n.* a native of Florence: — a silk.
Flör'ence, *n.* act of flowering; the season of the flowering of plants.
Flör'et, *n.* a little flower.
Flör'id, *a.* covered with flowers; flushed with red; embellished; splendid; flowery.
Flör'id-i-ty, *n.* state of being florid.
Flör'id-ly, *ad.* in a showy and imposing way.
Flör'id-ness, *n.* state of being florid.
Flör'if'er-oüs, *a.* productive of flowers.
Flör'in, *n.* [Fr.] a coin first made at Florence, now a coin of different values.
Flör'ist, (*flör'ist*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *flör'ist, Ja.*) *n.* a cultivator of flowers.
Flös-cy-loüs, *a.* composed of flowers.
Flö'ta, *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish fleet; a fleet.
Flöt'age, *n.* that which floats on water.
Flöt'il'le, *n.* [Sp.] a fleet of small vessels; a fleet.
Flöt'sm, *Flöt'sm*, or *Flöt'son*, *n.* (*Law*) goods that swim on the sea without an owner.
Flöünce, *v. n.* to move or struggle with violence.
Flöünce, *v. n.* to deck with flouces.
Flöünce, *n.* a frill or ruffle sewed to a woman's garment, so as to swell and shake; a dash.
Flöün'der, *n.* a small, flat fish.
Flöün'der, *v. n.* to struggle along; to stumble.
Flöür, *n.* the edible part of wheat, &c.; meal.
Flöür'ish, (*flür'ish*) *v. n.* to thrive, as a plant; to be in vigor; to be prosperous; to boast.
Flöür'ish, (*flür'ish*) *v. n.* to adorn; to brantish.
Flöür'ish, (*flür'ish*) *n.* bravery; ostentatious embellishment; a blossom; a musical prelude.
Flöüt, *v. n.* to mock; to insult; to sneer at.
Flöüt, *v. n.* to practise mockery; to sneer.
Flöüt, *n.* a mock; an insult; a sneer; a jeer.
Flöüt'er, *n.* one who flouts or jeers.
Flöüt'ing-ly, *ad.* in an insulting manner.
Flöw, (*flö*) *v. n.* to run as water; to rise as the tide; to melt; to proceed; to issue; to abound.
Flöw, (*flö*) *v. n.* to overflow; to deluge.
Flöw, (*flö*) *n.* the rise of water; volubility.
Flöw'er, (*flöt'er*) *n.* the blossom of a plant; an ornament; the prime of the most excellent part, as the flower of an army; quintessence.
Flöw'er, *v. n.* to be in flower; to blossom.
Flöw'er, *v. n.* to adorn with flowers.
Flöw'er-dö-läce, *n.* a bulbous iris; *flower-de-lis*.

Flōw'er-ēt, *n.* a small flower; a floret.
Flōw'er-gār-den, *n.* a garden for flowers.
Flōw'er-i-nēss, *n.* state of being flowery.
Flōw'er-y, *a.* adorned with flowers; florid.
Flōw'ing, *p. a.* abounding; copious; abundant.
Flōw'ing-ly, (**flō'ing-lē**) *ad.* with plenty.
Flōw'ing-nēss, *n.* a stream of diction, &c.
Flōwn, (**flōn**) *p. from Fly*; gone away.
Flu'ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt formed of fluorine acid and a base.
Fluct'u-ant, *a.* wavering; uncertain.
Fluct'u-ate, *v. n.* to waver; to be wavering.
Fluct-u-ā'tion, *n.* alternate motion; uncertainty.
Flūe, (**flū**) *n.* pipe of a chimney; down or fur.
Flū'en-cy, *n.* act of flowing; volubility or smoothness of speech; copiousness.
Flū'ent, *a.* liquid; flowing; copious; voluble.
Flū'ent, *n.* a stream. — (*Fluxions*) a flowing quantity.
Flū'ent-ly, *ad.* with ready flow; volubly. [*lity*].
Flū'gel-mān, *n.* a soldier, or non-commissioned officer, used as a guide to soldiers in the movements of the drill.
Flū'id, *a.* running, as water; not solid; liquid.
Flū'id, *n.* a liquid; juice; animal juice.
Flū'id-i-ty, *n.* the quality of being fluid.
Flū'id-nēss, *n.* quality of being fluid; fluidity.
Flūke, *n.* the broad part or arm of an anchor.
Flūme, *n.* a channel or passage for water.
Flūm'mē-y, *n.* food made of flour, &c.; flat-flūng, *i. & p. from Fling*. [*tery*].
Flū'or, (*L.*) a fluid state; catamenia.
Flū'or, or **Flū'or-spār**, *n.* (*Min.*) fluat of lime, a mineral often beautiful.
Flū'or'ic, *a.* partaking of fluor or fluor-spar.
Flū'ry, *n.* a gust of wind; hurry; bustle.
Flū'ry, *v. a.* to keep in agitation; to alarm.
Flūsh, *v. n.* to flow suddenly; to start; to glow.
Flūsh, *v. a.* to color; to redden; to elate. [*level*].
Flūsh, *a.* fresh; glowing; affluent: — even;
Flūsh, *n.* flow; bloom; growth; abundance.
Flūst'er, *v. a.* to disguise; to confound; to hurry.
Flūst'er, *n.* sudden impulse; agitation; bustle.
Flūst'ered, (**flūst'erd**) *p. a.* agitated; half-drunk.
Flūte, *n.* a musical wind-instrument: — an upright channel in a column.
Flūte, *v. n.* to play on the flute.
Flūto, *v. a.* to cut into hollows; to channel.
Flūt'er, *n.* one who plays on the flute.
Flū'tat, *n.* one who plays on a flute; a fluter.
Flū'ter, *v. n.* to fly or move with quick motion.
Flū'ter, *v. a.* to drive in disorder; to agitate.
Flū'ter, *n.* hurry; quick motion; confusion.
Flū-vi-āt'ic, *a.* belonging to rivers.
Flūx, *n.* act of flowing; dysentery; fusion.
Flūx'ation, *n.* act or state of passing away.
Flūx-il'i-ty, *n.* easiness of separation of parts.
Flūx'ion, (**flūx'ion**) *n.* act of flowing; matter that flows: — an infinitely small, variable quantity; a fluent. — *pl.* the analysis of fluxions and fluents.
Flūx'ion-ā-ry, *a.* relating to fluxions.
Flūx'ion-ist, *n.* one skilled in fluxions.
Fly, *v. n.* [*i. flew*; *pp. flying, flown*] to move with wings; to pass swiftly; to run away.
Fly, *v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to cause to fly.
Fly, *n.* a small winged insect, the Regulator of a machine: — a light carriage.
Fly'blōw, (**flī'blō**) *n.* the egg of a fly.
Fly'blōw, *v. a.* to fill with flies or maggots.
Fly'fish, *v. n.* to angle with a fly on the hook.
Fly'-leaf, *n.* an inserted or blank leaf.
Fly'-wheel, *n.* a heavy wheel attached to machinery to regulate the motion of it.

Fōal, (**fōl**) *n.* the offspring of a mare or she-ass.
Fōal, (**fōl**) *v. n.* to bring forth a foal, colt, or filly.
Fōal, *v. a.* to bring forth, as a mare.
Fōam, (**fōm**) *n.* a white substance; froth; spume.
Fōam, *v. n.* to froth; to gather foam; to rage.
Fōam'y, (**fō'mē**) *a.* covered with foam; frothy.
Fōb, *n.* a small pocket for a watch.
Fōb, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick; to defraud.
Fō'cal, *a.* belonging to the focus.
Fō'cus, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **fō'ci**, (*Optics*) the point of convergence, where the rays of light meet.
Fōd'der, *n.* dry food stored up for cattle.
Fōd'der, *v. a.* to feed with dry food. [*cutor*].
Fōe, (**fō**) *n.* an enemy; an adversary; a persecutor.
Fōe'mān, (**fō'mān**) *n.* an enemy in war.
Fō'tus, (**fō'tys**) *n.* [*L.*] a child in the womb.
Fōg, *n.* a thick mist; a moist vapor; aftergrass.
Fōg'gily, *ad.* mistily; darkly; cloudily.
Fōg'giness, *n.* the state of being foggy.
Fōg'gy, *a.* filled with fog; misty; cloudy.
Fōh, *interj.* expressing contempt or aversion.
Fō'ible, *n.* a weakness; a failing; a fault.
Fōil, *v. a.* to defeat; to blunt; to dull; to puzzle.
Fōil, *n.* a defeat; leaf; gilding; something to heighten lustre; a blunt sword; a coat of tin or quicksilver on the back of a looking-glass.
Fōil'er, *n.* one who foils.
Fōil'ing, *n.* a mark made in grass by deer; foil.
Fōin, *v. n.* to push in fencing. — *n.* a push.
Fōist, *v. a.* to insert wrongfully; to falsify.
Fōis'ty, *a.* mouldy; musty. See *Fusty*.
Fōld, *n.* a pen for sheep: — a plait or a doubling.
Fōld, *v. a.* to shut in a fold; to double. [*kind*].
Fōld, *v. n.* to close over another of the same.
Fōld'er, *n.* he or that which folds any thing.
Fō-lj-ā'ceous, (**fō-lē-ā'shūs**) *a.* leafy.
Fō-lj-ā'ge, *n.* leaves collectively; tufts of leaves.
Fō-lj-āto, *v. a.* to beat into laminae or leaves.
Fō-lj-ā'tion, *n.* act of beating into leaves.
***Fō'lj-ō**, or **Fō'l'ō**, (**fō'lē-ō**, *W. P. J. Ja.*; **fō'lyō**, *S. E. F. K.*) [*folium*, *L.*; *foglio*, *It.*] *pl.* **fō'lj-ōs**; a leaf or page; a book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.
***Fō'lj-ō**, or **Fō'l'ō**, *a.* noting the size of a book, &c., having a sheet doubled into two leaves.
Fōlk, (**fōk**) or **Fōiks**, (**fōks**) *n. pl.* people, in familiar language; persons; mankind.
†Fōlk'mōte, (**fōk'mōt**) *n.* a meeting of people.
Fōl'ic-le, (**fō'lē-kē**) *n.* a little bag or cyst.
Fōl'lōw, (**fō'lō**) *v. a.* to go after; to pursue; to attend; to imitate; to copy; to succeed.
Fōl'lōw, (**fō'lō**) *v. n.* to come after another; to be posterior in time; to result.
Fōl'lōw-er, *n.* one who follows; a disciple.
Fōl'ly, *n.* foolishness; weakness; depravity.
Fō'mēt', *v. n.* to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage; to excite.
Fō-men-tā'tion, *n.* act of fomenting; a warm lotion; excitation.
Fō-mēt'er, *n.* one who foment.
Fōnd, *a.* indiscreet; weakly tender; attached.
Fōnd'le, *v. a.* to treat fondly; to caress.
Fōnd'ler, *n.* one who fondles.
Fōnd'ling, *n.* a person or thing much fondled.
Fōnd'ly, *ad.* dotingly; with extreme tenderness.
Fōnd'nēss, *n.* foolish tenderness; affection.
Fōnt, *n.* a baptismal basin or vessel; a fountain: — an assortment of printing types.
Fōōd, *n.* victuals; any thing that nourishes.
Fōōl, *n.* a person void of understanding; an idiot; a chattering; a buffoon; a jester.
Fōōl, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to play; to idle.

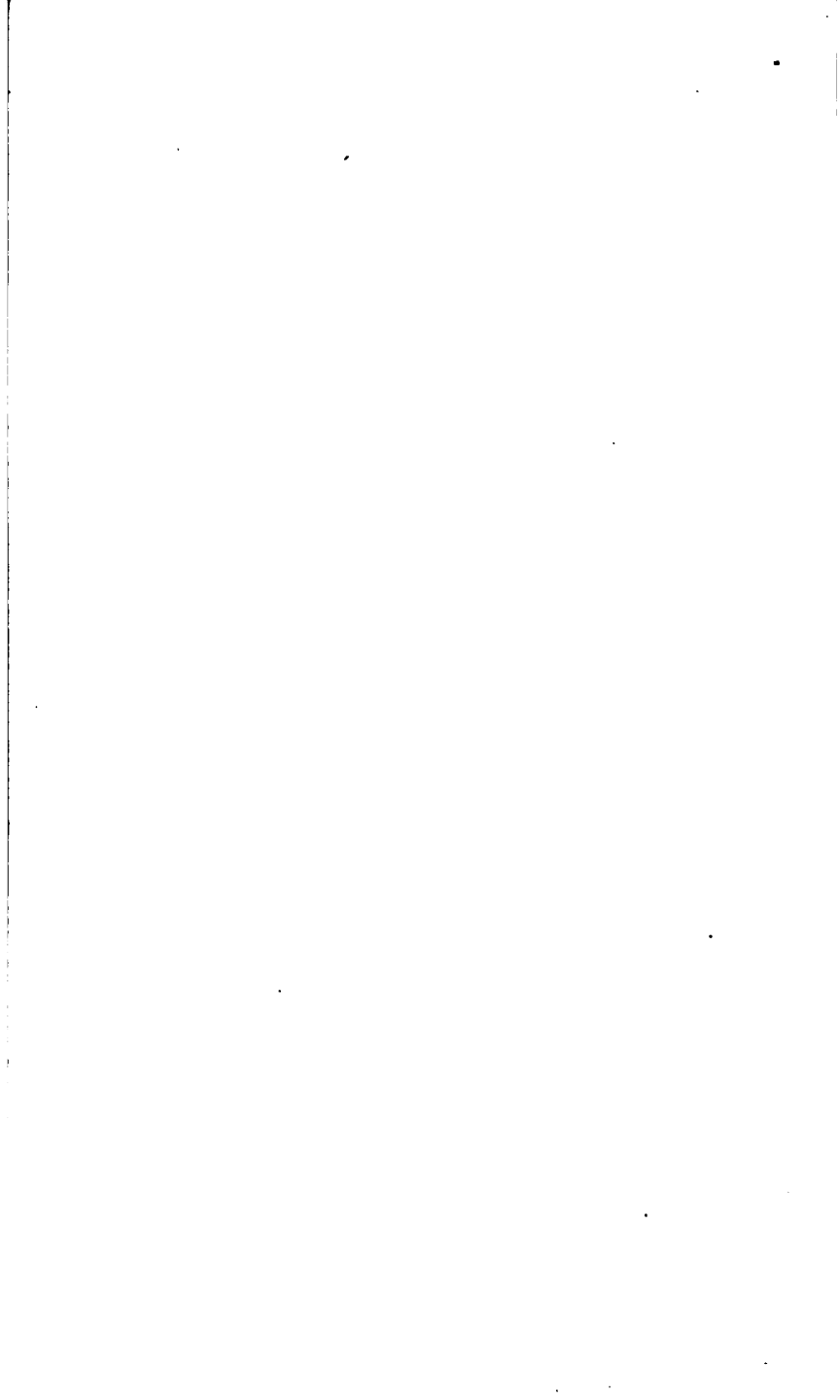
It fluctuates between them

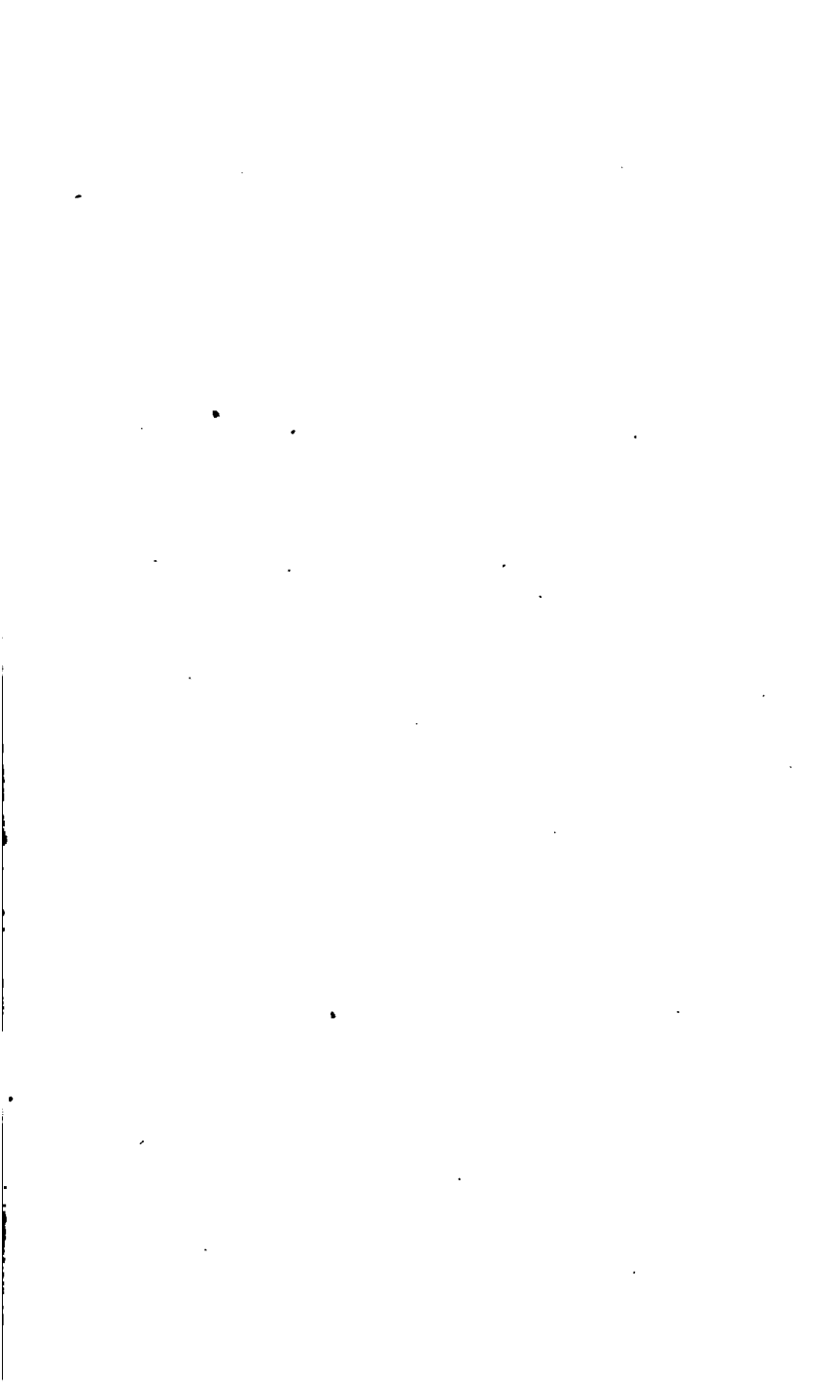
an act of rising followed immediately
upon the awaking from his dream —
they followed after him. —

the following is from an author

Fond of
Fondness for — & fondness of
scepticism (Goldsmill)

calling himself a thousand fools for harking
Rabelais's bed-chamber is but
a fool to it





it might, for all the purposes for which I want it, as well not be in existence.

For men who had no voices to teach music, and who could not speak, to teach grammar, is, I confess, a little extraordinary.

Forbade their subjects any future intercourse with them. — him to enter I cannot forbear to remark that which force themselves upon the imagination — he was forced into the shameful profession — a false meaning is forced upon it — we are forced to this conclusion — he forced his way into the room.

Foreign from pure Christianity. — Employment and situation, foreign from our own.

För'er-y, *n.* habitual folly; an act of folly.
För'er-dj-ness, *n.* courage without sense.
För'lar-dy, *a.* foolishly bold; rash.
För'sh, *a.* void of understanding; indiscreet.
För'sh-ly, *ad.* in a foolish manner; weakly.
För'sh-ness, *n.* folly; foolish practice.
För'sh-cup, *n.* a kind of paper of small size.
Foot, (füt) *n.* *pl.* füt; the part upon which an animal or thing stands:—a certain number of syllables in verse:—a measure of 12 inches.
Foot, (füt) *v. n.* to dance; to trip; to walk.
Foot'bäll, (füt'bäl) *n.* a ball driven by the foot; a play with the football.
Foot'böy, (füt'böi) *n.* a menial; a runner.
Foot'bridge, (füt'bri) *n.* a narrow bridge.
Foot'clöth, (füt'klöth) *n.* a sumpter-cloth.
Foot'-guards, (füt'gärdz) *n. pl.* foot soldiers.
Foot'höld, (füt'höld) *n.* a place for the foot.
Foot'ing, (füt'ing) *n.* ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation; state; condition.
Foot'män, (füt'män) *n.* menial servant.
Foot'märk, *n.* a print of the foot.
Foot'pice, (füt'päs) *n.* a slow pace:—a stair.
Foot'püd, (füt'püd) *n.* a highwayman on foot.
Foot'püth, (füt'püth) *n.* a way for foot-passengers.
Foot'pöst, (füt'pöst) *n.* a post travelling on foot.
Foot'söl-dier, (füt'söl-jer) *n.* a soldier that marches and fights on foot.
Foot'stép, (füt'stép) *n.* a mark or tread of the foot.
Foot'stöb, (füt'stöb) *n.* a stool for the feet.
Fop, *n.* a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a beau.
Föp'ling, *n.* a petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.
Föp'per-y, *n.* impertinence; showy folly.
Föp'pish, *a.* like a fop; vain in dress or show.
Föp'pish-ly, *ad.* in a foppish manner; vainly.
Föp'pish-ness, *n.* showy or ostentatious vanity.
För, *prep.* because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of; during.
För, *conj.* because; on this account that.
För'äge, *v. n.* to wander in search of forage.
För'äge, *v. a.* to plunder; to strip; to spoil.
För'äge, *n.* food for horses and cattle.
För'ä-ger, *n.* one that forages; a provider.
För-räm-men, *n.* [L.] *pl.* för-räm'-i-ng; a small hole; a perforation.
För-räm-mäch', *conj.* in regard that; because that.
För-räy', *n.* a hostile incursion. See *Furray*.
För-bäde', (för-bäd') *i.* from *Forbid*.
För-bear', (för-bär') *v. n.* [i. forbore; *pp.* forbearing, forborne] to cease from any thing; to intermit; to pause; to abstain.
För-bear', *v. a.* to decline; to avoid; to omit.
För-bear'ance, *n.* act of forbearing; intermission; command of temper; lenity.
För-bear'er, *n.* one who forbears.
För-bid', *v. a.* [i. forbade, forbid; *pp.* forbidding, forbidden] to prohibit; to interdict.
För-bid'dance, *n.* prohibition; edict against.
För-bid'den, (för-bid'dn) *p.* from *Forbid*.
För-bid'der, *n.* one who forbids or prohibits.
För-bid'ding, *p. a.* causing aversion; austere.
För-börne', *p.* from *Forbear*.
Force, *n.* strength; vigor; might; violence; virtue; efficacy; validness; armament.
Force, *v. a.* to compel; to constrain; to impel; to press; to urge; to ravish; to hasten.
Force'ful, *a.* violent; strong; impetuous.
Force'föly, *ad.* violently; impetuously.
Force'less, *a.* weak; feeble; impotent.
Force'meat, *n.* a cooked meat stuffed.
Force'ps, *n.* [L.] a surgeon's pincers.
Force'-pämp, *n.* a peculiar sort of pump.
För'cer, *n.* he or that which forces.

För'ci-ble, *a.* strong; mighty; violent; impetuous; efficacious; active; powerful; valid.
För'ci-ble-ness, *n.* state of being forcible.
För'ci-bly, *ad.* strongly; powerfully; by force.
För'ci-pät-ed, *a.* formed like a pair of pincers.
Förd, *n.* a shallow part of a river; a current.
Förd, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming.
Förd'a-ble, *a.* passable without swimming.
Före, *a.* anterior; not behind; coming first.
Före, *ad.* anteriorly.—*Före and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Förög* is much used in composition, to mark priority.
Före-ärin', *v. a.* to provide early for attack.
Före-böde', *v. a.* to prognosticate; to foreknow.
Före-böd'er, *n.* one who forebodes.
Före-böd'ing, *n.* presage; perception beforehand.
Före-cäst', *v. n.* to form schemes; to contrive.
Före-cäst', *n.* foresight; forethought.
Före-cäst'er, *n.* one who contrives beforehand.
Före-cäs-tle, (för'käs-tl) *n.* (*Naut.*) the upper deck, near the head of a ship.
Före-clöge', *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude.
Före-clög're, (för'klö'zhur) *n.* act of foreclosing.—(*Law*) a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.
Före-däck, *n.* (*Naut.*) the anterior part of a ship.
Före-dööm', *v. a.* to doom beforehand.
Före'end, *n.* the anterior part.
Före'fä-ther, [för'fä-ther, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; för-fä'ther, *W. F. R. Wb.*] *n.* an ancestor.
Före-fänd', *v. a.* to prohibit; to avert. *Shak.*
Före'fin-ger, *n.* the finger next to the thumb.
Före'foot, (för'füt) *n.* the anterior foot.
Före-gö', *v. a.* [i. forewent; *pp.* foregoing, foregone] to quit; to give up; to resign.
Före-gö'er, *n.* one who foregoes.
Före'gründ, *n.* that part of the ground of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
Före'händ, *n.* the part of a horse before the rider's hand.
Före'händ, *a.* done sooner than is regular.
Före'händ-ed, *a.* early; timely.—(*America*) in good circumstances as to property.
Före'head, (för'ed or för'höd) [för'ed, *S. Barclay*; för'höd, *W. P. E. Ja.*; för'höd, *J. F. K.*; för'höd or för'ed, *Sm.*] *n.* the upper part of the face.
Före'ign, (för'in) *a.* not of this country; outlandish; alien; remote; not to the point.
Före'ign-er, (för'in-er) *n.* one from another country; not a native; an alien; a stranger.
Före'ign-ness, (för'in-ness) *n.* remoteness.
Före-jüdge', *v. a.* to judge beforehand.
Före-know', (för-nö') *v. a.* to know previously; to have prescience of; to foresee.
Före-know'a-ble, *a.* that may be foreknown.
Före-know'er, *n.* one who foreknows.
Före-know'ledge, (för-nöl'ej) *n.* prescience; knowledge of what has not yet happened.
Före'länd, *n.* a promontory; a cape.
Före-läy', *v. a.* to lay wait for; to lay beforehand.
Före'löck, *n.* the hair on the forehead.
Före'män, *n.* the first or presiding officer of a jury; a chief workman.
Före'mäst, *n.* the first or head mast of a ship.
Före'mäst-män, *n.* a man at the foremast.
Före'mäst, *a.* first in place; first in dignity.
Före'möth-er, *n.* a female ancestor.
Före-nämed', (för-nämd') *a.* named before.
Före'nöön, *n.* the time before midday.
Före-rén'sje, *a.* belonging to courts of judicature.
Före-r-däin', *v. a.* to ordain beforehand.
Före'pärt, *n.* the anterior or previous part.

viem, str; möve, nör, sön; böll, bür, räde.—Ç, Ç, ç, soft; C, G, ç, hard; q as x; x as g;—this

För-ränk, *n.* the first rank; the front.
Före-rün', *v. a.* to come before; to precede.
Före-rün'ner, *n.* a precursor; a haringer.
Före-säid', (**för-séd'**) *p. a.* spoken of before.
Före-säll, *n.* (*Naut.*) the sail of the foremast.
Före-säy, *v. a.* to predict; to prophesy.
Före-säe', *v. a.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.
Före-sä'er, *n.* one who foresees.
Före-shört'en, (**för-shört'n**) *v. a.* to shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object.
Före-slöd', (**för-shö'**) *v. a.* to discover before it happens; to prescient before; to predict.
Före-shöw'er, *n.* one who foreshows.
Före-sight, (**för-sit**) *n.* prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge; forecast; penetration.
För-skän, *n.* the precinct.
För-est, *n.* a tract of land covered with trees.
För-est, *a.* covered with trees; sylvan; rustic.
Före-äge, *n.* service or right of foresters.
Före-ställ', *v. a.* to anticipate; to buy up corn, &c., before it comes to the market; to engross.
Före-ställ'er, *n.* one who forestalls.
För-est-er, *n.* a keeper or inhabitant of a forest.
Före-täste', *v. a.* to taste before; to anticipate.
Före-taste, *n.* taste beforehand; anticipation.
Före-täst'er, *n.* one who foretastes.
Före-tell', *v. a.* [*i.* foretold; *pp.* foretelling, foretold:] to tell beforehand; to predict; to prophesy.
Före-tell', *v. n.* to utter prophecy. [*easy.*]
Före-tell'er, *n.* one who foretells.
För-thought, (**för-thävt**) *n.* prescience; anticipation; provident care; caution; forecast.
Före-tö-ken, (**för-tö-ku**) *n.* a previous sign.
Före-tö-ken, (**för-tö-ku**) *v. a.* to foreshow.
Före-töth, *n.*; *pl.* **för-töth**; a tooth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor.
Före-töp, *n.* the top part in front, as of a head-dress; hair on the forehead.
För-över, *ad.* eternally; without end. *Booth.* — By English writers most commonly written as two words, *for ever*, and by American, as *one, forever*.
Före-wärn', *v. a.* to admonish beforehand.
Före-wärn'ing, *n.* caution given beforehand.
För-feit, (**för-fit**) *n.* a fine for an offence; mulct.
För-fit, (**för-fit**) *v. a.* to lose by offence.
För-fit-a-ble, (**för-fit-a-bl**) *a.* that may be lost.
För-fit-üre, (**för-fit-yür**) *n.* the act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
För-felz, *n.* [*L.*] a pair of scissors.
För-gäve', *i.* from *Forgive*.
Förge, *n.* a place where iron is beaten; a furnace; a place where any thing is made.
Förge, *v. a.* to form by the hammer; to beat into shape: — to counterfeit; to falsify.
Förger, *n.* one who forges or forns.
Förger-y, [**förj'er-e**, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* the crime of falsifying or counterfeiting.
För-gät', *v. a.* [*i.* forgot; *pp.* forgetting, forgotten or forgot:] to lose memory of; to overlook; to neglect.
För-gét'ful, *a.* apt to forget; heedless; careless.
För-gét'ful-näss, *n.* loss of memory; neglect.
För-gét'ter, *n.* one who forgets.
För-giv'a-ble, *a.* that may be pardoned.
För-give', *v. a.* [*L.* forgave; *pp.* forgiving, forgiven:] to pardon; not to punish; to remit.
För-giv'en, (**för-giv'vn**) *p.* from *Forgive*.
För-giv'näss, *n.* the act of forgiving; pardon.
För-giv'er, *n.* one who forgives.
För-giv'ing, *p. a.* inclined to forgive; placable.
För-göt', *i. & p.* from *Forget*.
För-göt'ten, (**för-göt'tn**) *p.* from *Forget*.

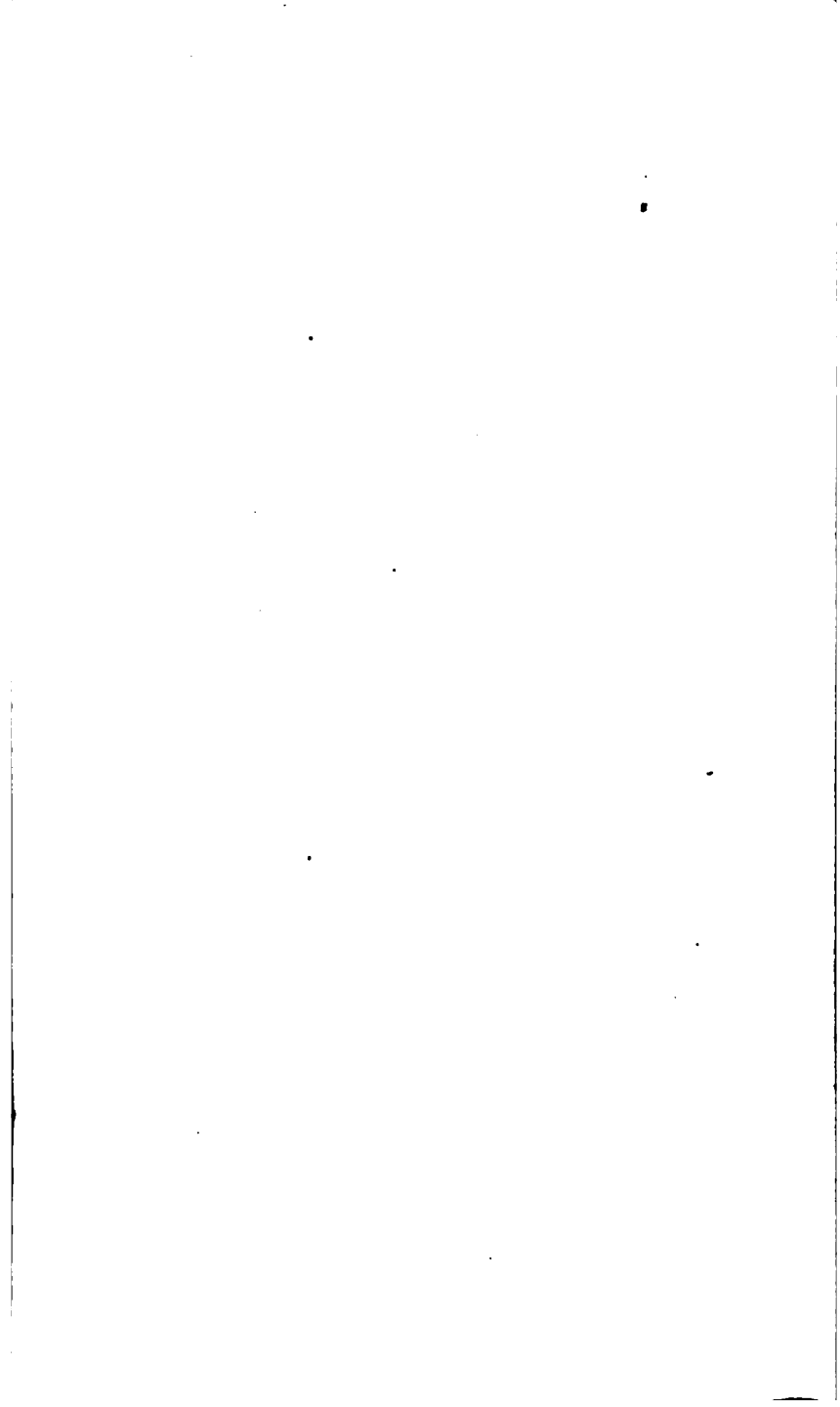
För-rän', *a.* foreign; alien. *Burns.*
Förk, *n.* an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.
Förk, *v. n.* to shoot into blades; to divide.
Förk'ed, *a.* opening into two or more parts.
Förk'ed-näss, *n.* quality of opening into parts.
Förk'i-näss, *n.* a division like a fork.
Förk'y, *a.* forked; furcated; opening into parts.
För-lörn', *a.* forsaken; helpless; desperate; lost.
 — *För-lörn hope*, a body of soldiers put upon a service of great peril.
För-lörn'näss, *n.* destitution; misery; solitude.
Förm, *n.* a mould; method; shape; figure; beauty; order; empty show; ceremony; rite.
Förm, or **Förm**, [**förm**, *W. J. F. Sm.*; **förm**, *S. P. E. Ja.*] *n.* a long seat; class; bed of a hare.
Förm, *v. a.* to make, to fashion; to plan; to model; to contrive; to arrange.
För'mäl, *a.* ceremonious; solemn; precise; stiff; exact; regular; methodical; external.
För'mäl-ig, *n.* quality of being formal.
För'mäl-ist, *n.* an observer of forms only.
För'mäl'i-ty, *n.* ceremony; preciseness; order.
För'mäl-jy, *ad.* in a formal manner; precisely.
För'mä päu'per-ys, [*L.*] (*Law*) a mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper.
För-mä'tion, *n.* the act of forming; contrivance.
För-mä-tive, *a.* giving form; plastic.
För'm'er, *n.* one who forms; a maker.
För'm'er, *a.* before in time; past; previous; prior.
För'm'er-ly, *ad.* in times past; at first.
För'mj-dä-ble, *a.* terrible; dreadful; terrific.
För'mj-dä-ble-näss, *n.* dreadfulness; terror.
För'mj-dä-ble, *ad.* in a terrible manner.
Förm'less, *a.* shapeless; having no form.
För'my-lä, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **för'my-lä**; *Eng.* **för'my-lä**; a prescribed form or order; a model.
För'my-lä-ry, *n.* a book containing stated forms.
För'my-lä-ry, *a.* ritual; prescribed; stated.
För'mi-cäte, *v. n.* to commit lewdness.
För-mi-cä'tion, *n.* incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons; concubinage.
För'mi-cä-tör, *n.* one who commits fornication.
För'mi-cä-tress, *n.* a woman guilty of lewdness.
För-räy', *v. a.* to ravage; to spoil a country.
För-räy', *n.* a hostile incursion.
För-säke', *v. a.* [*i.* forsake; *pp.* forsaking, forsaken:] to leave; to quit; to desert; to neglect.
För-sä'ken, (**för-sä'ku**) *p.* from *Forsake*. [*lect.*]
För-sä'ker, *n.* one who forsakes.
För-sook', (**för-sök'**) *i.* from *Forsake*.
För-soöth', *ad.* in truth; indeed; certainly.
För-swear', (**för-swär'**) *v. a.* [*i.* forswore; *pp.* forswearing, forsworn:] to renounce or deny upon oath. — *To forswear one's self*, to swear falsely.
För-swear', (**för-swär'**) *v. n.* to swear falsely.
För-swear'er, *n.* one who perjures himself.
Fört, *n.* a fortified post; a castle; a fortress.
Förte, *n.* that in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side.
Fört'ic, (**fört'ä**) [*It.*] (*Mus.*) loudly; with spirit.
Förth, *ad.* forward; abroad; out of doors.
Förth-cöm'ing, *n.* ready or about to appear.
Förth-with', *ad.* immediately; without delay.
Fört'i-eth, *a.* ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth.
Fört'i-ft-a-ble, *a.* that may be fortified.
Fört'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* the science of military architecture; a place built for strength; a fort.
Fört'i-fi-er, *n.* one who fortifies.
Fört'i-ty, *v. a.* to strengthen; to encourage; *fig.*
Fört'ä-si-mö, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) very loud.
Fört'i-tär *ta re*, [*L.*] with firmness in acting.

He forewarned them of the miseries
to whom we have perfect an freedom

To forget that they have an appetite.

The outward force, the external force.
they were formed into different systems.
— of which we can form no notion.

Force fighting is not our
best point.



He had the good fortune to see.

^(And so)
From that time forward it has taken the ~~lead~~
lead.

Can any be found to hate a man? —
was never found to want success.

Proceeds to the founding of the city
originally founded in ^{imagination} {prejudice... on
ignorance. — it is founded upon — evil
teaching.

Having no foundation in history. — It served
for a foundation to the theory — by its
foundation in matter of fact.

För-tä-ge, *n.* strength to endure pain; resolution; patience; firmness; courage.
Fört-night, (fört'nit or fört'nit) [fört'nit, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; fört'nit, *P. Wb.*; fört'nit or fört'nit, *K.*] *n.* space of two weeks.
Förtress, *n.* a strong-hold; a fortified place.
Fört-tä-tous, *a.* accidental; casual; contingent.
Fört-tä-tous-ly, *ad.* accidentally; casually.
Fört-tä-tous-ness, *n.* accident; chance.
Fört-tä-ty, *n.* chance; fortuitousness.
Fört-y-nite, *a.* lucky; happy; successful.
Fört-y-nite-ly, *ad.* happily; successfully.
Fört-y-nite-ness, *n.* good luck; success.
Fört-yne, (fört'yun) [fört'yün, *W. J.*; fört'yän, *S. F. Ja.*; fört'yün, *P. E.*; fört'yün, *K.*; fört'yän or fört'yshoon, *Sm.*] *n.* the good or ill that befalls man; chance; luck; fate; success; event; estate; wealth; riches.
Fört-yne, v. n. to befall; to happen.
Fört-yne-hünt'er, *n.* one who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of fortune.
Fört-yne-tell'er, *n.* a foreteller of fortunes.
Fört-y, *a. & n.* four times ten.
Fört-yne, *n.* [L.] *pl. L. fört-y; Eng. fört-y; the* Roman tribunal; a court; a public place.
Fört-ward, *ad.* onward; progressively; before.
Fört-ward, *a.* warm; earnest; ready; confident; bold; early ripe; quick; anterior.
Fört-ward, v. a. to hasten; to quicken; to advance; to send on, as goods.
Fört-ward-er, *n.* one who forwards or promotes.
Fört-ward-ly, *ad.* eagerly; hastily; quickly.
Fört-ward-ness, *n.* eagerness; earliness.
Fört-wards, *ad.* same as *forward*.
Fosse, *n.* a ditch; a moat; an intrenchment.
Fösil, *n.* a substance dug out of the earth.
Fösil, *a.* dug out of the earth.
Fösil-if'er-ous, *a.* producing fossils.
Fösil-ist, *n.* one who is versed in fossils.
Fösil-ize, v. a. to change to a fossil state.
Föst'er, v. a. to nurse; to feed; to support; to foster.
Föst'er-ge, *n.* the charge of nursing. [*cherish.*]
Föst'er-bröth'er, *n.* one fed at the same breast.
Föst'er-child, *n.* a child nursed or bred by one who is not its parent.
Föst'er-er, *n.* one who fosters or nourishes.
Föst'er-fä-ther, *n.* one who brings up another man's child.
Föst'er-ling, *n.* a foster-child; a nurse-child.
Föst'er-möth'er, or **Föst'er-dän**, *n.* a nurse.
Föst'er-sön, *n.* one fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature.
Fäst'er, *n.* a weight of lead; a load.
Föghe, (fawt) *i. & p.* from *Fight*.
Fäl, *a.* not clean; not clear; not fair; filthy; dirty; impure; hateful; coarse; gross. [*of.*]
Fäl, *ad.* with rude force; against; as, "to run foul"
Fäl, *v. a.* to daub; to besmear; to make filthy.
Fäl-ty, *ad.* in a foul manner; filthily.
Fäl-möthed, (fäl'möthd) *a.* scurrilous.
Fäl-ness, *n.* state of being foul; filthiness.
Fäl-spö-ken, (fäl'spö-ken) *a.* contumelious.
Fäl-märt, (fäl'märt) *n.* a polecat.
**Föand, i. & p. from *Fund*.
Föand, v. a. to lay the basis of; to build; to raise; to institute; to establish; to cast; to ground; to fix firm.
Föand-tiön, *n.* the basis of an edifice; first principles; ground; rise; establishment.
Föand'er, *n.* one who founds; a builder.
Föand'er, v. a. to cause soreness in a horse's foot.
Föand'er, v. n. to sink; to trip; to fail; to fall.
Föand'er-y, *n.* the art of casting metals; a place**

in which founding is carried on; a casting house; — written also *foundry*.
Föund'ling, *n.* a child deserted or exposed.
Föün'dress, *n.* a woman that founds, builds, &c.
Föünt, *n.* a spring; a font; a fountain.
Föün'tain, (föün'tin) *n.* a well; a spring; a spout of water; first principle; first cause.
Föür, (föür) *a.* twice two.
Föür'föld, (föür'föld) *a.* four times told.
Föür'-foot-öd, (föür'füt-öd) *a.* having four feet.
Föür'score, *a.* four times twenty; eighty.
Föür'square, (föür'skwär) *a.* quadrangular.
Föür'teen, (föür'tän) *a.* four and ten.
Föür'täenth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen.
Föürth, (föürth) *a.* the ordinal of four.
Föürth'ly, (föürth'le) *ad.* in the fourth place.
Föwl, (föwl) *n.* a winged animal; a bird.
Föwl, v. n. to kill birds for food or game.
Föwl'er, *n.* a sportsman who pursues birds.
Föwl'ing, *n.* the shooting of birds; falconry.
Föwl'ing-piece, *n.* a gun for shooting birds.
Föx, *n.* an animal remarkable for cunning.
Föx'-chase, *n.* pursuit of the fox with hounds.
Föx'glove, (föks'glöv) *n.* a plant; the digitalis.
Föx'-höund, *n.* a hound for chasing foxes.
Föx'-hünt'er, *n.* one who hunts foxes.
Föx'-hünt-ing, *n.* the act of hunting foxes.
Föx'ish, *a.* cunning; artful; like a fox.
Föx'tail, *n.* a plant; a species of grass.
Föx'-trap, *n.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.
Föx'y, *a.* relating to, or wily as, a fox; foxish.
Frä'cas, (frä'kas or frä-kä') (frä-kä', *Sm.*; frä'kä, *K.*; frä'kas, *Wb.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.
Fräc'tiön, *n.* act of breaking; a broken part; — a broken number or part of an integer.
Fräc'tiön-al, *a.* relating to fractions; broken.
Fräc'tious, (fräkt'shus) *a.* cross; peevish; fretful.
Fräc'ture, (fräkt'yur) *n.* a breach; a rupture.
Fräc'ture, (fräkt'yur) *v. a.* to break a bone, &c.
Frä'gle, *a.* brittle; easily broken; weak.
Frä'gill-i-ty, *n.* brittleness; weakness; frailty.
Frä'gment, *n.* a part broken off; a piece.
Frä'gmen-ta-ry, *a.* composed of fragments.
Frä'ggr, *n.* [L.] a noise; a crack; a crash.
Frä'grance, *n.* sweetness of smell; pleasing
Frä'gran-cy, *n.* scent; grateful odor.
Frä'grant, *a.* odorous; sweet of smell.
Frä'grant-ly, *ad.* with sweet scent.
Frä'il, *a.* weak; infirm; liable to error.
Frä'il, n. a basket made of rushes; a rush.
Frä'il-ness, *n.* weakness; instability.
Frä'il-ty, *n.* weakness; infirmity; irresolution.
Frä'ise, *n.* [*Fr.*] a pointed stake in fortification.
Främe, v. a. to form or fabricate; to make; to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to plan.
Främe, *n.* the timbers which support a building; a fabric; a structure; order; regularity; scheme; shape; form.
Främ'er, *n.* one who frames; a former.
Främe'work, (-würk) *n.* work done in a frame.
Fräim'ing, *n.* a joining together; timber-work.
Fränc, *n.* a French coin, value about 19 cents.
Frän'chise, (frän'chiz) *n.* exemption; privilege; immunity; right granted; a privileged district.
Frän'chise, v. a. to make free; to enfranchise.
Frän'chise-mént, *n.* enfranchisement.
Frän-gi-bil-i-ty, *n.* state of being frangible.
Frän-gi-ble, *a.* fragile; brittle; easily broken.
Fränk, *a.* liberal; open; ingenuous; candid.
Fränk, n. a free letter; — a native or inhabitant of Western Europe.
Fränk, v. a. to exempt letters from postage.

föu, för; möve, nöb, söb; böll, bür, röle. — *C, Q, c, g, soft; E, G, g, h, hard; s as z; x as g; — this*

Fränk'al-möign, (fränk'al-möin) *n.* (*Eag. Law*) a tenure by divine service.
Fränk'in-cense, (fränk'in-sens, *S. W. P. J. E.*) *F. Ja. K. Sm.*; (fränk'in-sens, *Wb.*) *n.* a gum resin used as a perfume.
Fränk'lin, *n.* a freeholder. *Spenser.*
Fränk'ly, *ad.* liberally; freely; openly; readily.
Fränk'ness, *n.* openness; liberality; candor.
Fränk'pledge, *n.* (*Law*) a surty for freemen.
Fränk'tic, *a.* mad; raving; furious; outrageous.
Fränk'tic-ly, *ad.* madly; furiously; outrageously.
Fränk'tic-ness, *n.* madness; fury; distraction.
Frä-ter'nal, *a.* brotherly; becoming brothers.
Frä-ter'nal-ly, *ad.* in a brotherly manner.
Frä-ter'nj-ty, *n.* a body of men united; a corporation; a society; a brotherhood.
Frä-ter'nize, (frä-ter'nize, *Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; frä-ter'niz, *Maudsler.*) *v. n.* to concur with; to agree or associate as brothers.
Frä-ter'nicide, (frä-ter'nid, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; frä-ter'nid, *P.*) *n.* the murder of a brother; the murderer of a brother.
Fräud, *n.* deceit; a cheat; a trick; artifice.
Fräud'ful, *a.* treacherous; artful; trickish.
Fräud'ful-ly, *ad.* deceitfully; artfully.
Fräud'y-lence, { *n.* deceitfulness; trickishness;
Fräud'y-len-ey, { proneness to artifice; fraud.
Fräud'y-lent, *a.* full of artifice; treacherous.
Fräud'y-lent-ly, *ad.* by fraud; by artifice.
Fräught, (fräwt) *p.* from *Freight*; laden.
Fräy, *n.* a battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot.
Fräy, *v. a.* to fright; to terrify; to rub; to wear.
Fräak, *n.* a sudden fancy; a humor; a whim.
Fräak, (fräk) *v. a.* to variegate; to checker.
Fräak'ish, *a.* capricious; whimsical; fickle.
Fräak'ish-ly, *ad.* capriciously; humorously.
Fräak'ish-ness, *n.* state of being freakish.
Fräk'kle, (fräk'kl) *n.* a spot on the skin; a spot.
Fräk'kle, *v. a. & n.* to give or acquire freckles.
Fräk'kled, (fräk'kld) *a.* spotted; maculated.
Fräk'kly, (fräk'kle) *a.* full of freckles; spotted.
Fräe, *a.* being at liberty; not enslaved; open; ingenuous; frank; liberal; lax; licentious; guiltless; innocent; clear; exempt.
Fräe, *v. a.* to set at liberty; to rescue; to clear.
Fräe'bäst-er, *n.* a robber; a pillager.
Fräe'börn, *a.* born free; inheriting liberty.
Fräe'cöst, *n.* freedom from expence.
Fräe'dman, *n.* a slave manumitted.
Fräe'dom, *n.* liberty; independence; privileges; franchises; immunities; facility; license.
Fräe'd-heart-ed, (frä'dhart-ed) *a.* open; liberal.
Fräe'höld, *n.* an estate held in perpetual right.
Fräe'höld-er, *n.* one who has a freehold.
Fräe'ty, *ad.* with freedom; frankly; liberally.
Fräe'man, *n.* one who enjoys liberty; not a slave; one possessed of civil rights; a citizen.
Fräe'mä-son, (frä'mä-son) *n.* one of the fraternity of masons. See *Mason*.
Fräe'mä-son-ry, *n.* the craft of freemasonry.
Fräe'mind-ed, *a.* unperplexed; without care.
Fräe'ness, *n.* the being free; openness; candor.
Fräe'ner, *n.* one who gives freedom.
Fräe'schööl, *n.* a school frequented without pay.
Fräe'stöne, *a.* a sandstone used in building, easily wrought, and cut freely in any direction.
Fräe'think-er, (frä'think-er, *J. F. Sm. Wb.*; frä-think'er, *S. W. P. Ja.*) *n.* an unbeliever.
Fräe'think-ing, *n.* unbelief; infidelity.
Fräe-war'ren, (frä-wör'ren) *n.* (*Eag. Law*) a privilege of preserving and killing game.
Fräe-will, *n.* the power of directing one's own actions without constraint; voluntariness.

Frēze, *v. n.* [*i. froze*; *pp.* freezing, frozen;] *to be congealed by cold; to chill.*
Frēze, *v. a.* to congeal by cold; to chill.
Frēight, (frät) *v. a.* [*i. freighted*; *pp.* freighting, freighted or freight;] *to load a ship, &c.*
Frēight, (frät) *n.* the cargo or lading of a ship; burden; price of transportation of goods.
Frēight'er, (frät'er) *n.* one who freights.
Frēnch, *n.* the language of France. — *pl.* the people of France.
Frēnch, *a.* belonging to France or the French.
Frēnch'hörn, *a.* a musical wind instrument.
Frēnch'fy, *v. a.* to make French; to infect with French manners.
Frē-nēt'ic, (frē-nēt'ik, *J. F. Sm. Wb. &c.*, *Nares* frēn'ē tik, *S. E. K.*; frē-nēt'ik or frēn'ē tik, *W. P. Ja.*) *a.* mad; distracted; frantic.
Frēn'zi-cal, *a.* approaching to madness; mad.
Frēn'zy, *n.* madness; distraction of mind.
Frē-quen-ey, *n.* occurrence often repeated.
Frē'quent, *a.* often done or occurring; usual.
Frē-quen't, (frē-kwēnt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; frē'kwēnt, *Wb.*) *v. a.* to visit often.
Frē-quen't-a-ble, *a.* capable of being frequented.
Frē-quen-tät-ion, *n.* act of frequenting; resort.
Frē-quen't-ä-tive, *a.* repeating frequently.
Frē-quen't'er, *n.* one who frequents.
Frē-quen't-ly, *ad.* often; commonly; not rarely.
Frēs'ch, *n.* [*it.*] a painting on fresh plaster.
Frēs'h, *a.* cool; not salt; new; recent; not stale; florid; vigorous; ruddy; brisk; raw.
Frēs'h, *n.* *pl.* frēs'h'es; fresh water; a flood, or overflowing of a river; a freshet.
Frēs'h'en, (frēs'h'shn) *v. a.* to make fresh.
Frēs'h'en, (frēs'h'shn) *v. n.* to grow fresh.
Frēs'h'es, *n. pl.* rise of water caused by rains.
Frēs'h'et, *n.* a flood of water or sudden inundation caused by rain or melting snow. [*U. S.*]
Frēs'h'ly, *ad.* coolly; newly; recently; ruddily.
Frēs'h'man, *n.* a novice; one in the lowest class in a college.
Frēs'h'ness, *n.* state of being fresh; newness.
Frēt, *n.* agitation of liquors; agitation of the mind; irritation. — (*Arch.*) an ornament.
Frēt, *v. a.* to agitate violently; to vex; to corrode; — to form into raised work; to variegate.
Frēt, *v. n.* to be agitated or angry; to corrode.
Frēt'ful, *a.* petulant; peevish; ill-humored.
Frēt'ful-ly, *ad.* in a fretful manner; peevishly.
Frēt'ful-ness, *n.* state of being fretful.
Frēt'ter, *n.* he or that which frets.
Frēt'ty, *ad.* adorned with raised or fret-work.
Frēt'-work, (-würk) *n.* a sort of raised work, masonry raised in protuberances.
Fri-a-bil'i-ty, { *n.* capacity of being easily re-
Fri-a-ble-ness, { duced to powder.
Fri-a-ble, *a.* easily pulverized or crumbled.
Fri'er, *n.* a religious brother of some order.
Fri-a-ry, *n.* a monastery or convent of friars.
Frib'ble, *a.* frivolous; trifling; silly.
Frib'ble, *v. n.* to trifle; to totter.
Frib'ble, or **Frib'bler**, *n.* a trifler; a fop.
Fric-as-sē', [*Fr.*] a dish of chickens, &c., cut small and dressed with strong sauce.
Fric-as-sē', *v. a.* to dress in fricassee.
Fric't-ion, *n.* act of rubbing; attrition.
Fri'day, (fri'da) *n.* the sixth day of the week.
Fried, (frid) *p.* a roasted in a pan over the fire.
Friend, (frënd) *n.* one joined to another by affection; an intimate; a confidant; a favorer.
Friend, (frënd) *v. a.* to favor; to befriend.
Friend'less, (frënd'les) *a.* wanting friends.
Friend'li-ness, (frënd'le-ness) *n.* kindness.

Frantic with rage

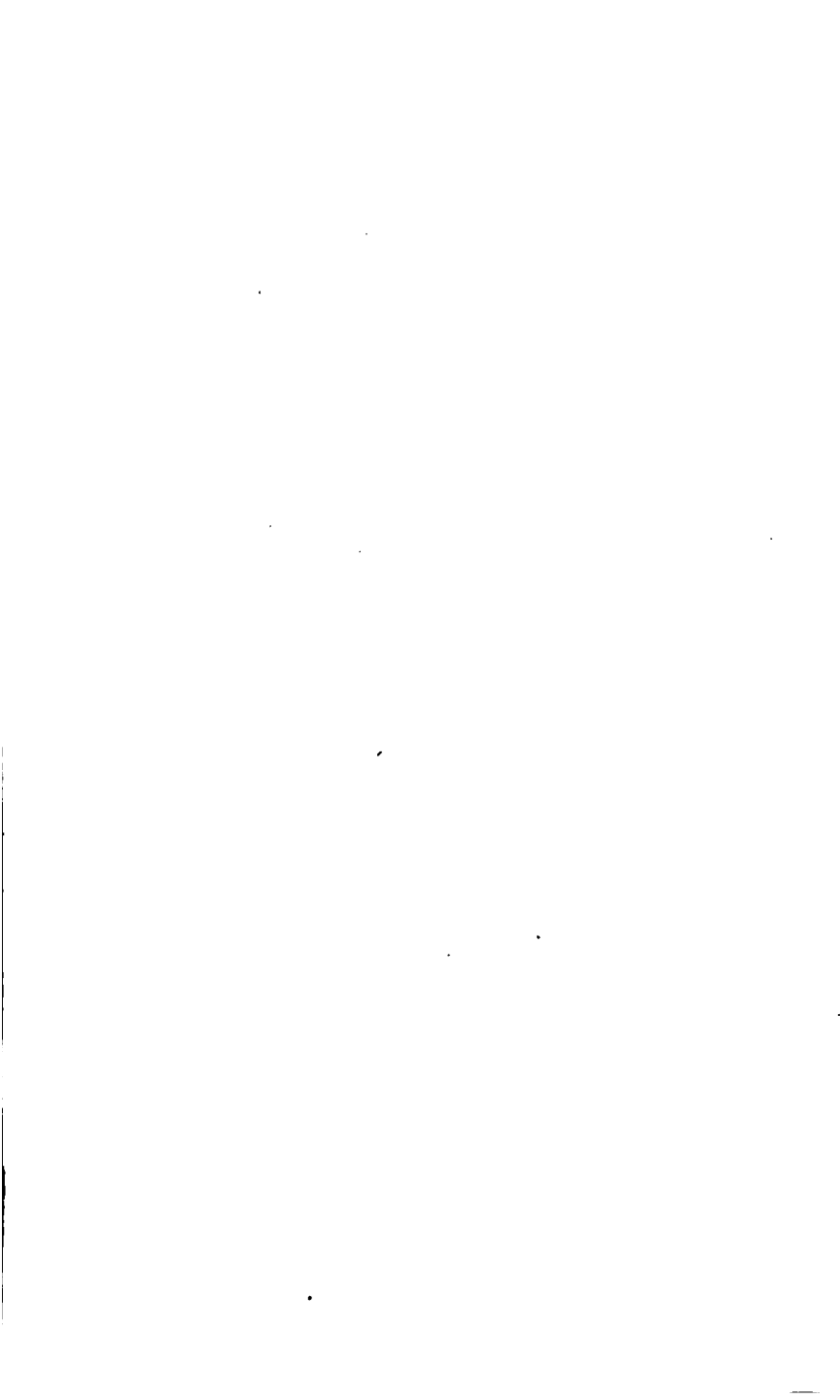
The frand was practiced of burying them
in a heap of

Free from anything. — To make free
with it — all things should be free to all.
— his free to do what he pleases.

Freedom from envy

a friend to the cause is wanted.





what is in friendship with one is an
enemy with the other

to frighten children into good behavior
by means of big bears.

who is virtuous from the love of virtue
He died from poison. She speaks
from malice. A bird is known from its
feathers.
The science appears barren from its
amazing fertility = on account of

Friend'ly, (frënd'le) *a.* having friendship; kind; favorable; amicable; salutary.
Friend'ship, (frënd'ship) *n.* intimacy united with affection; personal kindness; favor.
Frieze, (frîz) *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. — (*Arch.*) a large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.
Frize, *v. a.* to form nap on cloth; to frizze.
Frigate, *n.* a ship of war smaller than a ship of the line, carrying from 20 to 50 guns.
Frig-e-fac-tion, *n.* the act of making cold.
Fright, (frit) *v. a.* to terrify; to frighten.
Fright, (frit) *n.* a sudden terror; alarm.
Fright'en, (frit'n) *v. a.* to terrify; to daunt.
Fright'ful, (frit'fûl) *a.* terrible; dreadful.
Fright'ful-ly, (frit'fûl-le) *ad.* dreadfully.
Fright'ful-ness, (frit'fûl-nës) *n.* dread; terror.
Frig'id, *a.* cold; dull; lifeless; impotent.
Frig'id-ty, *n.* state of being frigid; coldness.
Frig'id-ly, *ad.* coldly; dully; without affection.
Frig'id-ness, *n.* frigidity; coldness; dullness.
Frig-tif-ic, *a.* causing or producing cold.
Frill, *v. a.* to quake or shiver with cold. [*R.*]
Frill, *n.* an edging of linen or cotton; a ruffle.
Fringe, *n.* an ornamental trimming; edge; margin.
Fringe, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to decorate.
Fring-y, *a.* adorned with fringes.
Frisper, *n.* a dealer in old things; a broker.
Frisper-y, *n.* old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags; gaudy finery or trumpery; trifles.
Frisper-y, *a.* trifling; contemptible.
Frisk, (frîsk) *n.* [*Fr.*] a hair-dresser.
Frisk, *v. a.* to leap; to skip; to dance in frolic.
Frisk, *a.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.
Frisk'er, *n.* one who frisks; a wanton.
Frisk'et, *n.* a frame to confine paper in printing.
Frisk-i-ness, *n.* gaiety; liveliness; frolic.
Frisk'y, *a.* gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.
Frit, *a.* calcined silica, fixed alkali, &c., for glass.
Frit, *v. a.* to deprive of moisture by heat.
Frit'h, *n.* a strait of the sea; an estuary.
Frit'ter, *n.* a pancake: — a fragment; a piece.
Frit'ter, *v. a.* to cut or break into small pieces.
Frit-vol'i-ty, *n.* triflingness; frivolousness; folly.
Frit-vol-ous, *a.* slight; trifling; of no moment.
Frit-vol-ous-ly, *ad.* triflingly; without weight.
Frit-vol-ous-ness, *n.* triflingness; vanity.
Fritz, *v. a.* to curl; to frizzle; to frieze.
Frit'zle, *v. a.* to curl in short curls; to frieze.
Frit'zle, *n.* a curl; a lock of hair crisped.
Frit'zler, *n.* one who makes short curls.
Frô, *ad.* from: — a contraction of *from*; as, "to and fro," backward and forward.
Frisk, *n.* a dress; a coat; a gown for children.
Frisk, *n.* a small amphibious animal: — a frush.
Frisk, *a.* gay; full of levity; full of pranks.
Frisk, *n.* a wild prank; a scene of mirth.
Frisk, *v. a.* [*L.* frolicked; *pp.* frolicking, frolicked;] to play wild pranks; to be merry.
Frisk-some, *a.* full of wild gaiety; playful.
Frisk-some-ly, *ad.* with wild gaiety.
Frisk-some-ness, *n.* wildness of gaiety.
From, *prep.* noting source, privation, distance, absence, or departure; out of; since.
Frond, *n.* a leaf; a leaf of palms and ferns.
Frond-ation, *n.* a lopping of trees.
Frond-er-ence, *n.* act of putting forth leaves.
Frond-er-ous, *a.* bearing leaves.
Frond-ose, *a.* full of leaves; leafy.
Front, [*front*, *P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *frönt*, *S. E.*; *frönt* or *frönt*, *W.*] *n.* the forehead; face; the van of an army; fore part of any thing.
Front, *v. a.* to oppose directly; to encounter.

***Frönt**, *v. n.* to stand foremost.
***Frönt'age**, *n.* the fore part; the front.
Frönt'al, *a.* relating to the forehead or front.
Frönt'al, *n.* a little pediment; a frontlet.
***Frönt'ed**, (frönt'ed) *a.* formed with a front.
Frönt'iär, (frönt'iär, *P. E. Ja. Sm.*; *frönt'yär*, *S. J. F.*; *frönt'chär* or *frönt'yär*, *W.*; *frönt-tär*, *Wb.*) *n.* utmost verge of any territory; a border.
Frönt'iär, (frönt'iär) *a.* bordering; continuing.
Frönt'in-ide, (frönt'in-yak') *n.* [*Fr.*] a rich wine.
Frönt'is-piece, *n.* an ornamental page of a book; the face of a building.
***Frönt'less**, *a.* unblushing; wanting shame.
***Frönt'let**, *n.* a bandage worn upon the forehead.
***Fröst**, (fröst or fräust, 21) [*fröst*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *fräust*, *K. Wb. Nares.*] *n.* a fluid congealed by cold; the power of congelation; the effect of congelation; hoar-frost.
***Fröst'bit-ten**, (fröst'bit-t'n) *n.* nipped by frost.
***Fröst'ed**, *a.* covered with hoar-frost.
***Fröst'ily**, *ad.* with frost; with excessive cold.
***Fröst-i-ness**, *n.* cold; freezing cold.
***Fröst'nail**, *n.* a nail driven into a horse's shoe, to prevent his slipping on the ice.
***Fröst'work**, (-würk) *n.* work resembling hoar-frost.
***Fröst'y**, *a.* very cold; hoary; resembling frost.
***Fröth**, (fröth or fräuth, 21) [*fröth*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *fräuth*, *S. K. Wb. Nares.*] *n.* spume; foam; unsubstantial matter.
***Fröth**, *v. n.* to foam; to throw out spume.
***Fröth'ly**, *ad.* with foam; with spume.
***Fröth'i-ness**, *n.* the state of being frothy.
***Fröth'y**, *a.* full of foam, froth, or spume; empty.
Fröunce, *n.* a wrinkle; a curl; a fringe.
Fröunce, *v. a.* to curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle.
Frö'ward, *a.* peevish; refractory; perverse.
Frö'ward-ly, *ad.* peevishly; perversely.
Frö'ward-ness, *n.* peevishness; perverseness.
Frö'wn, *v. n.* to express displeasure; to look stern.
Frö'wn, *v. a.* to drive off by stern looks.
Frö'wn, *n.* a stern look; a look of displeasure.
Frö'w'y, *a.* musty; frowzy. *Spenser.*
Frö'wzy, *a.* fetid; musty; dim; cloudy. [*Low.*]
Fröze, *i.* from *Froze*.
Frö'zen, (frö'zn) *p.* from *Froze*; congealed.
Früct'ed, *a.* (*Her.*) bearing fruit, as trees.
Früct'es-cence, *n.* the ripening of fruit.
Früct'if'er-ous, *a.* bearing fruit.
Früct'if-i-cä-tion, *n.* fecundation; fertility.
Früct'if-y, *v. a.* to make fruitful; to fertilize.
Früct'if-y, *v. n.* to bear fruit; to be fruitful.
†Früct'ure, (frükt'yur) *n.* use; fruition.
Frü'gal, *a.* thrifty; sparing; economical.
Frü'gal-ty, *n.* state of being frugal; thrift; economy; good management.
Frü'gal-ly, *ad.* economically; thriftily.
Früg'gin, *n.* an oven fork or pole.
Frü'gifer-ous, *a.* bearing fruit; fructiferous.
Früt, (früt) *n.* product of the earth, trees, and plants; profit; a tree; offspring of the womb.
Früt'age, (früt'aj) *n.* fruit collectively.
Früt'bear-ing, *a.* producing fruit.
Früt'er-er, *n.* one who trades in fruit.
Früt'er-y, *n.* a repository for fruit; a fruit-loft.
Früt'ful, *a.* productive; fertile; bearing fruit; prolific; child-bearing; not barren.
Früt'ful-ly, *ad.* in a fruitful manner.
Früt'ful-ness, *n.* fertility; plentiful production.
Frü'it-tion, (frü-ish'un) *n.* act of enjoying; enjoyment; possession; use.

frö, str; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle. — *C, G, c, g, soft; E, S, e, z, hard; f as x; t as gz; — this*

Fruit/less, *a.* barren; vain; idle; unprofitable.
Fruit/less-ly, *ad.* vainly; idly; unprofitably.
Fruit/less-ness, *n.* unfruitfulness; vanity.
Fruit-tree, *n.* a tree that produces fruit.
Fru-men-tā-ceous, (*frū-men-tā-shūs*) *a.* made of grain.

Fru-men-tā-tion, *n.* a general dole of corn.
Fru-men-ty, *n.* food of wheat boiled in milk.
Frump, *v. a.* to mock; to insult. — *n.* a joke.
Frump-ish, *a.* teaty; snappishly insulting.
Frūsh, *n.* the frog or tender horn in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.

Fru-strate, *v. a.* to defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
Fru-strate, *p. a.* vain; void; frustrated.
Fru-strā-tion, *n.* disappointment; defeat.
Fru-strum, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *frūs-trū*; the part of a solid next to the base when cut off.

Fry, *n.* a swarm of little fishes; a dish fried.
Fry, *v. a.* to dress food in a pan on the fire.
Fry, *v. n.* to be roasted in a pan; to melt.
Frying-pan, *n.* a pan used for frying meat, &c.

Fu-cate, *Fu-cāt-ed*, *a.* painted; disguised.
Fu-cus, *n.* [*L.*] paint on the face; disguise.
Fu-d/dle, *v. a.* to make drunk; to intoxicate.
Fu-d/dle, *v. n.* to drink to excess; to tipple.
Fudge, *interj.* an expression of contempt.

Fu-el, *n.* the matter or aliment of fire; wood, &c.
Fu-gā-cious, (*fu-gā-shūs*) *a.* volatile; flying.
Fu-gā-cious-ness, *n.* volatility; a flying away.
Fu-gā-ty, *n.* act of flying away; volatility.

Fu-gi-tive, *a.* unstable; not durable; volatile; fleeting; wandering; short-lived; perishable.
Fu-gi-tive, *n.* a deserter; a renegade.
Fu-gi-tive-ness, *n.* volatility; fugacity.

Fu-gle-mān, *n.* See *Fugelman*.
Fugue, (*fūg*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mus.*) a succession or repetition of parts in a composition.
Fu-guist, (*fūg'ist*) *n.* one who composes fugues.

Fu-gi-mēt, *n.* a prop; point of suspension.
Fu-l/crum, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L. fū-l/crū*; Eng. *fū-l/crūm*; a prop; a support.
Fu-l'il, *v. a.* to accomplish; to complete.

Fu-l'il-er, *n.* one who fulfils.
Fu-l'il-ment, *n.* completion; performance.
Fu-l'gen-cy, *n.* splendor; glitter; effulgence.
Fu-l'gent, *a.* shining; dazzling; very bright.

Fu-l'gid, *a.* shining; glittering; dazzling.
Fu-l'gōr, *n.* [*L.*] splendor; dazzling brightness.
Fu-l'ig'in-ōus, *a.* smoky; sooty.
Fu-ll, *a.* replete; without vacuity; saturated; impregnated; large; complete; strong; perfect; not horned or gibbous; as, "a full moon."

Fu-ll, *n.* complete measure; the whole.
Fu-ll, *ad.* quite; exactly; directly: — often used in composition; as, *full-fed*, sated.
Fu-ll, *v. a.* to thicken and cleanse, as cloth.

Fu-ll-āge, *n.* money paid for fulling cloth.
Fu-ll'er, *n.* one whose trade is to full cloth.
Fu-ll'er's-earth, (*fū-l'ēr-z-ērth*) *n.* a kind of clay.
Fu-ll'er-y, *n.* the place where cloth is fullied.

Fu-ll-fed, *p. a.* abundantly fed; sated; plump.
Fu-ll'ing-mill, *n.* a mill for fulling cloth.
Fu-ll-lēngth, *a.* embracing the whole.
Fu-ll-ty, *ad.* completely; without lack or defect.

Fu-ll-mi-nānt, *a.* making a loud noise.
Fu-ll-mi-nāte, *v. n.* to thunder; to explode.
Fu-ll-mi-nāte, *v. a.* to utter; to cause to explode.
Fu-ll-mi-nā-tion, *n.* a thundering; an explosion.
Fu-ll-mi-nā-to-ry, *a.* thundering; striking horror.
Fu-ll-ness, *n.* state of being full; completeness; abundance; satiety.

Fu-ll-some, (*fū-l'sum*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *fū-l'sum*, *Wb.*) *a.* nauseous; offensive.

Fu-ll-some-ly, (*fū-l'sum-lē*) *ad.* nauseously.
Fu-ll-some-ness, (*fū-l'sum-nēs*) *n.* nauseousness.
Fu-ll'vid, *a.* of a deep yellow color; fulvous.

Fu-ll'vous, *a.* yellow; tawny; fulvid.
Fu-māge, *n.* (*Law*) a tax on hearths.
Fu-m'ble, *v. n.* to attempt awkwardly; to puzzle.

Fu-m'ble, *v. a.* to manage awkwardly.
Fu-m'bler, *n.* one who acts awkwardly.
Fūme, *n.* smoke; vapor; rage; idle conceit.
Fūme, *v. n.* to smoke; to be in a rage.

Fūme, *v. a.* to smoke; to perfume by smoke.
Fū-mid, *a.* smoky; vaporous.
Fū-mid-i-ty, *n.* smokiness; tendency to smoke.
Fū-mi-gāte, *v. a.* to smoke; to cleanse or purify by smoke; to perfume.

Fū-mi-gā-tion, *n.* act of fumigating; vapor.
Fū-my, *a.* filled with fumes; smoky.
Fūn, *n.* sport; high merriment; frolic.
Fū-nām/bu-lā-to-ry, *a.* of or like a rope-dancer.

Fū-nām/bu-lāt, *n.* a rope-dancer.
Fūn'ction, *n.* employment; office; power.
Fūn'ction-al, *a.* relating to some office.
Fūn'ction-ary, *n.* one who has an office.

Fūnd, *n.* stock; capital; a bank of money.
Fūnd, *v. a.* to place in the funds, as money.
Fūn-dē-mēt, *n.* the seat of the body.
Fūn-dē-mēt'al, *a.* serving for the foundation or basis; essential; important.

Fūn-dē-mēt'al-ly, *ad.* essentially; originally.
Fū-nē'brī-āl, *a.* relating to funerals; funeral.
Fū-nēr-āl, *n.* burial; interment; obsequies.
Fū-nēr-āl, *a.* relating to burial; mourning.

Fū-nē're-āl, *a.* suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.
Fūn-gōs-i-ty, *n.* unsolid excrescence.
Fūn'gōus, *a.* like a fungus; excrescent; spongy.
Fūn'gus, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L. fūn'gi*; Eng. *fūn'gus*; a mushroom; an excrescence.

Fū-ni-cle, *n.* a small cord; a fibre; a string.
Fū-ni-cu-lar, *a.* consisting of cord or fibre.
Fūnk, *n.* offensive smell. [*Low.*]
Fūn'nel, *n.* a pipe or passage; a shaft.

Fūn'ny, *a.* comical; droll. [*Colloquial.*]
Fūn'ny, *n.* a light boat; a kind of wherry.
Fūr, *n.* soft hair: — a skin with soft hair.
Fūr, *v. a.* to line or cover with fur, &c.

Fūr, *ad.* [now far] at a distance. [*Sidney*]
Fū-rā-cious, (*fu-rā-shūs*) *a.* thievish. [*R.*]
Fū-rāc-i-ty, *n.* disposition to theft. [*R.*]
Fū-r'be-lōw, (*fūr-be-lō*) *n.* fur, fringe, or other ornament on the lower part of a garment.

Fū-r'be-lōw, *v. a.* to adorn with furbelows.
Fū-r'bish, *v. a.* to burnish; to polish; to rub.
Fū-r'bish-able, *a.* capable of being polished.
Fū-r'bish-er, *n.* one who furbishes any thing.

Fū-r'cate, *Fū-r'cāt-ed*, *a.* forked; fork-shaped.
Fū-r-cā-tion, *n.* forkiness; a forking.
Fū-r'fur, *n.* [*L.*] scurf; dandruff on the skin.
Fū-r-fu-rā-ceous, (*fūr-fu-rā-shūs*) *a.* husky.

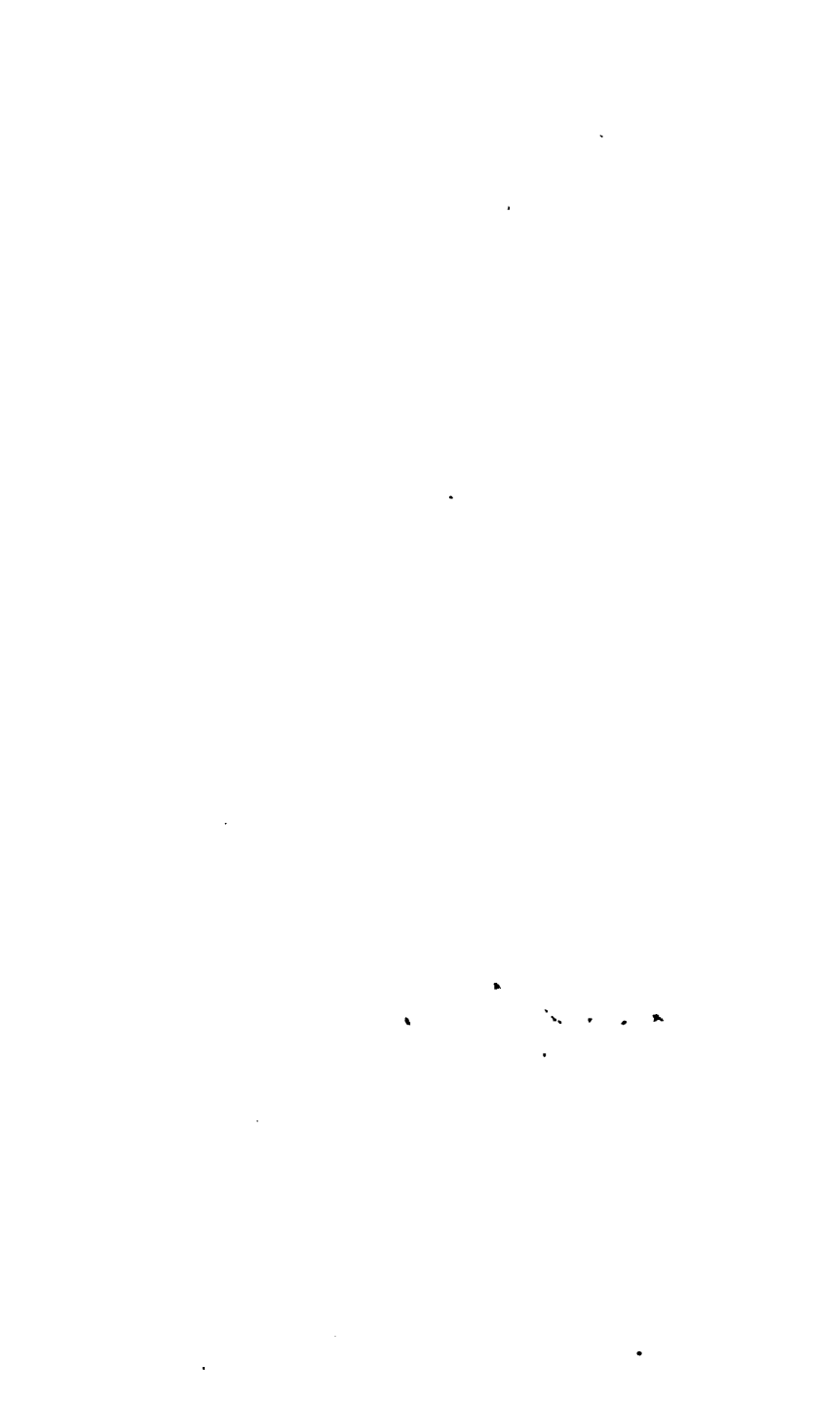
Fū-r'i-ōus, *a.* mad; frantic; raging; violent.
Fū-r'i-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a furious manner; madly.
Fū-r'i-ōus-ness, *n.* frenzy; madness; fury.
Fū-r'l, *v. a.* to draw up; to contract; to roll up.

Fū-r'lōng, *n.* the eighth part of a mile.
Fū-r'lōugh, (*fūr'lō*) *n.* a temporary leave of absence from military service.
Fū-r'nace, *n.* an enclosed fireplace; a place for melting metals.

Fū-r'nish, *v. a.* to supply; to fit up; to equip.
Fū-r'nish-er, *n.* one who furnishes or fits out.
Fū-r'nī-tāre, *n.* goods in a house for use or ornament; movables; appendages; equipage.
Fū-r'ri-er, *n.* a dealer in furs.
Fū-r'rōw, (*fūr'rō*) *n.* a long trench or hollow.

ĕ, ē, ĭ, ō, ū, ŷ, long; **ĕ, ē, ĭ, ō, ū, ŷ, short**; **ə, ɛ, ĩ, ɔ, y, obscure**. — **fūre**, **fūr**, **fūst**, **fūll**; **hūr**, **hūr**;

was furnished by his pupil with everything
- the papers furnished me by him - to
furnish one with





one whose wit has gained him in another
story. — to gain over the jailer.

Furrow, (fūr'rō) *v. a.* to cut in furrows.
Furry, *a.* covered with or consisting of fur.
Further, *a.* [comp. of *forth*; superl. *furthest*;] *at* a greater distance; farther.
Further, *ad.* to a greater distance; farther.
Further, *v. a.* to forward; to promote; to assist.
Further-pace, *n.* promotion; advancement.
Further-er, *n.* a promoter; an advancer.
Further-more, *ad.* moreover; besides.
Furthest, or **Further-most**, *a.* most distant.
Furive, *a.* stolen; got by theft; thievish.
Fury, *n.* madness; rage; passion; frenzy.
Fury-like, *a.* raving; raging; furious.
Furze, *n.* gorse; a prickly shrub; goss; whin.
Furzy, *a.* overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
Fuscation, *n.* a darkening or obscuring.
Fuscous, *a.* brown; of a dim or dark color.
Fuse, *v. a.* to melt; to liquefy by heat.
Fuse, *v. a.* to be melted; to melt.
Fusee, *n.* part of a watch on which a chain is wound:—a pipe for firing a bomb:—track of a buck:—a musket;—written also *fusil*.
Fusibility, *n.* quality of being fusible.
Fusible, [fū'zē-bl, *P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; fū'sē-bl, *S. W.*] *a.* that may be melted.
Fusil, *a.* capable of being melted; flowing.

Fū'gīl, (fū'zīl or fū-zē') [fū'zīl, *P. Ja. Sm. Wb.* fū-zē', *S. W. J. F.*] *n.* a small musket.
Fū'gīlār, *n.* a soldier armed with a fusil.
Fū'shōn, (fū'zhūn) *n.* act of melting; fluidity.
Fūss, *n.* a tumult; bustle; noise. [*Low.*]
Fūst, *n.* the shaft of a column:—an ill smell.
Fūst'ed, *a.* mouldy; stinking. [*base*]
Fūst'ian, (fūst'yan) *n.* a kind of cloth:—boom.
Fūst'ian, *a.* made of fustian:—pompous.
Fūst'ic, *n.* a sort of wood used in dyeing.
Fūst'igāte, *v. a.* to beat with a stick; to cane.
Fūst'igātion, *n.* act of beating with a cudgel.
Fūst'iness, *n.* mouldiness; stink.
Fūst'y, *a.* ill-smelling; mouldy.
Fū'tile, *a.* trifling; worthless; of no weight.
Fū'tility, *n.* state of being futile.
Fū'tocks, *n. pl.* the lower timbers in a ship.
***Fū'tore**, (fū'tyur) [fū'chur, *S. J.*; fū'chār, *W.* fū'tur, *P.*; fū'tūr, *F.*; fū'tyur, *Ja. K.*; fū'tūr or fū'choor, *Sm.*] *a.* that will be hereafter.
***Fū'ture**, (fū'tyur) *a.* time to come.
Fū'turity, *n.* future time, or time to come.
Fūzz, *v. n.* to fly out in small particles.
Fūzzball, *n.* a kind of fungus; a puff-ball.
***Fūzzle**, *v. a.* to make drunk; to fuddle.
Fy, or **Fie**, *interj.* a word of blame and contempt.

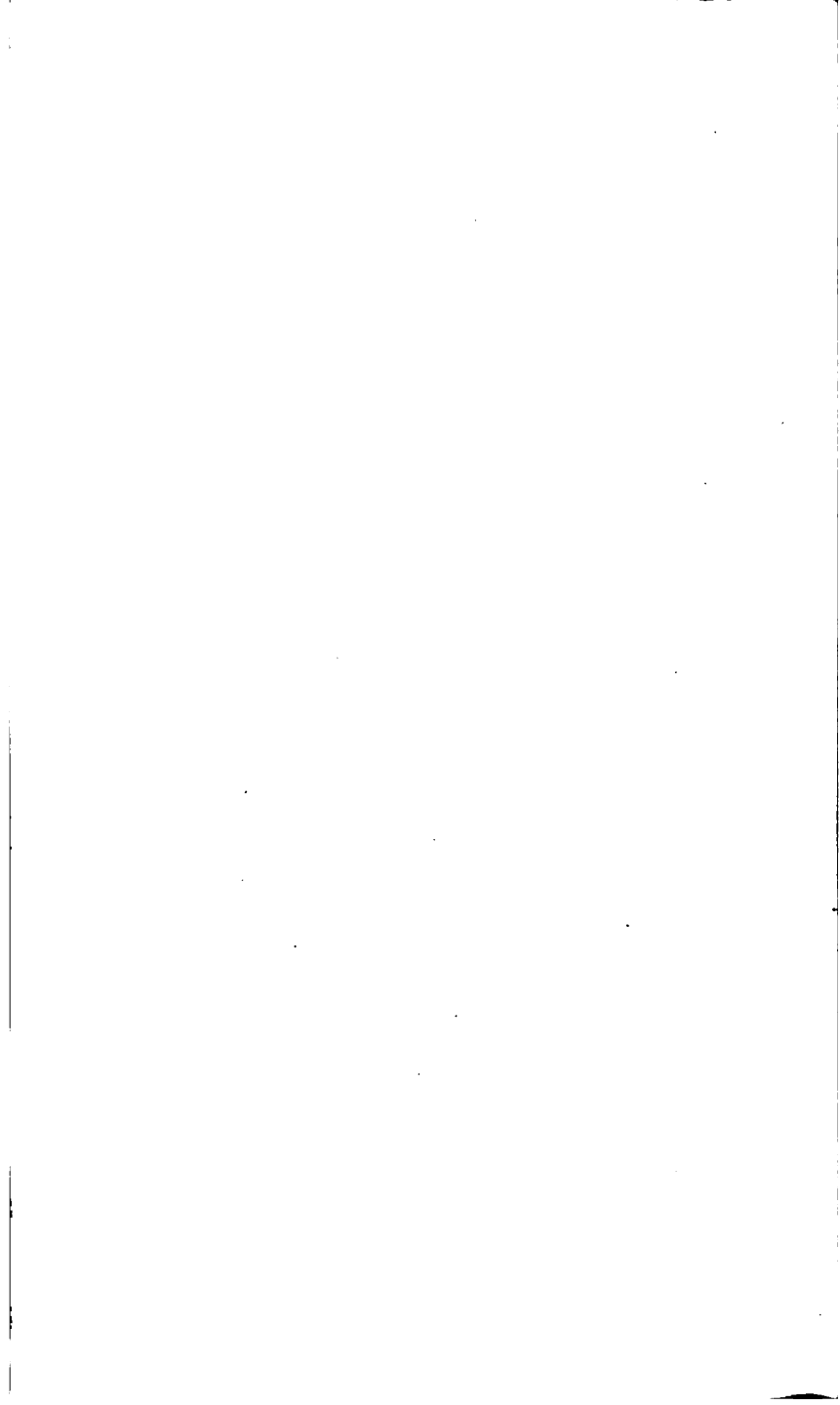
G.

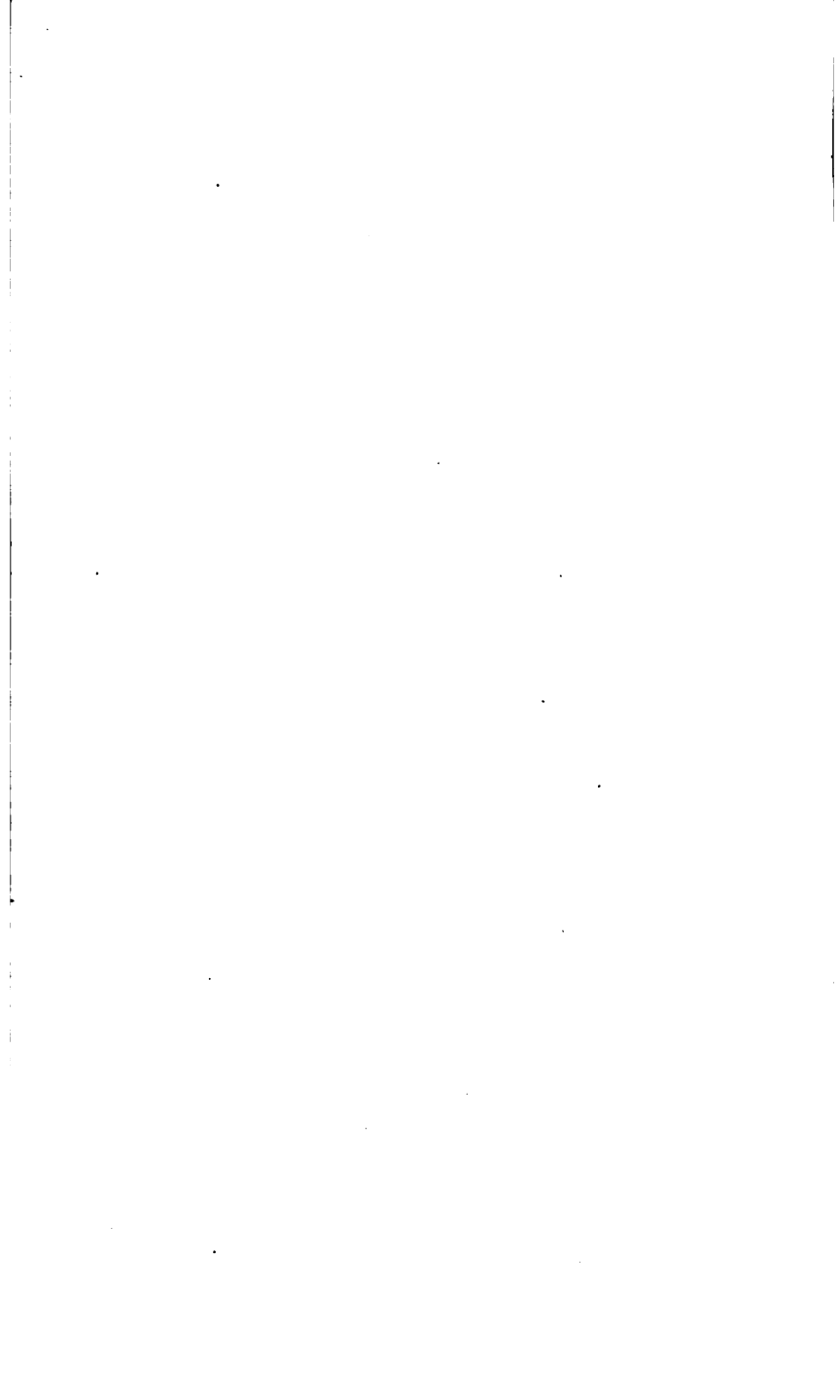
G has two sounds; one hard, before *a, o,* and *u*, as in *go*; the other soft, like *j*, before *e, i,* and *y*, as in *gem*. — (*Mus.*) the treble clef.
Gab, *n.* the mouth; loquacity; prate. [*Vulgar.*]
Gab-ar-dine, (gāb-ar-dēn') *n.* a coarse frock.
Gabble, *v. n.* to talk without meaning; to prate.
Gabble, *n.* loud talk without meaning; prate.
Gab'bler, *n.* a prater; a chattering fellow.
Gable, *n.* the triangular end of a house.
Gad, *n.* an ingot of steel; a style or graver.
Gad, *v. n.* to ramble about; to rove idly.
Gad's-bōat, *n.* one who runs about idly. [*Low.*]
Gad'der, *n.* one who gads or runs abroad.
Gad'fly, *n.* a fly that stings cattle.
Gae'lic, (gā'lik) [gā'lik, *Ja. K. R.*; gā'p-lik, *Sm.*] *n.* the Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic.
Gae'lic, *a.* pertaining to the Gaelic language.
Gaff, *n.* a harpoon or large hook:—a boom.
Gaff'er, *n.* master;—a rustic word of respect.
Gaff'le, *n.* an artificial spur put upon a cock.
Gag, *v. a.* to stop the mouth; to shut up.
Gag, *n.* something used to gag the mouth with.
Gage, *n.* a pledge; a pawn; a measure; a rule.
Gage, *v. a.* to engage:—to measure. See *Gauge*.
Gager, *n.* one who gages. See *Gauger*.
Gag'ger, *n.* one who gags or stops the mouth.
Gag'gle, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose. [*R.*]
Gag'gling, *n.* a noise made by geese; cackling.
Gaiety, *n.* mirth. See *Gayety*.
Gaily, *ad.* merrily. See *Gayly*.
Gain, (gān) *n.* profit; advantage; interest.
Gain, *v. a.* to obtain; to win; to get; to reach.
Gain, *v. n.* to grow rich; to advance.
Gain, *a.* handy; convenient. [*Forby.* [*Local.*]
Gain'able, *a.* capable of being gained.
Gain'er, *n.* one who gains profit or advantage.
Gain'ful, *a.* profitable; lucrative; productive.
Gain'fully, *ad.* profitably; advantageously.
Gain'fulness, *n.* profit; advantage.
Gain'less, *a.* unprofitable; of no advantage.
Gain'ly, *ad.* handily; readily; dexterously.

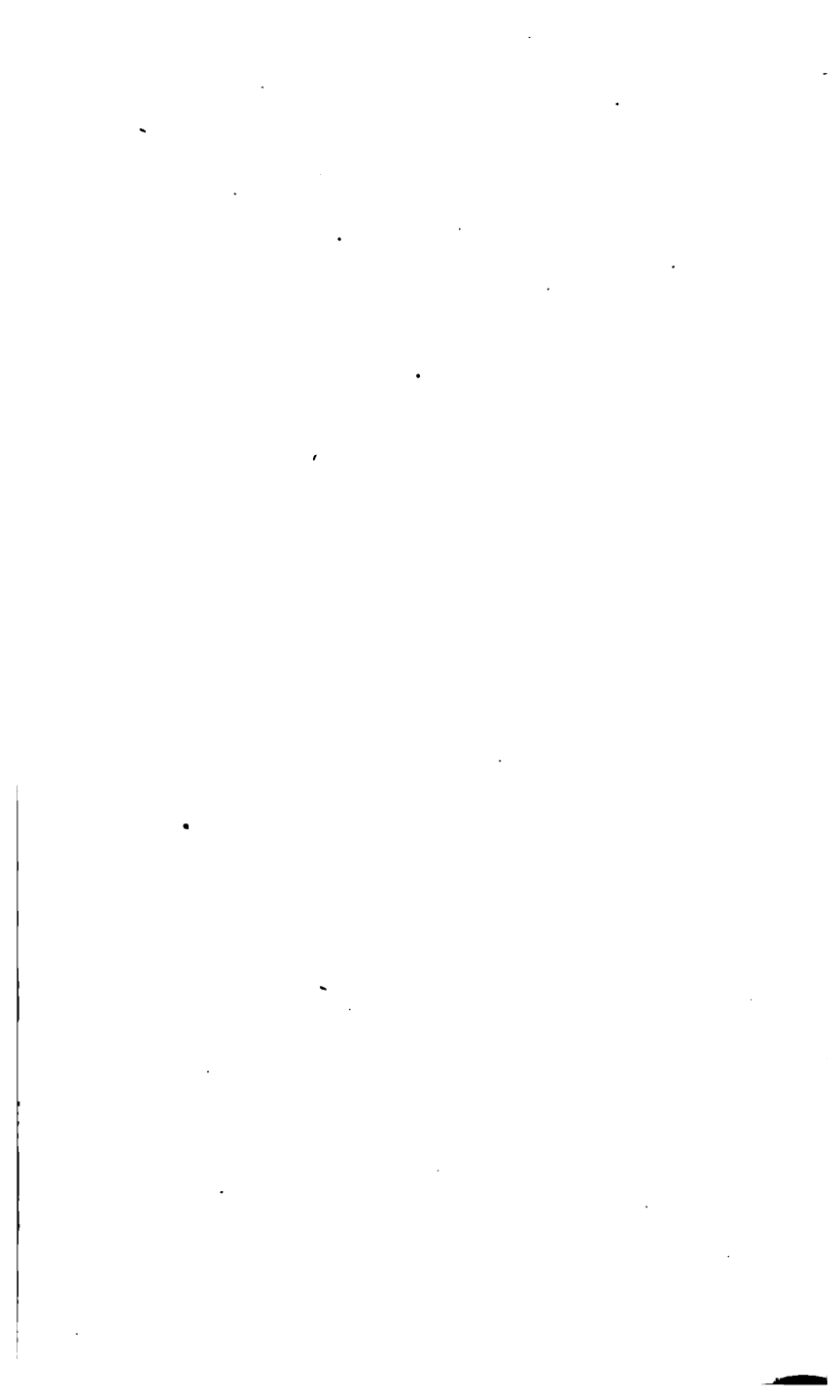
***Gāin-sāy'**, or **Gāin'sāy'**, [gān-sāy', *W. J. F. Ja. gān'sā, S. P. Sm.*] *v. a.* to contradict; to deny.
***Gāin-sāy'er**, or **Gāin'sāy'er**, *n.* a contradictor.
***Gāin-sāy'ing**, or **Gāin'sāy'ing**, *n.* opposition.
***Gainst**, (gēnst) *prep.* contracted from *against*.
Gair'ish, *a.* gaudy; fine; gay; splendid.
Gair'ish-ly, *ad.* gaudily; splendidly; gayly.
Gair'ish-nēss, *n.* gaudiness; showy finery.
Gait, *n.* march; walk; manner of walking.
Gait'er, *n.*; *pl.* gait'ers; a covering for the leg a kind of spatterdash.
Gā'la, [gā'la, *W. F. Sm.*; gā'la, *Ja.*; gā'la, *J.*] *n.* [*Sp.*] a festival; a show; mirth. — *Gale-day*, a day of festivity and show.
Gā'la-y, [gā'ak-ē, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; gā'lak-ē, *S. K.*; gā-lak'ē, *P.*] *n.* the milky way a luminous tract encompassing the heavens.
Gā'la-nūm, [*L.*] a resinous gum.
Gale, *n.* a strong wind, not tempestuous; gust.
Gā'las, or **Gā'le-ās**, *n.* a heavy-built vessel.
Gā'le-āt-ed, *a.* covered as with a helmet.
Gā'lōng, *n.* [*L.*] (*Mtn.*) a sulphuret of lead.
Gā'lō'ān, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galilee.
Gā'lot, [gā'lot, *W. Ja. K.*; gā'lōt, *P. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a little galley; a sort of Dutch vessel.
Gāll, *n.* the bile; a bitter animal juice:—rancor; malignity; anger; bitterness of mind.
Gāll, *v. a.* to rub off the skin; to tease; to vex.
Gāll, *v. n.* to fret; to be teased.
Gāll'ant, *a.* brave; high-spirited; daring; fine.
***Gāll-ānt'**, *a.* polite and attentive to ladies.
***Gāll-ānt'**, [gāll-ānt', *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; gāll-ānt', *S. P. F. Wb.*] *n.* a gay, sprightly man wooer.
***Gāll-ānt'**, *v. a.* to pay attention to ladies.
***Gāll-ānt'ly**, *ad.* in the manner of a gallant.
Gāll'ant-ly, *ad.* bravely; nobly; generously.
Gāll'ant-nēss, *n.* high accomplishment.
Gāll'ant-ry, *n.* quality of being gallant; show bravery; nobleness; generosity; courtship. refined address to women.

Gám'le-on, [gám'le-on, *Ja. Sm.*; gá-lón', *J. F. K.*; gál'p-on, *E.*] *n.* a large ship with four decks.
Gál'lyr-y, *n.* a covered passage; a balcony round a building; an apartment in a church or a ship.
Gál'ley, (gál'le) *n.* a vessel driven with oars: — a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing stick.
Gál'ley-sláve, (gál'le-sláv) *n.* a man condemned to row in the galleys.
Gál'lyard, (gál'yárd) *a.* brisk; gay; lively.
Gál'lyard, *n.* a gay man: — a sprightly dance.
Gál'lyc, or **Gál'ly-cán**, *a.* relating to Gaul; French.
Gál'lyc, *a.* relating to the gall-nut.
Gál'ly-clém, *n.* a French idiom or phrase.
Gál'ly-gás'king, *n.* *pl.* large, open house.
Gál'ly-má'ti-á, (gál'p-má'shí-á) *n.* nonsense.
Gál'ly-mán'fry, *n.* a hash; a ridiculous medley.
Gál'ly-ná'céan, (-shán) *n.* one of the family of birds which includes the common hen.
Gál'ly-ná'céuys, (gál'le-ná'shys) *a.* denoting birds of the pheasant kind.
Gál'ly-pót, *n.* a put painted and glazed; a resin.
Gál'ly-nút, *n.* an excrescence growing on a species of oak, used in making ink.
Gál'lyon, *n.* a liquid measure of four quarts.
Gál-lón', *n.* a kind of coarse lace; a sort of ferret.
Gál'lop, *v.* *n.* to move by leaps, or very fast.
Gál'lop, *n.* the swiftest motion of a horse.
Gál'lop-er, *n.* one that gallops.
Gál'ly-wáy, *n.* a species of horse of small size.
Gál'lyows, [gál'lyus, *S. W. P. J. F.*; gál'lóz, *Ja.*] *n.*; *pl.* gál'lyows-éé; an erection for hanging criminals, consisting of a beam laid on two posts.
Gál'lyows-trés', *n.* the tree or post of execution.
Gál'ly-stón, *n.* a concretion in the gall-bladder.
Gál'ly'y, (gál'lye) *a.* having gall; bitter as gall.
Gá-lósh'p, (gá-lósh') *n.* [*Fr.*] *pl.* gá-lósh'p, (gá-lósh'p) a shoe made to be worn over another shoe or a boot, in wet weather.
Gál'ly-sóm, (gál'ly'sóm) *a.* angry; malignant.
Gál-ván'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism.
Gál-ván-lým, *n.* a branch of electricity.
Gál-ván-ize, *v.* *a.* to affect with galvanism.
Gál-vá-nóm'p-ter, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the presence of a current of galvanic electricity.
Gá-másh'q, *n.* *pl.* ploughmen's spatterdashs.
Gám-bá'dó, *n.*; *pl.* gám-bá'dóq; spatterdashs attached to the stirrups; spatterdashs.
Gám'bít, *n.* a species of game at chess.
Gám'ble, *v.* *n.* to play or game for money.
Gám'bler, *n.* one addicted to gambling.
Gám-bóq', [gám-bój', *S. W. P. F. Ja. Sm.*; gám-bój', *Wb.*] *n.* a gum-resin used in medicine, &c.
Gám'ból, *v.* *a.* to dance; to skip; to frisk; to leap.
Gám'ból, *n.* a skip; a hop; a leap for joy.
Gám'brel, *n.* the hind leg of a horse: — a crooked stick to hang meat on; a cambrel.
Game, *n.* sport of any kind; insolent merriment; a single match at play; advantage in play: — field sports; animals pursued in the field: — a solemn contest; as, the Grecian games.
Game, *v.* *n.* to play for money; to gamble.
Game'-cók, *n.* a cock bred to fight. [*cock.*]
Game'-egg, *n.* an egg for breeding a fighting
Game'-kée'p-er, *n.* a person who protects game.
Game'sóm, (gám'sóm) *a.* frolicsome; gay.
Game'sóm-ly, (gám'sóm-ly) *ad.* merrily.
Game'sóm-néss, *n.* sportiveness; merriment.

Game'ster, *n.* one viciously addicted to gaming.
Gám'ing, *n.* the practice of gamsters; gambling.
Gám'ing-lóúe, *n.* a house for gaming.
Gám'ing-tá-ble, *n.* a table used for gaming.
Gám'mér, *n.* the compellation of an old woman corresponding to *gaffer*.
Gám'món, *n.* the thigh or buttock of a hog salted and dried: — a kind of play with dice.
Gám'út, *n.* the scale of musical notes.
Gán'dér, *n.* the male of the goose.
Gáng, *v.* *n.* to go; to walk. *Spenser. [Old.]*
Gáng, *n.* a troop; a company; a ship's crew.
Gán'gli-on, *n.* a tumor in the tendinous parts.
Gán'gré-náts, *v.* *a.* to produce a gangrene.
Gán'gréne, (gáng'grén) *n.* a mortification. [*tify*]
Gán'gréne, (gáng'grén) *v.* *a.* to corrupt and mortify.
Gán'gréne, (gáng'grén) *v.* *n.* to become mortified.
Gán'gré-nóús, *a.* mortified; putrefied. [*sed.*]
Gángue, (gáng) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Mia.*) the matrix of an ore or the course of a vein; a substance containing the ore of metals.
Gáng'wáy, *n.* a passage; particularly in a ship.
Gán'net, *n.* a large aquatic bird.
Gán't'let, *n.* a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, received a lash from each man: — a glove; gauntlet.
Gán't'lópe, *n.* same as *gantlet*.
Gáol, (jáil) *n.* a prison: — often written *jail*.
Gáol'-de-liv'ér-y, *n.* (*Law*) the judicial process which clears the gaols, by trying the prisoners.
Gáol'er, (jáil'er) *n.* a keeper of a prison; jailer.
Gáp, *n.* an opening; a breach; a passage.
***Gápe**, or **Gápe**, [gáp, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; gáp, *P. E. Sm.*; gáp or gáp, *K. R.*] *v.* *n.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to crave; to stare.
***Gáp'er**, *n.* one who gapes or yawns.
Gárb, *n.* dress; clothes; exterior appearance.
Gár'bage, *n.* the bowels; the offal; refuse.
Gár'bél, *n.* a plank next to the keel of a ship.
Gár'ble, *v.* *a.* to sift; to pick out; to separate.
Gár'bler, *n.* one who garbles.
***Gár'den**, (gár'dn or gár'dén) [gár'dn, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; gár'dén, *S. P. Wb.*] *n.* a piece of ground enclosed, appropriated to plants, flowers, or fruits; ground highly cultivated.
***Gár'dén**, *v.* *n.* to cultivate a garden.
***Gár'dén-er**, (gár'dn-ér) *n.* a cultivator of a gar-
***Gár'dén-ing**, (gár'dn-ing) *n.* horticulture. [*den*]
Gár'ga-rísh, *n.* a gargle; a liquid medicine.
Gár'ga-ríze, *v.* *a.* to wash the mouth; to gargle.
Gár'get, *n.* a swelling in the throat of cattle.
Gár'gle, *v.* *a.* to wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation.
Gár'gle, *n.* a liquor for washing the throat, &c.
Gár'gol, *n.* a distemper of hogs.
Gár'góyle, *n.* a projecting water-spout.
Gár'ish, *a.* gaudy; showy. See *Gairish*.
Gár'land, *n.* a wreath of branches or flowers.
Gár'land, *v.* *a.* to deck with a garland.
Gár'lic, *n.* a strong-scented plant; a sort of onion.
Gár'mént, *n.* any covering for the body; dress.
Gár'ner, *n.* a place for grain; a granary.
Gár'ner, *v.* *a.* to store, as in a granary.
Gár'net, *n.* a mineral or gem: — a tackle.
Gár'nish, *v.* *a.* to decorate with appendages.
Gár'nish, *n.* decoration; embellishment.
Gár'nish-ér, *n.* one who decorates.
Gár'nish-mént, *n.* ornament; embellishment.
Gár'nj-táre, *n.* [*Fr.*] embellishment; ornament.
Gás'rét, *n.* the uppermost room of a house.
Gár-rét-tér', *n.* one who lives in a garret.
Gár'rí-son, (gár'rén-an) *n.* soldiers or guard for a fortified place; a fortified place.







to gaze at

Gär-ti-on, (-en) v. a. to secure by fortresses, &c.
 Ga-rd'i-ty, n. loquacity; talkativeness.
 Gar-ry-loas, a. prattling; prating; talkative.
 Gär-ter, n. a string, ribbon, or elastic band, to hold up the stocking:—the mark of an English order of knighthood.
 Gär-ter, v. a. to bind with a garter; to invest.
 Gas, (gas, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; gáz, J.) n.; pl. gas'es; an elastic, aëriiform fluid.
 Gas-cyn-ade', n. a boast; a bravado; a vaunt.
 Gas-cyn-ade', v. n. to boast; to brag; to bluster.
 Gas-cy-ous, a. having the form or state of gas.
 Gash, v. a. to cut deep; to make a gash in.
 Gash, n. a deep cut; a gaping wound.
 Gas-kets, n. pl. small cords to fasten sails with.
 Gas-king, n. pl. wide, open hose; galligaskins.
 Gas-light, (gas'lit) n. the light procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.
 Gas-mé-ter, n. a measurer of gas; gasometer.
 Gas-póm-éter, n. a measure or reservoir for gas.
 Gasp, v. n. to pant or catch for breath; to gape.
 Gasp, n. a catch of breath in the last agonies.
 Gást'ly, a. See *Ghastly*.
 Gas'tric, a. belonging to the belly or stomach.
 Gas-tril'o-quist, n. a ventriloquist.
 Gas-tril'o-quy, n. act of speaking from the belly.
 Gas-trón'o-my, n. delight in eating; epicurism.
 Gas-trót'o-my, n. act of cutting open the belly.
 †Gat, old pret. from *Get*; got.
 Gate, n. the door of a city, castle, palace, or building; an avenue; a way; a passage.
 Gate-way, n. a way through gates or enclosures.
 Gath'er, v. a. to collect; to pick up; to glean; to crop; to assemble; to contract; to pucker.
 Gath'er, v. n. to be condensed; to assemble.
 Gath'er, n. a pucker; cloth drawn together.
 Gath'er-a-ble, a. that may be gathered.
 Gath'er-er, n. one who gathers; a collector.
 Gath'er-ing, n. an assembly; a collection.
 †Gaud, n. an ornament; a toy; a bauble.
 Gaud'ery, n. finery; ostentatious dress.
 Gaud'i-ly, ad. in a gaudy manner; finically.
 Gaud'i-ness, n. showiness; finery.
 Gaud'y, a. showy; ostentatiously fine; finical.
 Gauge, (gā) v. a. to measure with respect to the capacity or contents of a vessel.
 Gauge, (gā) n. a measure; a standard.
 Gaug'er, (gā'ér) n. one who gauges.
 Gaul'ish, a. relating to the Gauls; Gallic.
 †Gaunt, (gänt) [gänt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; gäunt, S. P.] a. thin; slender; lean; meagre.
 Gaunt'let, [gänt'let, W. J. F. Sm.; gäwnt'let, P. Ja.] n. an iron glove. See *Gauntlet*.
 †Gaunt'ly, (gänt'le) ad. leanly; slenderly.
 Gauze, n. a kind of thin, transparent silk.
 Gave, i. from *Give*.
 Gav-el, n. a little pile of reaped grain:—ground; a toll. [*Provincial, Eng.*]
 Gav-el-kind, [gav'el-kind, S. W. J. F. Sm.; gä-vel-kind, Ja.] n. (*Eng. Law*) a tenure, by which lands descend from a father to all his sons in equal portions.
 Gave'lock, n. an iron crow.
 Gav'ot, [gäv'ot, P. J. Wh.; ga-vöt', Ja. Sm.] n. [*gavotte, Fr.*] a kind of dance.
 Gawk, n. a cuckoo:—a foolish fellow; a gawky.
 Gawk'y, n. a stupid or awkward person.
 Gawk'y, a. awkward; ungainly; clownish.
 Gay, (gä) a. airy; cheerful; merry; fine; showy.
 Gay'e-ty, n. cheerfulness; mirth:—finery.
 Gay'ly, ad. merrily; cheerfully; finely. [*show*.
 Gay'ness, n. gayety; finery.
 †Gay'ness, (gä'sum) a. full of gayety; gay.

Gäze, v. n. to look intently and earnestly
 Gäze, n. intent regard; a look of wonder
 Gäze'-hönd, n. a hound that pursues by the eyes
 Gä-zél', n. See *Gazelle*.
 Ga-zélle', n. [Fr.] a small, beautiful antelope.
 Gáz'er, n. one who gazes. [*paper*]
 Ga-zétte', n. [*gazette, It.; gazette, Fr.*] a news-
 Ga-zétte', v. a. to insert in a gazette.
 Gaz-et-tèr', n. a writer or publisher of news:
 —a geographical dictionary.
 Gáz'ing-stöck, n. a person gazed at with scorn.
 Gáz-zán', n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) a turf or piece of earth covered with grass, to line parapets, &c.
 Gear, (gēr) n. furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments; stuff; goods; harness.
 Gēe, or Gē'hō, v. n. to go;—a term used by wag-
 Gēese, (gēs) n.; pl. of *Goose*. [*oners*]
 Gēl'a-ble, [jēl'a-bl, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; jēl'a-bl, S. P.] a. that may be congealed.
 Gēl'a-tine, [jēl'a-tin, K. Sm. Wb.; jēl'a-tin, S. W. J. R.] a. viscous:—same as *gelatinous*.
 Gēl'a-tine, n. an animal substance of the consistency of jelly; the part of the skin under the cuticle.
 Gē-lät'i-nōus, a. containing *gelatine* or *jelly*; viscous; cohesive.
 Gēld, v. a. [i. gelded or gelt; pp. gelding, gelded or gelt;] to castrate; to mutilate.
 Gēld, n. (*Law*) tribute; a fine; compensation.
 Gēld'ing, n. a castrated horse.
 Gēl'id, [jēl'id] a. extremely cold.
 Gē-lid'i-ty, or Gēl'id-ness, n. extreme cold.
 Gēl'ly, n. a viscous substance. See *Jelly*.
 Gēlt, i. & p. of *Geld*.
 Gēm, (jēm) n. a jewel; a precious stone; a bud.
 Gēm, v. a. to adorn, as with jewels or buds.
 Gēm, v. n. to put forth the first buds.
 Gēm'el, n. (*Her.*) a pair; two things of a sort.
 †Gēm'i-näte, v. a. to double. B. Jonson.
 Gēm-i-nä'tion, n. repetition; reduplication.
 Gēm'i-nä, [jēm'e-nä, W. Sm.; jēm'e-nä, P. Ja. K.] n. pl. [L.] the Twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac.
 †Gēm'i-ny, n. twins; a pair; a couple. *Shak.*
 Gēm'mē-ōus, a. pertaining to or like *gema*.
 Gēm'my, (jēm'mē) a. resembling *gema*.
 †Gēm'ōe, n. a meeting; court of the hundred.
 Gēndarme, (zhän-därm') n. [Fr.] a military man.—The *gendarmes, gens d'armes, or gēnd-är-mē-ris'*, are a select body of troops in France, employed by the police. [*sex*]
 Gēn'der, n. a sex; a distinction in regard to
 Gēn'der, v. a. to beget; to produce; to cause.
 Gēn'der, v. n. to copulate; to breed.
 †Gēn-ē-p-lōg'i-cal, [jē-ne-ä-lōg'je-kal, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; jēn-ē-p-lōd'je-kal, S. E. K. R. Wb.] a. relating to genealogy, or to descents of families.
 †Gēn-ē-äl'o-gist, n. one who traces descents.
 †Gēn-ē-äl'o-gy, [jē-ne-äl'o-g'je, W. P. F. Ja. Sm., jēn-ē-äl'o-g'je, S. J. E. K. R. Wb.] n. the pedigree, or a history of the succession, of families; a successive series of families.
 Gēn'ē-ra, (jēn'ē-ra) n. [L.] pl. of *Genus*.
 Gēn'er-a-ble, a. that may be produced.
 Gēn'er-al, a. relating to a genus or whole class; public; extensive; common; compendious.
 Gēn'er-al, n. the commander of an army:—the whole.—In *general*, in the main.
 Gēn'er-al-i-s'i-mō, n. the supreme commander.
 Gēn'er-äl'i-ty, n. the main body; the bulk.
 Gēn'er-äl-i-zä'tion, n. act of generalizing.
 Gēn'er-äl-ize, v. a. to arrange under *general* heads; to reduce to a genus.

maas, air; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rölo.—Ç, Ç, ç, è, eçt; Æ, Æ, ç; Ë, hard; q as x; x as gx.—this

Gén'er-al-ly, *ad.* in general; commonly; usually.
Gén'er-al-nèss, *n.* wide extent; commonness.
Gén'er-al-ship, *n.* the conduct of a general.
Gén'er-al-ty, *n.* the whole; the totality.
Gén'er-ant, *n.* the productive power.
Gén'er-àto, *v. a.* to beget; to produce; to cause.
Gén'er-à'tion, *n.* act of begetting; a race; offspring; a single succession; an age.
Gén'er-a-tive, *a.* producing; prolific; fruitful.
Gén'er-a-tor, *n.* he or that which begets.
Gén'er'ic, *a.* relating to, or embracing, the
Gén'er'ic-al, *a.* genus.
Gén'er'ic-ly, *ad.* with regard to the genus.
Gén'er-òs-i-ty, *n.* magnanimity; liberality.
Gén'er-òs, *a.* magnanimous; open of heart; liberal; munificent; strong; courageous.
Gén'er-òs-ly, *ad.* in a generous manner.
Gén'er-òs-nèss, *n.* quality of being generous.
Gén'e-sis, *n.* the first book of Scripture.
Gén'et, *n.* a small-sized Spanish horse.
Gén-eth-lit'ic-al, *a.* pertaining to nativities.
Gén-eth-lit'ics, [*je-neth'le-aks*, *W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; *je-neth'le-aks*, *S.*] *n. pl.* the science of calculating nativities.
Gén-ét'ic, *a.* relating to birth or origin. [*gin*.]
Gén-ét'ic, *n.* a distilled spirit:—contracted to
Gén'et-al, *a.* causing propagation; cheerful; gay.
Gén'et-al-ly, *ad.* naturally; gayly; cheerfully.
Gén-ét'ic-ly, *a.* (*Bot.*) knee-jointed.
Gén-ét'ic-lit'ic, *n.* knottiness; a jointing.
Gén'et, *n.* [*lit.*] a man of peculiar turn of mind.
Gén'et'ic, *n. pl.* parts belonging to generation.
Gén'et'ing, *n.* an early apple; jenneting.
Gén'et-ive, *a.* (*Gram.*) applied to a case of nouns expressing property or possession; possessive.
Gén'et'or, *n.* a sire; a father.
Gén'ius, or **Gén'ius**, [*je-ne-ús*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; *je-ni-us*, *S. E. F. K.*] *n.*; *pl.* **Gén'ius-es**; mental power; power of invention; peculiar cast of mind; disposition of nature; talent; a man of great mental power.
Gén'it'ic, *n.* [*pl.* *je-ni-ti*] a spirit, good or evil.
Gén'teel, *a.* polite; well-bred; polished; elegant; civil; graceful; elegantly dressed.
Gén'teel-ly, *ad.* elegantly; politely; gracefully.
Gén'teel'ness, *n.* gracefulness; politeness.
Gén'tian, (*jen-shan*) *n.* a plant and flower.
Gén'tile, (*18*) [*jen'til*, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *jen'til* or *jen'til*, *W.*] *n.* a pagan; a heathen.
Gén'tile, *a.* belonging to pagans or heathens.
Gén'til-ism, *n.* heathenism; paganism.
Gén'til'it'ial, (*jen-ti-lit'ial*) *a.* gentilitious.
Gén'til'it'ious, (*jen-ti-lit'ius*) *a.* peculiar to a nation or people; national; hereditary.
Gén'til'ity, *n.* dignity of birth; elegance of behavior; gracefulness of mien; politeness.
Gén'tle, *a.* soft; mild; meek; well-born.
Gén'tle-folks, (*jen'ti-fòks*) *n. pl.* persons distinguished from the vulgar; gentry. [*Colloquial.*] See *Folks*.
Gén'tle-man, *n.* a man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, or profession.
Gén'tle-man-like, *a.* honorable; becoming.
Gén'tle-man-ly, *a.* gentleman; polite.
Gén'tle-man-li-nèss, *n.* behavior of a gentleman.
Gén'tle-man-ship, *n.* quality of a gentleman.
Gén'tle-nèss, *n.* softness of manners; mildness.
Gén'tle-wom-an, (*jen'ti-wòm-an*) *n.* a woman above the vulgar; a lady.
Gén'tly, *ad.* softly; meekly; tenderly; kindly.
Gén'too, *n.* an aboriginal of Hindostan; Hindoo.
Gén'try, *n.* a class of people above the vulgar.
Gén'u-flec'tion, *n.* act of bending the knee.

Gén'u-Ine, (*jen-yu-In*) *a.* free from adulteration; native; not spurious; unalloyed; real; true.
Gén'u-ine-ly, *ad.* in a genuine manner.
Gén'u-ine-nèss, *n.* state of being genuine.
Gé'nus, (*je'nus*) *n.* [*pl.* *je'n'e-ra*] a class of beings comprehending under it many species.
Gé-o-cén'tric, *a.* having the earth for its centre.
Gé-o-dé'ic, *n.* [*pl.*] same as *geodesy*.
Gé-o-dé'ic-ly, [*je-dé'e-se*, *Wb. P. Cyc.*; *je'o-dé'e*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*geodesia*, *L.*] the geometry of, or the art of measuring, the earth; land-surveying.
Gé-o-dét'ic-al, *a.* relating to geodesy.
Gé-o-nós'tic, *a.* relating to geognosy.
Gé-og'no-sy, *n.* geology, or a branch of it.
Gé-og'no-ly, *n.* geognosy; geology.
Gé-og'ra-pher, *n.* one who is versed in geography.
Gé-o-graph'ic-al, *a.* relating to geography.
Gé-o-graph'ic-ly, *ad.* in a geographical manner.
Gé-og'ra-phy, *n.* a description of the earth; a book containing a description of the earth.
Gé-o-lóg'ic-al, *a.* relating to geology.
Gé-o-ló-gist, *n.* one who is versed in geology.
Gé-o-ló-gy, *n.* the science of the formation and structure of the earth.
Gé-o-mán-cer, *n.* a diviner; a fortune-teller.
Gé-o-mán-cy, *n.* divination by casting figures.
Gé-o-mán'tic, *a.* pertaining to geomancy.
Gé-óm'e't-er, *n.* one skilled in geometry.
Gé-o-mét'ic, *a.* pertaining to geometry;
Gé-o-mét'ic-al, *a.* consistent with geometry.
Gé-o-mét'ic-ly, *ad.* according to geometry.
Gé-óm'e'tri'cian, *n.* one versed in geometry.
Gé-óm'e'trize, *v. n.* to perform geometrically.
Gé-óm'e'try, *n.* the science of quantity, or the science which treats of the properties of figured space.
Gé-o-pón'ic, *a.* relating to agriculture.
Gé-o-pón'ica, *n. pl.* the science of agriculture.
Gé-orge, (*Jörj*) *n.* a figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter.
Gé-ur'ic, (*Jör'jik*) *a.* relating to agriculture.
Gé-ur'ic, (*Jör'jik*) *n.* a poem on agriculture.
Gé-ur'ic-um, (*Jör'jik-um*) *n.* [*L.*] a planet, called also *Herschel*, and now *Uranus*.
Gé-ös'co-py, *n.* knowledge of the ground or soil.
Gé-ra'n'i-um, *n.* a genus of plants; cranebill.
Gé-rál'con, (*Jér'faw-kn*) *n.* a bird of prey.
Gér'm, *n.* a sprout; a shoot; a bud; origin.
Gér'mán, *a.* akin.—*Consin-german*, a first cousin.
Gér'mán-der, or **Gér'mán'der**, [*Jér'mán-der*, *S. P. K. Sm.*; *Jér'mán'der*, *Wb.*] *n.* a plant.
Gér'mán-ism, *n.* idiom of the German language.
Gér'mén, *n.* a shooting seed; germ. See *Germ*.
Gér'mi-nant, *a.* sprouting; branching.
Gér'mi-nate, *v. n.* to sprout; to shoot; to bud.
Gér'mi-nate, *v. a.* to cause to sprout.
Gér'mi-nà'tion, *n.* act of sprouting; growth.
Gér'und, *n.* a kind of verbal noun, in Latin.
Gés't'ion, *n.* a bearing of young in the womb.
Gés'tic-ly, *v. n.* to use gestures; to act.
Gés'tic-ly, *v. a.* to act; to imitate.
Gés'tic-ly-là'tion, *n.* the act of gesticulating.
Gés'tic-ly-là'tor, *n.* one who gesticulates.
Gés'tic-ly-là'to-ry, *a.* relating to gesticulation.
Gést'ure, (*Jést'yur*) *n.* action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.
Get, *v. a.* [*i. got*; *pp.* getting. *got*.—Formerly, *i. gat*, now obsolete; *p. gotten*, now obsolete; to procure; to obtain; to beget; to gain.
Get, *v. n.* to arrive at; to become; to advance.
Get'ter, *n.* one who gets or obtains.
Get'gaw, (*gá'gaw*) *n.* a showy trifle; a toy.
Get'gaw, *a.* showy, without value; gaudy.

Generous even to profusions.

He may have a strong genius for mathematics

To get them better painted).

.. 32 .

.. 32 .

.. 32 .

.. 32 .

to gird the sabre on the side
of the king
A breastplate of fine girded him.
To gird on the sword }
your weapons }

The fishermen shall not be
given anything.

Glad of it. — to see you — I am glad I heard it.

To glance at it.

To cast a glance at the past — One
more glance at your history. — per-
fectly intelligible at the first glance.

Ghast'-ly-nēs, *n.* frightful aspect; paleness.
Ghast'-ly, *a.* like a ghost; pale; dismal; horrid.
Gher'-kin, *n.* a small pickled cucumber.
Ghest, (**Ghest**) *n.* the soul of man; a spirit.
Ghest'-ly-nēs, *n.* quality of being ghostly.
Ghest'-ly, *a.* spiritual; relating to the soul.
Ghō'-el, *n.* a demon that feeds on human flesh.
Ghō'-il, (**Ghō**) *n.* a mountain torrent; a ravine.
Gh'-ant, *n.* a man of extraordinary size.
Gh'-ant-ēss, *n.* a female giant.
Gh'-ant-like, or **Gh'-ant-ly**, *a.* huge; gigantic.
Gh'-ant-ship, *n.* quality or character of a giant.
Ghaver, (**Ghār**) *n.* [Turk.] a dog:—an infidel.
Gib'-ber, *n.* to speak inarticulately.
Gib'-ber-ish, *a.* cant; words without meaning.
Gib'-ber-ish, *a.* canting; unintelligible; fustian.
Gib'-bet, (**Gib'-bet**) *n.* a gallows.
Gib'-bet, *v.* *a.* to hang or expose on a gibbet.
Gib'-bōs'-ty, *n.* convexity; protuberance.
Gib'-bōs, *a.* convex; protuberant; swelling.
Gib'-bōs-nēs, *n.* convexity; protuberance.
Gib'-cat, *n.* an old, worn-out cat; a ho-cat.
Gibe, *v.* *n.* to join censure with contempt.
Gibe, *v.* *a.* to scoff at; to deride; to taunt.
Gibe, *n.* a sneer; a hint of contempt; a taunt.
Gib'-er, *n.* a sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter.
Gib'-ing-ly, *ad.* scornfully; contemptuously.
Gib'-lets, *n.* *pl.* the entrails of a goose, &c.
Gib'-staf, or **Gib'-staf**, (**Gib'-staf**, *K. W. F.*; *gib'-staf*, *Sm.*) *n.* (*Neut.*) a staff to gauge water, &c.
Gid'-dly, *ad.* in a giddy manner; unsteadily.
Gid'-d-nēs, *n.* the state of being giddy; vertigo.
Gid'-dy, *a.* vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; whirling; inconstant; mutable; wild.
Gid'-dy-brained, (**Gid'-dy-brained**) *a.* thoughtless.
Gier'-e-gle, (**Gier'-e-gle**, *J. W. F. Sm.*; **Gier'-egl**, *S. K.*) *n.* a kind of eagle, mentioned *Lev. xi. 18.*
Gif, *n.* a thing given; a present; power; faculty.
Gif'-ed, *a.* endowed with eminent powers. (*the*)
Gif, *n.* any thing whirled round; a light chaise.
Gif'-en-tē-ān, *a.* like a giant; irresistible.
Gif'-en-tē, *a.* like a giant; big; enormous.
Gig'-gle, *n.* a kind of laugh; a titter.
Gig'-gle, *v.* *n.* to laugh idly; to titter.
Gig'-gle, *n.* a laughter; a titterer.
Gig'-gl, *n.* the branch of a bride:—the hip joint.
Gild, *v.* *a.* [*i.* gilt or gilded; *pp.* gilding, gilt or gilded;] to overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre.
Gild'-er, *n.* one who gilds:—a coin. See *Guilder*.
Gild'-ing, *n.* gold laid on a surface for ornament.
Gill, (**Gill**) *n.* the 4th part of a pint:—ground-ivy.
Gill, *n.* a mountain torrent; ravine. See *Ghyll*.
Gills, *n.* *pl.* the apertures of a fish's head.
Gilly'-flower, *n.* a garden flower; a dianthus.
Gilt, *n.* gold laid on a surface; gilding. *Shak.*
Gilt, *i. & p.* of *Gild*.
Gim, (**Gim**) *n.* a neat; spruce; well-dressed.
Gim'-bals, *n.* *pl.* rings to suspend a sea-compass.
Gim'-crack, *n.* a slight or trivial mechanism.
Gim'-let, or **Gim'-blet**, *n.* a borer with a screw at
Gimp, *n.* a kind of silk twist or lace. [*its* point.
Gin, *n.* a trap; a machine:—a distilled spirit.
Gin, *v.* *a.* to catch in a trap; to clear cotton.
Gin'-ker, *n.* a plant or root of a hot quality.
Gin'-ker-bread, (**Gin'-ker-bred**) *n.* a sweet cake.
Gin'-ker-ly, *ad.* cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
Gin'-ham, (**Gin'-am**) *n.* a thin cotton stuff.
Gin'-ival, *a.* belonging to the gums.
Gin'-gle, *v.* *n.* to utter a tinkling noise; to jingle.
Gin'-gle, *v.* *a.* to cause shrill sound; to jingle.
Gin'-gle, *n.* a shrill noise or sound. See *Gingla*.
Gin'-gly-mōid, *a.* resembling a gingivinus.

Gin'-gly-mūs, *n.* [*L.*] (*Lat.*) a species of articulation, as the knee joint; a mutual indenting of two bones.
Gin'-seng, *n.* an aromatic root and plant.
Gip, (**Gip**) *v.* *a.* to take out the guts of herrings.
Gip'-sy, *n.* See *Gypsy*.
Gir'-affe, *n.* [*Fr.*] the camelopard, a quadruped.
Gir'-an-dōle, (**Gir'-an-dōl**, *P. Ja.*; **Gir'-an-dōl**, *E.*; **zhē'-ran-dōl**, *Sm.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.
Gir'-sōle, (**Gir'-sōl**, *W. Sm.* *Wb.*; **Gir'-sōl**, *S. F.*; **Gir'-sōl**, *P.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a plant; a mineral.
Gird, *v.* *a.* [*i.* girt or girded; *pp.* girding, girt or girded;] to bind round; to invest; to dress:—to reproach; to jibe.
Gird'-er, *n.* the largest piece of timber in a floor.
Gird'-le, *n.* a band; a belt; an enclosure.
Gird'-le, *v.* *a.* to gird; to bind:—to make a circular incision round a tree.
Gird'-le-belt, *n.* a belt encircling the waist.
Gird'-ler, *n.* one who girdles; a maker of girdles.
Gire, *n.* a circular motion. See *Gyre*.
Gir, *n.* a young woman; a female child.
Gir'-hood, (**Gir'-hūd**) *n.* the state of a girl.
Gir'-ish, *a.* suiting a girl; youthful.
Gir'-ish-ly, *ad.* in a girlish manner.
Girt, *i. & p.* from *Gird*.
Girt, or **Girth**, *n.* a band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse; a bandage; a compass.
Girt, or **Girth**, *v.* *a.* to bind with a girt; to gird.
Gist, (**Gist** or **Jit**) [**Jist**, *Sm. K. Wb.*; **Jit**, *Ja.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] the main point of a question or action.
Give, (**Giv**) *v.* *a.* [*i.* gave; *pp.* giving, given;] to bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant; to supply; to pay; to allow; to apply.
Give, *v.* *n.* to relent; to yield; to melt; to thaw.
Giv'-er, *n.* one who gives; a donor.
Gives, *n.* *pl.* *See Gyves*.
Giz'-ard, *n.* the muscular stomach of a fowl.
Gla'-ci-al, (**Gla'-sho-al**) *a.* icy; frozen.
Gla'-ci-ate, (**Gla'-sho-āt**) *v.* *n.* to turn into ice.
Gla'-ci-a-tion, (**Gla'-sho-a-shun**) *n.* act of freezing.
Glas'-er, (**Glas'-er**) [**Glas'-er**, *Sm.*; **Glas'-er**, *Ja.*; **Glas'-er**, *K.*; **Glas'-er**, *R.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] *pl.* *Glas'-er-ry*; a field of ice and snow, as in the elevated valleys of the Alps.
Gla'-cious, (**Gla'-shus**) *a.* icy; resembling ice.
Glacie, (**Gla'-sis** or **Gla'-sōr**) [**Gla'-sis**, *S. P. J. E. Ja. R.*; **Gla'-sis** or **Gla'-sōr**, *W. F.*; **Gla'-sōr**, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Fort.*) a sloping bank.
Glad, *a.* cheerful; gay; elevated with joy.
Glad, *v.* *a.* to make glad; to gladden.
Glad'-den, (**Glad'-dn**) *v.* *a.* to make glad; to cheer.
Glade, *n.* a lawn or opening in a wood.
Glad'-ā-tor, (**Glad'-ā-tur**, *K. Sm. R.*; **Glad'-ā-tur**, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; **Gla'-dyā-tur**, *S. E.*) *n.* a sword-player; a prize-fighter.
Glad'-ā-tō-ry-al, *a.* relating to prize-fighters.
Glad'-ā-tō-ry, *a.* same as *gladiatorial*.
Glad'-ōle, *n.* a bulbous plant.
Glad'-ly, *ad.* joyfully; with gladness.
Glad'-ness, *n.* cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
Glad'-some, (**Glad'-sum**) *a.* gay; delighted.
Glad'-some-ly, *ad.* with gaiety and delight.
Glad'-some-nēs, *n.* gaiety; delight.
Gla'ir, (**Gla'ir**) *n.* the white of an egg:—a halbert.
Gla'ir, *v.* *a.* to smear with the white of an egg.
Glance, (**Glan**) *n.* a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight; a quick view; a glimpse.
Glance, *v.* *a.* to view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

Glând, *n.* an organ of the body composed of blood-vessels, nerves, &c.
Glân'ders, *n. pl.* a contagious disease in horses.
Glân-dif'er-ôds, *a.* bearing mast or acorns.
Glân'di-fôrm, *a.* formed like a gland.
Glân'dy-lar, *a.* pertaining to the glands.
Glân'dêle, *n.* a small gland, as in plants.
Glân'du-lôds, *a.* relating to or having glands.
Glâre, *v. n.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
Glâre, *n.* dazzling light, lustre, or splendor.
Glâr'ing, *a.* blazing out; dazzling; notorious.
Glass, (*li*) *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance; a glass vessel; a cup; as much as a glass holds; a looking-glass; a mirror; a telescope.
Glass, *a.* vitreous; made of glass.
Glass, *v. a.* to cover with glass; to glaze.
Glass'blow-er, (*glâs'blô-er*) *n.* one whose business it is to blow or fashion glass.
Glass'ful, *n.* as much as a glass holds.
Glass'fûr-nace, *n.* a furnace for making glass.
Glass'grind-er, *n.* one who polishes glass.
Glass'hôuse, *n.* a house where glass is made.
Glass'i-ness, *n.* state of being glassy.
Glass'man, *n.* one who deals in glass.
Glass'met-al, (*glâs'mêt-tl*) *n.* glass in fusion.
Glass'work, (*glâs'wûrk*) *n.* manufacture of glass.
Glass'y, *a.* made of glass; like glass; vitreous.
Glân'ber'te, *n.* a crystallized salt or mineral.
Glân'ber'g-sâlt, *n.* (*Chem.*) a sulphate of soda.
Glân-cô'mq, *n.* [*Gr.*] a fault or disease in the Glâucôps, *a.* of a sea-green color. [*eye.*]
Glâve, *n.* [*glaise*, *Fr.*] a broadsword; halbert.
Glâze, *v. a.* to furnish or cover with glass.
Glâze, *n.* a polishing substance; glazing.
Glâ'zier, (*glâ'zher*) *n.* one who glazes.
Glâ'zing, *n.* act of furnishing with glass; a vitreous substance on potter's ware.
Glâm, *n.* a sudden shoot of light; lustre.
Glâm, *v. n.* to shine suddenly; to flash.
Glâm'y, *a.* flashing; darting light.
Glân, *v. a.* to gather what is thinly scattered.
Glân'er, *n.* one who gleans or gathers.
Glebe, *n.* turf; soil; ground; land belonging to a parish church or a benefice.
Glêby, *a.* relating to soil or glebe; turfy.
Glêde, or **Glêad**, *n.* a kind of hawk.
Glêe, *n.* joy; merriment; mirth; — a song.
Glêe'ful, *a.* gay; merry; cheerful.
†Glêen, *v. n.* to shine with heat or polish.
Glêe'some, (*glê'sum*) *a.* merry; joyous. [*E.*]
Glêet, *n.* a thin matter running from a sore.
Glêet'y, *a.* ichory; thinly sanious.
Glên, *n.* a narrow valley; a dale; a vale.
Glê'ne, or **Glêne**, *n.* [*Gr.*] the pupil of the eye.
Glêw, *n.* See *Glue*.
Glî'p-dîne, *n.* (*Chem.*) the gluten of wheat, &c.
Glîb, *a.* smooth; slippery; voluble.
Glîb'ly, *ad.* smoothly; volubly; quickly.
Glîb'ness, *n.* smoothness; slipperiness.
Glîde, *v. n.* to flow gently; to move smoothly.
Glîde, *n.* lapse; act of passing smoothly.
Glîd'er, *n.* he or that which glides.
Glîff, *n.* a transient view; a glimpse. [*Local.*]
Glîm'mer, *v. n.* to shine or appear faintly.
Glîm'mer, *n.* faint splendor; weak light.
Glîm'mer-ing, *n.* faint or imperfect view.
Glîmpse, *v. n.* to appear by glimpses.
Glimpse, *n.* a faint light; a short lustre or view.
Glî'ten, (*glî'ten*) *v. n.* to shine; to sparkle.
Glî'ter, *v. n.* to shine; to be bright; to glitter.
Glî'ter, *n.* See *Glisten*.
G.lî'ter, *v. n.* to shine; to exhibit light or lustre.

Glî'ter, *n.* lustre; bright show; splendor.
†Glîam, (*glîm*) *v. n.* to be sullen; to glum.
Glîar, (*glîr*) *v. a.* to squint; to look askew.
Glîat, (*glît*) *v. n.* to stare with desire; to gaze.
Glî'bât-ôd, *a.* spherical; globular.
Glîbê, *n.* a sphere; a ball; the terraqueous ball.
Glî'bêse, *a.* globular; spherical; round.
Glî'bô's-i-ty, *n.* sphericity; sphericity.
Glî'bôus, *a.* spherical; round; globular.
Glîb'q-lar, *a.* having the form of a sphere; round; spherical. [*globe.*]
Glîb'ûle, *n.* a small round particle; a little.
Glîb'q-lôus, *a.* in form of a sphere; round.
†Glîde, old *pret.* from *Glîde*.
Glîme, *n.* (*Bot.*) a roundish head of flowers.
Glîm'er-ate, *a.* gathered into a ball.
Glîm'er-âte, *v. a.* to gather into a ball or sphere.
Glîm'er-â'tîon, *n.* conglomeration.
Glîom, *n.* dismalness; sadness; melancholy.
Glîôm, *v. n.* to be cloudy, dark, or melancholy.
Glîôm'i-ly, *ad.* dimly; dimly; not cheerfully.
Glîôm'i-ness, *n.* state of being gloomy.
Glîôm'y, *a.* almost dark; dismal; melancholy.
Glî-rî-â'tîon, *n.* a boast; a triumph.
Glî-rî-fî-câ'tîon, *n.* act of glorifying; honor.
Glî-rî-fy, *v. a.* to honor; to exalt to glory.
Glî-rî-ôus, *a.* noble; illustrious; very excellent.
Glî-rî-ôus-ly, *ad.* nobly; illustriously.
Glî-ry, *n.* high honor; praise; renown; lustre.
Glî-ry, *v. n.* to boast; to exult; to be proud of.
Glîses, (*li*) *n.* a comment or exposition; superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface.
Glîss, *v. a.* to explain by comment; to palliate.
Glîs-ri-âl, *a.* relating to a glossary.
Glîs'sp-rist, *n.* a writer of a gloss or glossary.
Glîs'sp-ry, *n.* a dictionary of uncommon words.
†Glîs-sâ'tor, *n.* a writer of glosses; glossarist.
Glîs'er, *n.* a commentator; a polisher.
Glîs'i-nêss, *n.* state of being glossy; polish.
Glîs-ôg'râ-pher, *n.* a commentator; glossarist.
Glîs-ôg'râ-phy, *n.* the writing of glossaries, &c.
Glîs'sy, *a.* smooth and shining; highly polished.
Glî'tîs, *n.* [*Gr.*] an opening in the larynx.
Glîût, *v. n.* to pout; to look sullen.
Glîve, (*glîv*) *n.* a covering for the hand.
Glîve, (*glîv*) *v. a.* to cover, as with a glove.
Glîv'er, *n.* one who makes or sells gloves.
Glîw, (*glî*) *v. n.* to shine with intense heat; to burn; to feel heat; to feel ardent passion.
Glîw, (*glî*) *n.* shining heat; passion; brightness.
Glîw'ing, *p. a.* shining with heat; bright.
Glîw'worm, (*glî'wûrm*) *n.* a small grub, that shines in the dark, with a luminous tail.
Glîze, *v. n.* to flatter; to comment. See *Gloss*.
Glîze, *v. a.* to palliate by specious exposition.
Glîze, *n.* flattery; insinuation; specious show.
Glîz'er, *n.* one who glazes; a flatterer.
Glîze, (*glîz*) *n.* a viscous substance; a cement.
Glîze, *v. a.* to join with a viscous cement; to cement; to join.
Glîz'er, *n.* one who cements with glue.
Glî'ey, (*glî'ê*) *a.* having the nature of glue.
Glîm, *a.* sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.
†Glîm, *v. n.* to look sourly; to be sour of aspect.
†Glîm, *n.* sullenness of aspect; a frown.
Glîme, *n.* the calyx or husk of corn, grass, &c.
Glît, *v. a.* to swallow; to cloy; to satiate.
Glît, *n.* more than enough; superabundance; — a large wooden wedge.
Glî'ten, *n.* a viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains.
†Glî'tî-nâ'te, *v. a.* to join with glue; to cement.
Glî'tî-nâ'tîon, *n.* the act of joining with glue

To glean, σταχυολογέω, καλαμάρθαι.

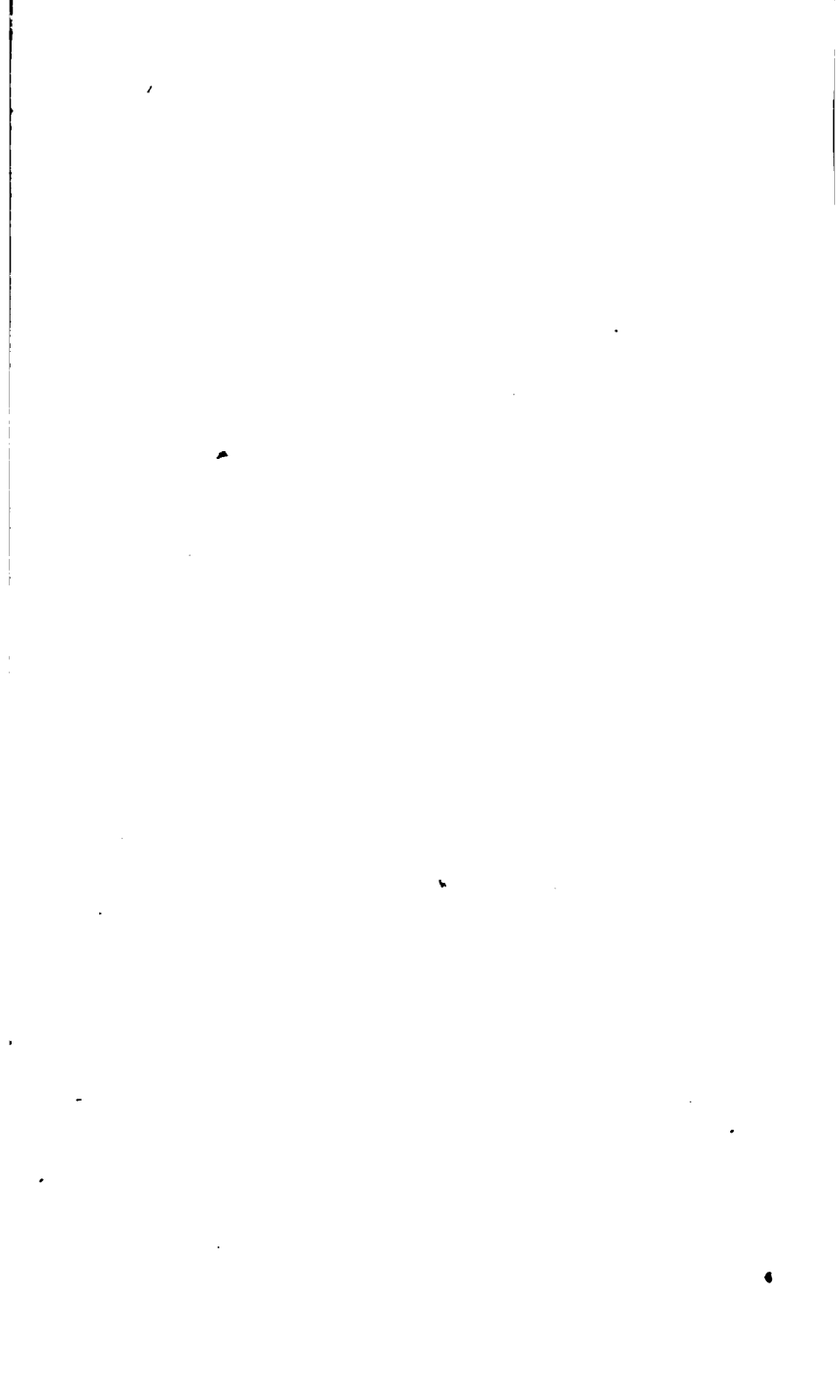
This doctrine glimmers into a dim recognition.

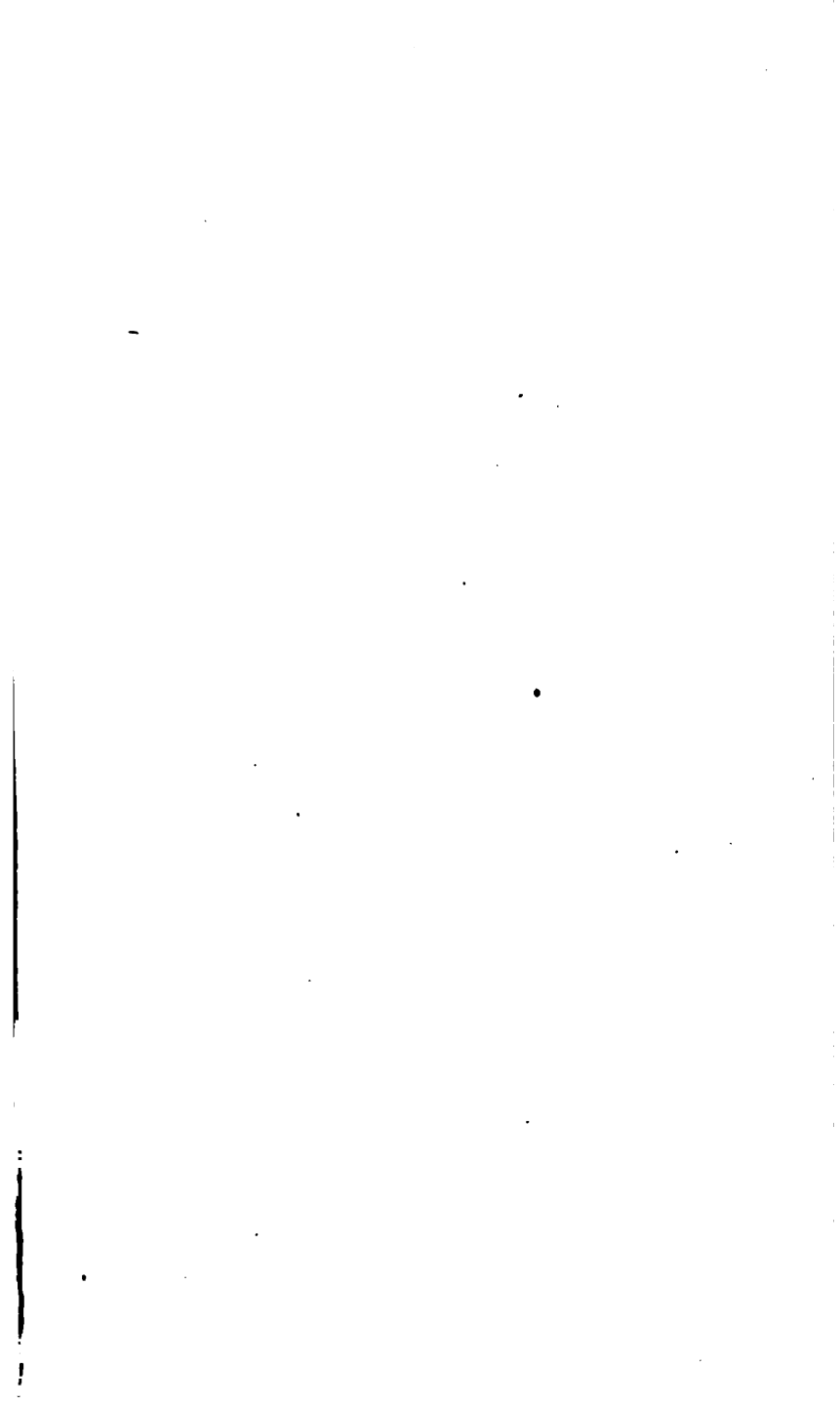
This glimpse at their domestic habits.

To gloat over

To glory in tribulations

Glowing with compassion.





To go into exile — He goes on to say ^{tell us}
in the way that goes on — He went his way.

You are put all hopes, and had as good
think decently of dying.

Gô-ti-ô-five, *a.* tenacious; viscous. [*R.*]
Gô-ti-ô-ô-sô, *a.* glossy; viscous; tenacious.
Gô-ti-ô-ô-sô-nô-sô, *n.* viscosity; tenacity.
Gô-ti-ton, (**gô-ti-ton**) *n.* one who eats to excess.
Gô-ti-ton-ize, (**gô-ti-ton-ize**) *v. n.* to eat to excess.
Gô-ti-ton-ô-sô, *a.* given to excessive eating.
Gô-ti-ton-y, *n.* excess in eating; voracity.
Gô-ti-ph, (**gô-ti-ph**) *n.* (Arch.) a channel; a cavity.
Gô-ti-ph-ic, *n.* a picture. See *Hieroglyphic*.
Gô-ti-ph-o-graph, *n.* an engraved drawing.
Gô-ti-ph-ic, *a.* art of engraving figures on gems.
Gô-ti-ph-o-graph-ic, *a.* relating to glyptography.
Gô-ti-ph-o-graphy, *n.* a description or knowledge of engraved gems.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *v. n.* to growl; to snarl.
Gô-ti-ô-d, (**gô-ti-ô-d**) *a.* knotty; cross-grained.
Gô-ti-ô-y, *a.* having knots; knotty.
Gô-ti-sh, (**gô-ti-sh**) *v. a.* to strike together; to clash.
Gô-ti-sh, (**gô-ti-sh**) *v. n.* to grind the teeth; to fume.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *n.* a small, winged, stinging insect.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *v. a.* to bite off; to corrode.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *v. n.* to exercise the teeth.
Gô-ti-ô-r, (**gô-ti-ô-r**) *n.* one that gnaws.
Gô-ti-sô, (**gô-ti-sô**) [*nls*, *Sm. Wb.*; *nô-ti-sô*, *K.*] *n.* (Min.) a stratified rock, resembling granite.
Gô-ti-sô, (**gô-ti-sô**) *n.* an imaginary being; a spirit.
Gô-ti-môn, (**gô-ti-môn**) *n.* the hand or pin of a dial; — an instrument for taking altitudes.
Gô-ti-môn-ic, } *a.* pertaining to gnomonics, or
Gô-ti-môn-i-cál, } the art of dialing.
Gô-ti-môn-ics, (**gô-ti-môn-ics**) *n. pl.* art of dialing.
Gô-ti-ic, (**gô-ti-ic**) *n.* one of an early sect of Christians.
Gô-ti-ic, (**gô-ti-ic**) *a.* relating to the Gnostics.
Gô-ti-ic-ism, *n.* the tenets of the Gnostics.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *n.* a species of antelope.
Gô-ti, *v. n.* [*i.* went; *pp.* going, gone;] to walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *n.* a pointed stick to drive oxen.
Gô-ti, *v. a.* to drive with a goad; to incite.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *n.* the point to which racers run.
Gô-ti, *n.* a triangular slip of cloth. See *Gore*.
Gô-ti, (**gô-ti**) *n.* a well-known ruminant animal.
Gô-ti-hard, *n.* one who tends goats.
Gô-ti-sh, *a.* resembling a goat in any quality.
Gô-ti, or **Gô-ti-bet**, *n.* a mouthful; a lump.
Gô-ti-ble, *v. n.* to swallow hastily with noise.
Gô-ti-ble, *v. n.* to make a noise, as a turkey.
Gô-ti-bet, *n.* one that gobbles; a turkey.
Gô-ti-twô-ên, *n.* (Arch.) that transacts business by going between two parties; a neutral.
Gô-ti-let, *n.* a bowl, cup, or drinking-vessel.
Gô-ti-lin, *n.* an evil spirit; a phantom; a fairy.
Gô-ti-bj, *n.* evasion; a passing by; omission.
Gô-ti-clit, *n.* a machine to teach children to walk.
Gô-ti, *n.* the Supreme Being; the Creator; the Deity; — a false god; an idol.
Gô-ti-child, *n.* a child for whom one became sponsor at baptism; — a term of spiritual relation.
Gô-ti-dang-ter, (**gô-ti-dang-ter**) *n.* a girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.
Gô-ti-dên, *n.* a female divinity.
Gô-ti-fa-ther, *n.* a male sponsor in baptism.
Gô-ti-hô-d, (**gô-ti-hô-d**) *n.* deity; divine nature.
Gô-ti-ô-sô, *a.* atheistical; wicked; impious.
Gô-ti-ti-ô, *a.* divine; supremely excellent.
Gô-ti-ti-ô-sô, *n.* quality of being godly; piety.
Gô-ti-y, *a.* pious towards God; good; religious.
Gô-ti-môth-er, (**gô-ti-môth-er**) *n.* a woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism.
Gô-ti-sô-d, *n.* an unexpected acquisition or gift.
Gô-ti-ship, *n.* the rank or character of a god.

Gô-ti-sô-d, (**gô-ti-sô-d**) *n.* he for whom one has become sponsor in baptism.
Gô-ti-wârd, *ad.* toward God. 2 *Corinth*.
Gô-ti-er, *n.* one who goes; a runner.
Gô-ti, *n.* a foolish clown; — a game. See *Golf*.
Gô-ti, *n.* haste; desire to go. See *Agog*.
Gô-ti-gle, *v. n.* to strain the eyes; to look askint.
Gô-ti-gle, *n.* a stare; a bold or strained look. — *pl.* blinds for horses; glasses worn to defend
Gô-ti-gle, *a.* staring; having full eyes. [the eyes.
Gô-ti-gle-ô-yed, (**gô-ti-gle-ô-yed**) *a.* having rolling eyes.
Gô-ti-gle, *n.* act of walking; departure; conduct.
Gô-ti-ter, (**gô-ti-ter**) [*gô-ti-ter*, *K. Sm.*] — in French, *gwart*; *n.* [Fr.] a tumor on the throat.
Gô-ti-trous, *a.* partaking of, or like, the goitre.
Gô-ti-ô, (*Arch.*) *cyma*; a moulding.
Gô-ti, [*gold*, *J. Ja. E. K. Sm.*; *gold* or *gôld*, *W. P. F.* *gold*, *S.*] *n.* a precious metal; money.
Gô-ti-beat-er, *n.* a beater of gold.
Gô-ti-ô-en, (**gô-ti-ô-en**) *a.* made of gold; bright; splendid; yellow; excellent; happy.
Gô-ti-ô-en-ly, (**gô-ti-ô-en-ly**) *ad.* delightfully; brightly.
Gô-ti-finch, *n.* a small singing bird.
Gô-ti-finch, *n.* gold beaten into thin leaf.
Gô-ti-finch, *n.* a glue used by gilders.
Gô-ti-smith, *n.* one who manufactures gold.
Gô-ti, *n.* a game played with a ball and bat.
Gô-ti, *n.* the black grease of cart-wheels. [tion.
Gô-ti-phô-sô, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) a kind of articulation.
Gô-ti-phô-sô, *n.* [L.] a pleasure-boat; a flat boat.
Gô-ti-phô-sô, *n.* one that rows a gondola.
Gô-ti, (21) [*gô-ti*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *gawn*, *Wb.*] *p.* from *Go*; advanced; past.
Gô-ti-fa-lôn, *n.* [Fr.] an ensign; a standard.
Gô-ti-fa-lôn-ier, *n.* a chief standard-bearer.
Gô-ti, *n.* a sort of Chinese brass drum; a sounding instrument used at hotels.
Gô-ti-ô-m-ô-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.
Gô-ti-ô-m-ô-ter-ic, *a.* relating to goniometry.
Gô-ti-ô-m-ô-try, *n.* art of measuring angles.
Gô-ti-ô-r-ô-m-ô, (**gô-ti-ô-r-ô-m-ô**) *n.* [L.] a morbid running, occasioned mostly by venereal taints.
Good, (**gôd**) *a.* [comp. better; *superl.* best;] possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; proper; fit; convenient; useful; sound.
Good, (**gôd**) *n.* the contrary to *evil*; benefit.
Good, (**gôd**) *ad.* well; not ill; not amiss.
Good-bred-ing, (**gôd-bred**) *n.* politeness; civility.
Good-by, (**gôd-bi**) *ad.* adieu; farewell.
Good-Friday, (**gôd-frî-de**) *n.* the fast in commemoration of our Savior's crucifixion, being the Friday before Easter.
Good-hû-mor, (**gôd-yû-mur**) *n.* a cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See *Humor*.
Good-hû-mored, (**gôd-yû-murd**) *a.* cheerful.
Good-li-nô-sô, (**gôd-li-nô-sô**) *n.* beauty; grace.
Good-ly, (**gôd-ly**) *a.* beautiful; graceful; fine.
Good-man, (**gôd-man**) *n.* a rustic term of civility.
Good-nât-ure, (**gôd-nât-yur**) *n.* kindness.
Good-nât-ured, (**gôd-nât-yurd**) *a.* benevolent.
Good-nô-sô, (**gôd-nô-sô**) *n.* excellence; kindness.
Goods, (**gôdz**) *n. pl.* movables; merchandise.
Good-will, (**gôd-wil**) *n.* benevolence; kindness.
Good-y, (**gôd-y**) *n.* good-woman; — a low term of civility to a woman.
Gô-ti-sô-d-er, *n.* a large water-fowl. [iron.
Gô-ti-sô, *n.* *pl.* *gô-ti-sô*; a water-fowl; a tailor's
Gô-ti-sô-ber-ry, *n.* a common fruit; a shrub.
Gô-ti-sô-câp, *n.* a silly person.
Gô-ti-sô-quill, *n.* the quill of a goose.
Gô-ti-sô, *n.* a little American quadruped.
Gô-ti-sô-lîed, (**lîed**) *a.* big-bellied; fat. *Shak.*

Gör'-li-an, *a.* relating to Gordins; intricate.
Göre, *n.* blood clotted or congealed:— a triangular piece of cloth:— a narrow slip of land.
Göre, *v. a.* to stab; to pierce; to penetrate.
Görge, *n.* the throat; the swallow; the gullet.
Görge, *v. a.* to glut; to satiate; to swallow.
Görge, *v. n.* to feed; to eat greedily.
Gör'geous, (**gör'jus**) *a.* fine; splendid; showy.
Gör'geous-ly, (**gör'jus-le**) *ad.* splendidly; finely.
Gör'geous-näs, (**gör'jus-näs**) *n.* splendor.
Gör'get, (**gör'jet**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **gör'get**, *Wb.*) *n.* a piece of armor to defend the throat; a pendant:— a surgical instrument.
Gör'gon, *n.* a fabled monster; any thing horrid.
Gör'gön-an, *a.* relating to or like a gorgon.
Gör'mand, *n.* [*gourmand*, *Fr.*] a greedy eater.
†Gör'man-der, *n.* a great eater; gormandizer.
Gör'man-dize, *v. n.* to eat greedily or to excess.
Gör'man-dize-r, *n.* a voracious eater; a glutton.
Görse, *n.* a thick, prickly shrub; furze; whin.
Gör'y, *a.* covered with clotted blood; bloody.
Göe'hawk, *n.* a hawk of a large kind.
Göe'ling, *n.* a young goose not full grown.
Göe'pel, *n.* the evangelical history of Christ; the Christian revelation; divinity.
†Göe'pel, *v. a.* to evangelize; to gospelize.
†Göe'pel-le-ry, *a.* theological.
Göe'pel-ler, *n.* an evangelist; a Wicliffite.
Göe'pel-lize, *v. a.* to instruct in the gospel.
Göse, *n.* a kind of low furze; gorse.
Göe'se-mey, *n.* down of plants; a thin cobweb.
Göe'se-mey-y, *a.* light; flimsy; unsubstantial.
Göe'sip, *n.* an idle tattler:— tattle; trifling talk.
Göe'sip, *v. n.* to chat; to prate; to be merry.
Göe'sönn', *n.* a mean footboy; a low attendant.
Göt, *i. & p.* from *Get*.
Göth, *n.* one of the ancient people of Scandinavia; a barbarian.
Göth'am-ist, *n.* a wiseacre; a blunderer.
Göth'ic, *a.* relating to the Goths; rude:—
Göth'ic-al, *noting a style of pointed architecture.*
Göth'ic-ism, *n.* a Gothic idiom; rudeness. [*tur.*
Göth'ic-ize, *v. a.* to bring back to barbarism.
Gö'ten, (**göt'in**) *p. of Get*. [*Obsolescent*.]
***Göuge**, (**göü** or **göj**) [**göj**, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **göü**, *P. Wb.*] *n.* a scooping chisel.
***Göüge**, or **Göuge**, *v. a.* to scoop out, as with a
Göu-lärd', (**gö-lärd'**) *n.* an extract of lend. [*gouge*.]
Gourd, (**görd** or **görd**) [**görd**, *S. P. J. E. Ja. K.*; **görd** or **görd**, *W. F.*; **görd**, *Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a plant that bears a bottle-shaped fruit.
Göur'mäud, *n.* [*Fr.*] a glutton; a gormand.
Göüt, *n.* the arthritis; a painful disease.
Gout, (**gö**) *n.* [*Fr.*] taste; relish.
Göüt'-näs, *n.* the state of being gouty.
Göüt'y, *a.* relating to, or diseased with, the gout.
Göv'ern, (**güv'ern**) *v. a.* to rule; to direct; to manage; to regulate; to control; to influence.
Göv'ern, (**güv'ern**) *v. n.* to keep superiority.
Göv'ern-a-ble, *a.* that may be governed.
Göv'er-nance, *n.* government; rule; control.
Göv'er-nant, *n.* same as *governante*.
Göv'er-nänte', [**gö-ver-nänt'**, *W. Ja.*; **güv'er-nänt**, *P. J. Wb.*; **güv'er-nänt'**, *E. Sm.*; **gö-ver-nänt'**, *S.*; **gö-ver-nänt'**, *F. K.*] *n.* [*gouvernante*, *Fr.*] a governess of young ladies.
Göv'ern-ess, *n.* a directress; an instructress.
Göv'ern-mēt, *n.* direction; control; exercise of authority; executive power; management.
Göv'ern-mēt'al, *a.* relating to government.
Belsham. [Modern.]
Göv'ern-or, *n.* one who governs; a ruler.
Göwk, *n.* a clown; a cuckoo. See *Gawk*.

Göwn, *n.* an upper garment of women, or of a man devoted to arts of peace, as divinity, law, &c.
Göwned, (**göünd**) *a.* dressed in a gown.
Göwn'man, or **Göwn'man**, *n.* a man devoted to the arts of peace; a divine, lawyer, professor, or student.
Grab, *v. a.* to seize suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]
Grab'ble, *v. n.* to grope:— to grapple.
Gräce, *n.* unmerited favor; pardon; mercy; virtue; privilege; ease and elegance of form and manners; beauty; ornament:— the title of a duke or archbishop:— a short prayer.
Gräce, *v. a.* to adorn; to dignify; to embellish.
Gräce'-cüp, *n.* cup or health drunk after grace.
Gräce'ful, *a.* beautiful with dignity; comely.
Gräce'ful-ly, *ad.* in a graceful manner; elegantly.
Gräce'ful-näs, *n.* elegance of manner. [*ganly*.]
Gräce'less, *a.* void of grace; very wicked.
Gräce'less-ly, *ad.* in a manner devoid of grace.
Grä'ces, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) three sister goddesses:— elegant manners; favor:— a game for girls.
†Grä'-cill'-ty, *n.* elenderness; smallness.
Grä'cious, (**grä'shus**) *a.* merciful; benevolent; favorable; kind; acceptable; virtuous; good.
Grä'cious-ly, (**grä'shus-le**) *ad.* mercifully; kindly.
Grä'cious-näs, (**grä'shus-näs**) *n.* mercifulness.
Grä-dä'tion, *n.* regular progress; order; a series.
Grä-dä'to-ry, *n.* a series or flight of steps.
Grä-dä'to-ry, *a.* proceeding step by step.
Gräde, *n.* rank; degree:— rise and descent.
Gräde, *v. a.* to reduce, or level, and prepare for placing rails on a railroad.
Grä'di-ent, *a.* walking; moving by steps.
Grä'di-ent, *n.* degree of ascent and descent.
***Grä'd'-y-al**, (**grä'd'yü-al**) [**grä'd'-y-al**, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; **grä'd'-y-al** or **grä'd'-y-al**, *W.*] *a.* proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.
***Grä'd'-y-al**, *n.* an order of steps:— a gradil.
***Grä'd'-y-al-ly**, *ad.* by degrees; step by step.
Grä'd'-y-äte, *v. a.* to dignify with a degree or diploma; to divide into degrees.
Grä'd'-y-äte, *v. n.* to receive a degree; to proceed.
Grä'd'-y-äte, *n.* a man dignified with a degree.
Grä'd'-y-äte-ship, *n.* the state of a graduate.
Grä'd'-y-ä'tion, *n.* act of graduating; state of being graduated; regular progression.
Grä'dys, *n.* [*L.*] a prosodial dictionary.
†Gräft, (*ll*) *n. a. & c.* now superseded by *Graft*.
Gräft, (*ll*) *n.* a small shoot or scion of a tree.
Gräft, *v. a.* to insert a scion, shoot or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to insert.
Gräft'er, *n.* one who grafts.
Gräil, *n.* a book of hymns and prayers.
Gräin, *n.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a minute particle; the smallest weight:— the direction of the fibres of wood, &c.:— disposition; temper; heart.
Gräin, *v. a.* to form with grains.
Gräined, (**gränd**) *a.* rough; dyed in grain.
Gräins, (**gränz**) *n. pl.* husks of malt in brewing.
Gräin'y, (**grä'ne**) *a.* full of corn; full of grains.
Gräil'ic, *a.* having long legs; stilted.
†Grä-mä'cy, *interj.* an expression of thanks.
Grä-m'in'-q-al, or **Grä-m'in'-q-ös**, *a.* grassy.
Grä-m'-niv'-q-ötis, *a.* living upon grass.
Grä'm'mar, *n.* art of speaking or writing a language correctly.
Grä-mä'-ri-an, *n.* one versed in grammar.
Grä'm-mar-schööl, *n.* a school in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught.
Grä-m'hä'tic, *a.* same as *grammatical*.
Grä-mät'-cal, *a.* belonging to grammar.
Grä-mät'-cal-ly, *ad.* according to grammar.

ground, σικά, κολοκύθη,

The constitution under which the state
was governed.

Graft, ἐγγκεντρίδω, ἐνθεματίζω. To graft
under the bark, ἐμφυαίδω, ἐμφυτεύω, τι
εἰς τι. Grafted pear, ἐμβολιδες, ἄπειροι.

Grafted trees, φυτὰ ἐμβεβλημένα.
Graft, ὁ ἐπέπηξ, κατέπηξ, ἐνθεμα.
Grafting, ἐγγκεντρισιμός, ἐγγκεντρισις. Bark-
grafting, ἐμφυασιμός. (ἐμβολοισιμός, Λεϊστ.
βυτ.)

A frible grafted upon human nature.



To take for granted, ὡς δεδομένον λαβεῖν.
- they took for granted that he was

Grasp-stone, γίγαστρον.

To grasp at
the chief gratification of life to all
to be gratified with

Gram-mat'i-cize, *v. a.* to render grammatical.
Grám'ps, *n.* a large fish of the cetaceous kind.
Grá-ná-dó, or **Grá-ná-dé'**, *n.* See *Grenade*.
Grá-ná-ry, [grán'a-ry, *S. W. J. F. E. K. Sm.*; grá-ná-ry, *P. Ja.*] *n.* a store-house for corn.
Grand, *a.* great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; principal; chief. — As a prefix, it notes a link or generation in relation-ship; as, *grandfather*.
Grand'm, *n.* grandmother; an old woman.
Grand'child, *n.* the child of a son or daughter.
Grand'daugh-ter, (gránd'dáw-ter) *n.* the daughter of a son or daughter.
Grand'é, *n.* a man of great power or dignity.
Grand'eur, (gránd'yur) [gránd'yur, *Ja. K. Sm.*; grán'yur, *W.*; gránd'yur, *S.*; gránd'úr, *J. F. E.*] *n.* state; splendor; magnificence; greatness.
Grand'father, *n.* a father's or mother's father.
Grand'ly, *ad.* sublimely; loftily.
Grand'moth-er, (gránd'múth-er) *n.* a father's or mother's mother.
Grand'ness, *n.* grandeur; greatness. [*R.*]
Grand'sire, *n.* a grandfather; an ancestor.
Grand'son, *n.* the son of a son or daughter.
Grange, *n.* a farm; a farm-house; a granary.
Gran'ite, *n.* a hard stone or rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.
Grá-nít'ic, *a.* containing granite; like granite.
Grá-nít'yó-roús, *a.* eating or living upon grain.
Grá-nám, *n.* grandmother; grandam. [*Vulgar.*]
Grant, (11) *v. a.* to give; to bestow; to admit; to allow; to yield; to concede.
Grant, *n.* any thing granted; a gift; a boon.
Grant'a-ble, *a.* that may be granted.
Grant'é, *n.* one to whom any grant is made.
Grant'or, or **Grán'tór'**, [gránt'ur, *S. E. Ja.*; gránt'ur, *P. F.*; gránt'ór', *W. J. Sm.*] *n.* a person by whom a grant is made.
Grán'y-lar, *a.* consisting of grains; resembling grain.
Grán'y-lá-ry, *a.* bling grain or seed.
Grán'y-lá-ry, *v. a.* to be formed into grains.
Grán'y-lá-ry, *v. a.* to break into small grains.
Grán'y-lá-tion, *n.* act of breaking into grains.
Grán'ule, (grán'yül) *n.* a small particle.
Grán'y-lóus, (grán'yü-lüs) *n.* a full of grains.
Grape, *n.* the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.
Grape-ry, *n.* a plantation of grape-vines. [*ters.*]
Grape'shót, *n.* a combination of small shot put into a thick canvas bag.
Grape'stone, *n.* the stone or seed of a grape.
Grape'-vine, *n.* the vine that bears grapes.
Graph'ic, *a.* relating to delineation; descriptive.
Graph'ic-ally, *ad.* in a graphical manner.
Graph'ic-ally, *ad.* in a graphical manner.
Graph'ite, *n.* black-lead; a mineral substance.
Grá-phóm'e-ter, *n.* a surveying instrument.
Gráp'nel, *n.* a small anchor; a grappling-iron.
Gráp'ple, *v. a.* to seize; to contest in close fight; to struggle.
Gráp'ple, *v. a.* to seize; to lay fast hold of.
Gráp'ple, *n.* close fight; — an iron instrument.
Gráp'pling, or **Gráp'pling-trón**, *n.* (*Naut.*) an instrument used in close action.
Gráp'py, *a.* full of grapes; made of the grape.
Gráp'py, (gráp'zher) *n.* See *Grazier*.
Gráp'v, *a.* to hold in the hand; to gripe; to seize.
Gráp'v, (11) *v. a.* to endeavor to seize; to struggle.

Grásp, *n.* the gripe or seizure of the hand; hold.
Grásp'er, *n.* one who grasps.
Gráss, (11) *n.* the common herbage of fields, &c.
Gráss, *v. n.* to breed grass; to become pasture.
Gráss, *v. a.* to cover with grass. [*tribe.*]
Gráss'hóp-per, *n.* an insect allied to the locust.
Gráss'i-néss, *n.* state of abounding in grass.
Gráss'-plot, *n.* a level spot covered with grass.
Gráss'y, *a.* covered with, or containing, grass.
Gráte, *n.* a partition or frame made with bars; a range of bars within which fires are made.
Gráte, *v. a.* to rub or wear off; to vex; to make a harsh sound; — to enclose with bars.
Gráte, *v. n.* to rub hard; to make a harsh noise.
Grát'ed, *a.* granulated; worn by rubbing; — having bars like a grate.
Gráte'ful, *a.* having a due sense of benefits; thankful; pleasing; acceptable; delightful.
Gráte'ful-ly, *ad.* in a grateful or pleasing manner.
Gráte'ful-néss, *n.* gratitude; thankfulness.
Grát'er, *n.* he or that which grates; a rough instrument to grate with.
Grát-i-f-i-cá-tion, *n.* pleasure; delight; reward.
Grát'i-f-i-er, *n.* one who gratifies or delights.
Grát'i-fy, *v. a.* to indulge; to please; to delight.
Grát'ing, *n.* a harsh noise; — the bars of a grate.
Grát'ing, *p. a.* sounding harshly; offensive.
Grát'ing-ly, *ad.* harshly; offensively.
Grát'is, *ad.* [*L.*] for nothing; without a reward.
Grát'i-tú-de, *n.* a due sense of benefits; duty to benefactors; thankfulness.
Grá-tú-i-tóus, *a.* bestowed freely; given; free; voluntary; asserted without proof.
Grá-tú-i-tóus-ly, *ad.* in a gratuitous manner.
Grá-tú-i-ty, *n.* a present; recompense; free gift.
Grát'y-lá-ry, *v. a.* to congratulate; to salute.
Grát'y-lá-tion, *n.* salutation; congratulation.
Grát'y-lá-to-ry, *a.* congratulatory.
Grá-v'e-men, *n.* [*L.*] complaint; grievance.
Gráve, *n.* a pit or hole in the earth for the dead.
Gráve, *v. a.* [*i.* graved; *pp.* graving, graven or graved;] to carve; to cut; to engrave.
Gráve, *v. n.* to delineate on hard substances.
Gráve, *a.* solemn; serious; weighty; slow; not showy; not acute or sharp in sound.
Gráve'-clothes, *n. pl.* clothes for the dead.
Gráv'el, *n.* hard, rough sand; sandy or calcu-
 lous matter concreted in the kidneys.
Gráv'el, *v. a.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle.
Gráve'less, *a.* wanting a tomb; unburied.
Gráv'el-ly, *a.* abounding with gravel.
Gráve'ly, *ad.* solemnly; seriously; soberly.
Gráve'ness, *n.* state of being grave.
Gráv'er, *n.* one who engraves; a graving tool.
Gráve'stone, *n.* a stone laid over a grave.
Gráve'yárd, *n.* a place for burying the dead.
Gráv'id, *a.* heavy with pregnancy; pregnant.
Grá-vid'i-ty, *n.* pregnancy; the being with child.
Gráv'ing, *n.* carved work; engraving. [*tion.*]
Gráv'i-tá-ty, *v. n.* to tend to the centre of attrac-
 tion.
Gráv'i-tá-tion, *n.* act of gravitating; gravity.
Gráv'i-ty, *n.* weight; heaviness; seriousness.
Grá'vy, *n.* the juice of roasted meat, &c.
Gráy, *a.* white mixed with black; dark; hoary.
Gráy, *n.* a gray color; — a badger.
Gráy'beard, (grá'bérd) *n.* an old man.
Gráy'ish, *a.* approaching to a gray color.
Gráy'ness, *n.* state or quality of being gray.
Gráze, *v. n.* to eat grass; to supply grass.
Gráze, *v. a.* to supply with grass; to touch.
Gráz'er, *n.* one that feeds on grass. [*lightly.*]
Gráz'ier, (gráz'zier) *n.* one who feeds cattle.
Gréase, (grée) *n.* animal fat in a soft state.

man, str; móve, nór, són; báll, bárr, rúle.—*C, G, c, é, soft; E, G, e, é, hard; q as x; x as g;—this*

Gréase, or **Gréase**, *n.* a swelling in a horse's leg.
Gréase, *v. a.* to smear or anoint with grease.
Gréas'y-ly, (*gré'zē-lē*) *ad.* with grease.
Gréas'y-néss, *n.* state of being greasy; oiliness.
Gréas'y, (*gré'zē*) *a.* oily; fat; unctuous; gross.
Gréat, (*grät*) *a.* large; chief; principal; illustrious; eminent; noble; grand; generous.
Gréat'-heart-ed, (*grät'härt-ed*) *a.* high-spirited.
Gréat'ly, (*grät'lē*) *ad.* in a great degree; highly.
Gréat'néss, *n.* largeness; dignity; power; state.
Gréave, (*grävz*) *n. pl.* ancient armor for the Grecian.
Gré'cian, (*gré'shan*) *a.* relating to Greece. [*leg.*]
Gré'cism, *n.* an idiom of the Greek language.
Gréed'y-ly, *ad.* in a greedy manner.
Gréed'y-néss, *n.* ravenousness; voracity.
Gréed'y, *a.* ravenous; voracious; eager.
Gréed'y-güt, *n.* a glutton; a devourer. [*Vulgar.*]
Gréek, *a.* relating to Greece; Grecian.
Gréek, *n.* a native of Greece; a Grecian:—the language of the Greeks or Grecians.
Gréen, *a.* verdant; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; not dry; unripe; immature.
Gréen, *n.* green color; a grassy plain; leaves.
Gréen, *v. a.* to make green.
Gréen'-clöth, *n.* a council held in the counting-house of the king of England's household.
Gréen'gäge, *n.* a species of delicious plum.
Gréen'grö-çer, *n.* a retailer of vegetables.
Gréen'hörn, *n.* a raw, unpractised youth.
Gréen'höuse, *n.* a house for preserving plants.
Gréen'ing, *n.* a large, green apple.
Gréen'ish, *a.* somewhat green; tending to green.
Gréen'ly, *ad.* with a greenish color; freshly.
Gréen'néss, *n.* state of being green; viridity.
Gréen'rööm, *n.* a room attached to a theatre.
Gréeng, *n. pl.* leaves of vegetables for food.
Gréen'-sick-néss, *n.* a disease of maids, which causes paleness; chlorosis.
Gréen'ställ, *n.* a stall to place greens on.
Gréen'swärd, *n.* turf on which grass grows.
Gréet, *v. a.* to address; to salute; to congratulate.
Gréet, *v. n.* to meet and salute:—[to weep.]
Gréet'er, *n.* one who greets.
Gréet'ing, *n.* a friendly salutation at meeting.
Gré-gä'rj-öös, *a.* going in flocks or herds.
Gré-gä'rj-öös-ly, *ad.* in a flock or company.
Gré-gä'rj-öös-néss, *n.* state of being in herds.
Gré-gö'rj-an, *a.* belonging to Pope Gregory.
Gré'mj-äl, *a.* pertaining to the lap or bosom.
Gré-näde', *n.* [*Fr.*] a little hollow ball of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown upon invaders.
Grén-ä-dier', [*grén-ä-dēr*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*]
Wb.: **grän-ä-dēr'**, [*S.*] *n.* a ball foot-soldier.
Gré-nä'dö, *n.* same as *grenada*.
Grew, (*grü*) *i.* of *Gross*.
Grey, (*grä*) *a.* gray. See *Gray*.
Grey'hünd, (*grä'hünd*) *a.* tall, fleet dog.
Gríd'die, *n.* an iron pan for baking cakes.
Gríde, *v. n.* to cut; to make way by cutting.
Gríd'ir-ön, (*gríd'ir-ön*) *v.* a portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
Gríef, (*gräf*) *n.* sorrow; affliction:—grievance.
Gríev'ance, *n.* a wrong suffered; an injury.
Gríevé, (*gräv*) *v. a.* to afflict; to make sad.
Gríevé, *v. n.* to feel sorrow; to mourn.
Gríev'ous, (*gräv'vüs*) *a.* afflictive; painful; causing sorrow; atrocious; heavy; vexatious.
Gríev'ous-ly, *ad.* painfully; calamitously.
Gríev'ous-néss, *n.* sorrow; pain; calamity.
Grílf (*fin*), [*a. grílfen*, *Fr.*] a fabled animal, resembling an eagle, and the lower part, a lion.

Gríg, *n.* a small eel:—a merry creature.
Gríll, *v. a.* to broil on a grate or gridiron. [*Iron*]
Gríll-láde', *n.* [*Fr.*] any thing broiled on a grid.
Gríll, *a.* horrible; hideous; frightful; ugly.
Grí-mäce', *n.* a distortion of the countenance from habit or insolence; an air of affectation.
Grí-mäl'kín, *n.* the name of an old cat.
Gríme, *v. a.* to dirt; to sully deeply; to dash.
Gríme, *n.* dirt deeply insinuated. [*with silt*].
Grím'ly, *ad.* horribly; hideously; sourly.
Grím'néss, *n.* horror; frightful visage.
Grín, *v. n.* to show the teeth set together.
Grín, *n.* act of grinning; an affected laugh.
Grínd, *v. a.* [*i.* ground; *pp.* grinding, ground;] to reduce to powder or meal by friction; to sharpen; to rub; to oppress.
Grínd, *v. n.* to perform the act of grinding.
Grínd'er, *n.* he or that which grinds: an instrument for grinding; a back or double tooth.
Grínd'stöne, or **Grínd'stone**, [*grínd'stön*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*]—*commonly*, **grín'stön**, [*Sm.*] *n.* a stone on which edged tools are ground.
Gríp, *n.* power of gripping; grasp; gripe.
Gripe, *v. a.* to hold hard; to grasp; to squeeze.
Gripe, *v. n.* to feel the colic; to pinch.
Gripe, *n.* a grasp; hold; pressure.—*pl.* the colic.
Gríp'er, *n.* one who grips; an oppressor.
Grí-sétte', (*gré-zét'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] the wife or daughter of a French tradesman.
Grís'kín, *n.* the vertebra of a hog.
Grís'led, (*gríz'zld*) *a.* See *Grizzled*.
Grís'ly, *a.* dreadful; horrible; grizzly. [*Alps*]
Grís'pöng, *n.* inhabitants of the eastern Swiss.
Grist, *n.* corn to be ground; supply; provision.
Grís'tle, (*grís'tl*) *n.* a tough animal substance a cartilage.
Grís'tly, (*grís'stē*) *a.* made of, or full of, gristle.
Grit, *n.* the coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.
Grit'ty-néss, *n.* state of being gritty.
Grit'ty, *a.* full of grit; consisting of grit; sandy.
Gríz'zle, *n.* a mixture of white and black; gray.
Gríz'zled, (*gríz'zld*) *a.* interspersed with gray.
Gríz'zly, (*gríz'zle*) *a.* somewhat gray; grayish.
Gröan, (*grön*) *v. n.* to breathe or sigh as in pain.
Gröan, *n.* a deep sigh from sorrow or pain.
Gröan'ing, *n.* lamentation; a deep sigh.
***Gröat**, (*gräwt*) [*gräwt*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *grü*, *Ja.*] *n.* a piece of money valued at four pence.
***Gröats**, *n. pl.* oats that have the hulls taken off.
Grö'çer, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, spices, &c.
Grö'çer-y, *n.* commodities sold by grocers.
Grög, *n.* spirit and water.
Grög'çer-y, *n.* a place where grog is sold.
Grög'ram, or **Grög'ran**, *n.* a kind of silk stuff.
Grög'shöp, *n.* same as *groggery*.
Grüin, *n.* the part next above the thigh.
Grööm, *n.* one who tends horses; a servant.
Grööv, *v. a.* to cut in channels; to hollow.
Grööv, *n.* a hollow; a channel cut with a tool.
Gröpe, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see.
Gröpe, *v. a.* to search by feeling in the dark.
Gröp'er, *n.* one who searches in the dark.
Gröös, *a.* thick; bulky; indelicate; coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; stupid; dull; fat.
Gröös, *n.* the bulk or main body:—twelve dozen.
Gröös'ly, *ad.* in a gross manner; coarsely.
Gröös'néss, *n.* state of being gross; coarseness.
Gröt, *n.* a cave; a cavern; a grotto.
Grö-täque', (*grö-täsk'*) *a.* distorted; fantastic.
Grö-täque'ly, *ad.* in a fantastical manner.
Grö'tö, *n.* an ornamental cave; a cavern.
Gröünd, *n.* earth; land; territory; floor; bottom.—*first* hint; *first* principle.—*pl.* less.

Green, xwp'os.

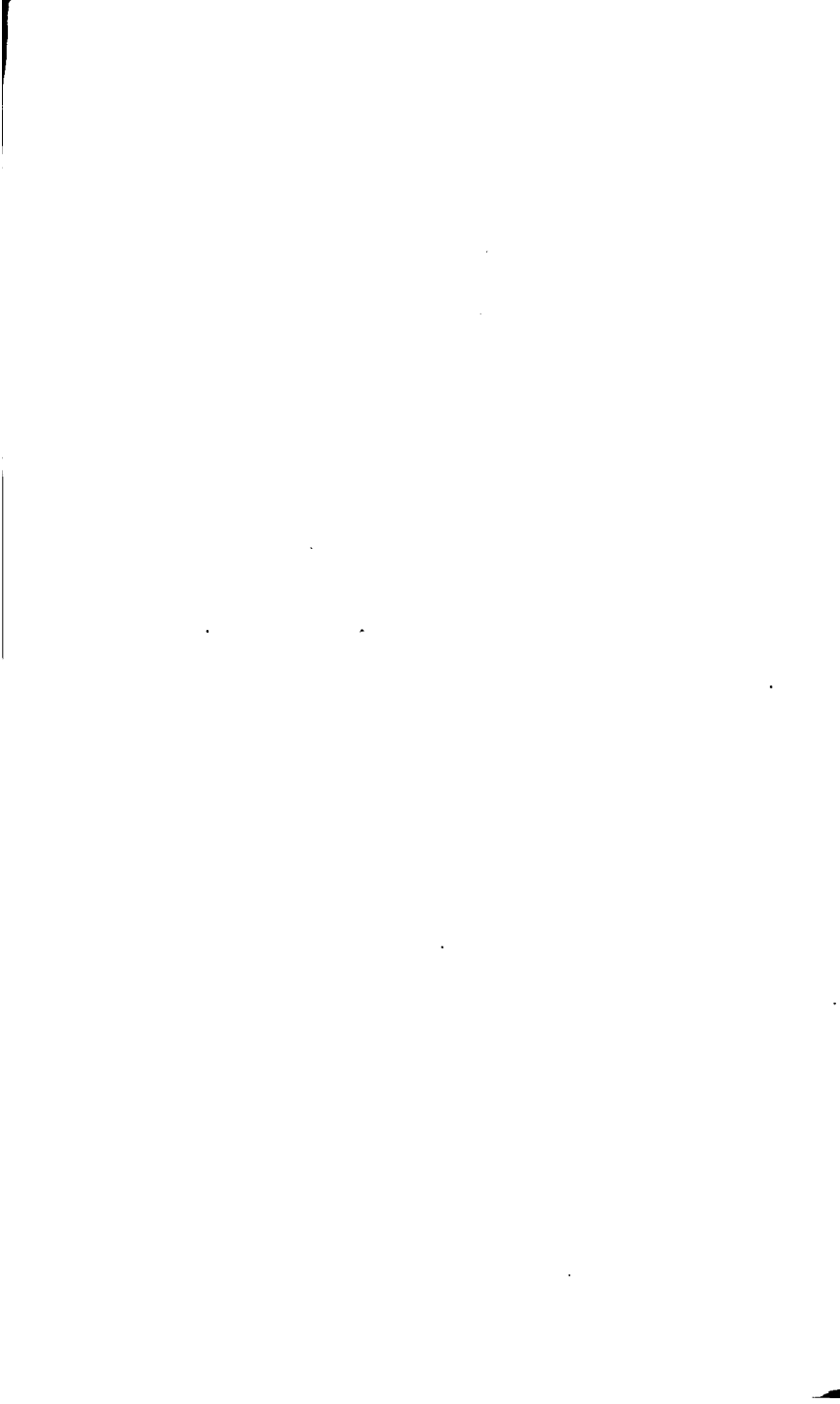
To grieve for anything, — at the departure

There is no ground for any accusation

Simply on the ground that such a charge is
~~not~~ ^{not} ~~ground~~ ^{in itself}

There is a moral certainty, i.e. ground
for an expectation. — cases to which we
have no ground to apply them. — there
is another ground on which we infer that
— we have the ground for believing —
what ground have you taken?
— upon what ground do you infer that?





He will grow up to the stature of a man
- grown into disrepute. - it has grown to its
present form - to grow into esteem.

To stand ^{mount} guard over her
to be guarded from corruption - this may
be guarded against in many cases.

He puts them on their guard against it,

To guarantee us against all evil
from their doings.

To us probability is the very guide of life.

guilty of injustice. - he was found
guilty on all charges;

Gründ, *v. a.* to place or fix; to found; to settle.
Gründ, *v. a.* to strike the bottom or ground, and remain fixed.

Gründ, *i. & p.* from *Grind*.

Gründ'age, *n.* tax for a ship's standing in port.

Gründ'ash, *n.* a sapling of ash.

Gründ'bait, *n.* a bait allowed to sink.

Gründ'floor, (**gründ'fior**) *n.* the lower floor.

Gründ'less, *a.* void of reason; wanting ground.

Gründ'less-ly, *ad.* without ground or reason.

Gründ'less-ness, *n.* want of ground or reason.

Gründ'ling, *n.* a fish: — a mean person.

Gründ'nbt, *n.* a plant and its fruit.

Gründ'plate, *n.* the lower horizontal timber of a building, called also *ground sill* and *grounded*.

Gründ'plot, *n.* ground occupied by a building.

Gründ'rent, *n.* rent paid for land, especially for land on which a building stands. [*plate*].

Gründ'sel, *n.* a plant; ragwort. — See *Ground*.

Gründ'work, *n.* the ground; first principle; base.

Grüp, (**gröp**) *n.* a cluster; a collection.

Grüp, (**gröp**) *v. a.* to form into groups; to collect.

Grüase, *n.* a kind of fowl; a beath-cock.

Grüt, *n.* coarse meal; wort: — mortar in a fluid state. — *pl.* sediment of liquor.

Gröve, *n.* a small wood; a place set with trees.

Grö'el, (**grö'vi**) *v. n.* to lie prone; to creep

low on the ground; to be mean or vile.

Grö'el-er, (**grö'vi-er**) *n.* one who grovels.

Gröw, (**grö**) *v. n.* [*i.* grew; *pp.* growing, grown;]

to vegetate; to increase in size; to improve;

to advance; to extend; to become.

Gröw, (**grö**) *v. a.* to cause to grow; to raise.

Gröw'er, (**grö'er**) *n.* one who grows; a farmer.

Gröw', *v. n.* to snarl; to murmur; to grumble.

Gröw', *v. a.* to signify or express by growling.

Gröw', *n.* a murmur as from an angry cur.

Gröw, (**grön**) *p.* from *Grew*; advanced.

Gröwth, (**gröth**) *n.* vegetation; product; thing produced; increase of stature; advance; advancement.

Grüb, *v. a.* to dig up; to root out.

Grüb, *n.* a kind of worm or maggot; a dwarf.

Grüb'ber, *n.* one who grubs.

Grüde, *v. a.* to envy the enjoyment of; to give

unwillingly; to begrudge.

Grüde, *v. n.* to murmur; to be envious.

Grüde, *n.* an old quarrel; ill-will; envy.

Grüd'er, *n.* one who grudges.

Grüd'ing-ly, *ad.* unwillingly; reluctantly.

Grü'el, *n.* food made by boiling meal in water.

Grü'el, *a.* sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Grü'ly, *ad.* in a gruff manner; harshly.

Grü'ness, *n.* harshness of manner or look.

Grüm, *a.* sour; surlly; severe; grim; harsh.

Grüm'ble, *v. n.* to murmur with discontent.

Grüm'bler, *n.* one who grumbles; a murmurer.

Grüm'bling, *n.* a murmuring; a hoarse noise.

Gräme, *n.* a thick, viscid consistence of a fluid.

Grüm'ly, *ad.* in a grum manner; sullenly.

Grüm'ous, *a.* thick; clotted; viscid.

Grüm'ous-ness, *n.* state of being concreted.

Grünt, *v. n.* to make a noise like a hog.

Grünt, *n.* the noise of a hog; a groan.

Grünt'le, *v. n.* same as *grunt*. [*R.*]

Grünt'ling, *n.* a young hog; a pig.

Gryph'on, *n.* See *Griffa*.

Gwä'is-cüm, [*gwä'ys-cüm*, *W. P. Sm.*; *gwä'is-*

küm, *S. J. F.*; *gwi'is-cüm*, *E.*; *gwä'küm*, *Wb.*]

n. a resinous substance obtained from a tree.

Guär-an-tät, (*gär-rän-tät*) *n.* surety for performance;

surety: — one to whom a guaranty or

surety is made.

Guär-an-tät, (*gär-rän-tät*) *v. a.* to undertake that another shall perform stipulations; to insure the performance of; to warrant.

Guär-an-tör, *n.* (*Law*) one who guarantees **Guär-an-ty**, *n.* surety for performance; guarantee. See *Guarantee*.

***Guärd**, (*gärd*) [*gyärd*, *W. J. F.*; *gärd*, *P. Ja. S. E. K. Sm. Wb.*] *v. a.* to protect; to defend.

***Guärd**, (*gärd*) *v. n.* to be in a state of caution.

***Guärd**, (*gärd*) *n.* a man, or body of men, employed for defence; protection; care.

***Guärd'ä-ble**, *a.* capable of being protected.

***Guärd'ed-ness**, *n.* caution; wariness.

***Guärd'er**, (*gärd'er*) *n.* one who guards.

***Guärd'ä-an**, (*gärd'ä-an*) [*gärd'ä-an*, *P. Ja. R.*, *gärd'ä-an*, *S. E.*; *gyärd'ä-an* or *gyärd'ä-an*, *W.*; *gyärd'ä-an*, *J.*; *gyärd'ä-an*, *F.*; *gärd'ä-an*, *Sm.*] *n.* one who has the care of an orphan, or other person; a protector. [*or*.

***Guärd'ä-an**, *a.* performing the office of protect-

***Guärd'ä-an-ship**, *n.* the office of a guardian.

***Guärd'less**, *a.* without defence; defenceless.

***Guärd'rööm**, (*gärd'röm*) *n.* a room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble.

***Guärd'ä-ship**, *n.* a ship to guard the coast.

Gü-ber-nä'tion, *n.* government; rule. [*R.*]

Gü-ber-nä-tör, (*gü-ber-nä-tör*) *n.* a relating to a governor. [*U. S.*]

Güd'geon, (*güd'jun*) *n.* a small fish: — a man easily cheated: — an iron pin on which a wheel turns.

Güd'geon, (*güd'jun*) *v. a.* to cheat.

Guär'don, (*gär'don*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a recompense.

Guä-rül'la, *n.* [*guerrilla*, *Sp.*] a petty warfare.

Guäss, (*gäs*) *v. n.* to conjecture; to judge.

Guäss, (*gäs*) *v. a.* to hit upon by conjecture.

Guäss, (*gäs*) *n.* a conjecture; a supposition.

Guäss'er, *n.* one who guesses.

Guäst, (*gäst*) *n.* one entertained by another.

Guäst-chäm-ber, *n.* a chamber of entertainment

Güg'le, *v. n.* See *Gurgle*.

***Guld'ä-ble**, (*gid'ä-bl*) *a.* that may be guided.

***Guld'age**, (*gid'aj*) *n.* reward given to a gulde.

***Guld'ance**, (*gid'än*) *n.* direction; government

***Gulde**, (*gid*) [*gyid*, *S. W. J. F.*; *gid*, *P. E. Ja.*; *gid*, *Sm.*] *v. a.* to direct; to govern; to regulate; to conduct; to lead.

***Gulde**, (*gid*) *n.* one who guides; a director.

***Gulde'ful**, (*gid'ful*) *a.* having no guide.

***Gulde'pöst**, (*gid'pöst*) *n.* a directing post.

***Guld'er**, (*gid'er*) *n.* a director; a guide.

Güld, (*gid*) *n.* a society; a corporation.

Güld'er, (*gid'er*) *n.* a florin; a foreign coin.

Güld'häus, (*gid'häus*) *n.* the hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall.

***Gülle**, (*gil*) [*gyil*, *S. W. J. F.*; *gil*, *P. E. Ja.*; *gil*, *Sm.*] *n.* deceitful cunning; artifice; deceit; fraud; duplicity.

***Gülle'fül**, (*gil'fül*) *a.* wily; insidious; artful.

***Gülle'fül-ly**, (*gil'fül-ly*) *ad.* insidiously.

***Gülle'fül-ness**, (*gil'fül-ness*) *n.* treachery.

***Gülle'less**, (*gil'less*) *a.* free from deceit; honest

***Gülle'less-ness**, (*gil'less-ness*) *n.* honesty.

Gül'lö-tine, (*gil-lö-tin*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a machine used

for beheading in France.

Gül'lö-tine, *v. a.* to decapitate by the guillotine.

Guilt, (*gilt*) *n.* criminality; sin; a crime.

Guilt'ly, (*gilt'ly*) *ad.* in a criminal manner.

Guilt'ness, *n.* the state of being guilty.

Guilt'less, *a.* innocent; free from crime.

Guilt'less-ly, (*gilt'less-ly*) *ad.* without guilt.

Guilt'less-ness, *n.* freedom from crime.

Guilt'y, (*gilt'y*) *a.* having guilt; justly charge-

able with a crime; not innocent; wicked.

mten, stir, möve, nör, ön; bäll, bür, rölle. — C, G, F, S, T, Z, hard; q as x; x as ga; — thin

Gu'n'ea, (ġin'e) *n.* formerly an English gold coin value 21 shillings sterling; 21 shillings.
Gu'n'ea-hen, (ġin'e-hen) *n.* a species of fowl.
Gu'n'ea-pig, (ġin'e-pig) *n.* a small animal.
Gulġe, (ġiz) *n.* manner; mien; habit; dress.
Gul'ar', (ġe-tar') *n.* an instrument of music.
Guleġ, (gūlz) *a.* [guleles, Fr.] (*Her.*) red.
Gūlf, *n.* a bay; an opening into land; an abyss.
Gūlf'y, *a.* full of gulfs or whirlpools.
Gūll, *v. a.* to trick; to cheat; to defraud.
Gūll, *n.* a sea-fowl: — a trick; a fraud: — one easily cheated.
Gūll'er, *n.* one who gulls; a cheat.
Gūll'et, *n.* the throat; the oesophagus.
Gūll-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* weak credulity. [*Vulgar.*]
fGūll'ish, *a.* foolish; stupid; absurd. *Barton.*
Gūll'y, *n.* a ravine; a channel: — a large knife.
Gūll'y, *v. a.* to wear away by water or friction.
Gūll'y, *v. n.* to form a channel; to gurgle.
Gūll'y-hole, *n.* a hole where the gutters empty themselves into a subterranean sewer.
Gu-las'i-ty, *n.* greediness; gluttony; voracity.
Gūlp, *v. a.* to swallow eagerly; to suck down.
Gūlp, *n.* as much as can be swallowed at once.
Gūm, *n.* a viscous juice of certain trees: — the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.
Gūm, *r. a.* to close or wash with gum.
Gūm'bōil, *n.* a painful tumor on the gums.
Gūm'mi-nēss, *n.* the state of being gummy.
Gūm'moys, *a.* of the nature of gum; gummy.
Gūm'my, *a.* consisting of or having gum.
Gūmp, *n.* an awkward, foolish person; a dolt.
Gūmp'tion, (gūm'shyn) *n.* understanding; skill.
Gūn, *n.* a general name for fire-arms; a musket.
Gūn, *v. n.* to shoot with a gun.
Gūn'bōat, *n.* a boat carrying one or two guns.
Gūn'ngl, *n.* See *Gunsale*.
Gūn'ner, *n.* a cannoneer; one who shoots.
Gūn'ner-y, *n.* art of managing guns or cannon.
Gūn'ning, *n.* the use of a gun in shooting.
Gūn'pōw-der, *n.* the powder put into guns; — a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.
Gūn'shot, *n.* the reach or range of a gun.
Gūn'shōt, *a.* made by the shot of a gun.
Gūn'smith, *n.* a man who makes guns.
Gūn'stōck, *n.* the wood in which a gun is fixed.
Gūn'wale, (commonly pronounced, and sometimes spelled, *gūn'wel*) *n.* upper part of a ship's side, from the half-deck to the fore-castle.
Gūrġe, *n.* a whirlpool; a gulf.
Gūrġle, *v. n.* to gush, as water from a bottle.
Gūrġ'let, *n.* a porous earthen vessel.
Gūsh, *v. n.* to flow or rush out with violence.
Gūsh, *n.* a copious emission of water or liquor.
Gū'set, *n.* an angular piece of cloth at the upper end of a shirt-sleeve, the neck of a garment, &c.
Gūst, *n.* sense of tasting: — blast of wind; a gale.
Gūst'able, *a.* pleasant to the taste. [*K.*]

Gū'st, *n.* [L.] the relish of any thing; liking.
Gū'sty, *a.* stormy; tempestuous; windy. *Shak.*
Gūt, *n.* the internal passage for food; a passage.
Gūt, *r. a.* to eviscerate; to draw; to take out.
Gūt'iq, *n.* [L.] pl. *gūt'ia*; a drop; a little cone.
Gūt'iq ap-rē'nq, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) a disease of the eye.
Gūt'ter, *n.* a passage for water; a channel.
Gūt'ter, *v. a.* to cut in small hollows.
Gūt'tle, *v. a.* to swallow; to guzzle.
Gūt'tle, *v. n.* to feed greedily; to guzzle.
Gūt'tler, *n.* a greedy eater.
Gūt'tu-lōus, *a.* in the form of a small drop.
Gūt'tur-al, *a.* belonging to the throat.
Gūt'tur-al, *n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the throat, as *k, q, and c* and *g* hard.
Gūt'tur-al-nēss, *n.* quality of being guttural.
Guġ, (ġi) *n.* (*Naut.*) a rope used for lifting in a ship.
Gūz'zle, *v. n.* to swallow any thing greedily.
Gūz'zle, *v. a.* to swallow with immoderate gust.
Gūz'zle, *n.* an insatiable thing or person.
Gūz'zler, *n.* an immoderate eater or drinker.
Gūbe, *n.* a sneer; a taunt. See *Gibe*.
***Gym-nā'si-arch**, *n.* a master of a gymnasium.
***Gym-nā'si-ām**, (ġim-nā'zhe-ūm) *n.* [L.] pl. *L.*
gym-nā'si-q; Eng. *gym-nā'si-ūm*; a place for athletic exercises; a seminary; a school.
***Gym-nast**, *n.* one who teaches or practises
***Gym-nas'tic**, *n.* athletic exercises.
***Gym-nas'tik**, (ġim-nā's'tik, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; ġim-nā's'tik, E. Ja.) *a.* relating to gymnastics; athletic.
***Gym-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *ad.* in a gymnastic manner.
***Gym-nas'tics**, *n. pl.* gymnastic art or exercise.
Gym-nōs'o-phist, *n.* an Indian philosopher.
Gūm'no-spērm, *n.* a plant having naked seeds.
Gūm'no-spērmous, (ġim-no-spē'r'mus, W. Sm.; ġim-no-spē'r'mus, Ja.) *a.* having naked seeds.
***Gūn-e-ōc-ra-cy**, *n.* female government.
***Gūn'ar-chy**, (*n.* female government; gyno-
***Gyn-ōc-ra-cy**, *n.* coocracy.
***Gūn-e-cōc-ra-cy**, *n.* female government.
***Gūp'se-ōus**, or ***Gūp'sine**, *a.* relating to gypsum.
***Gūp'sum**, (ġip'sum, P. K. Sm. Wb.; ġip'sum, Ja.) *n.* plaster-stone; a native sulphate of lime.
Gūp'pay, *n.* a strolling beggar; a fortune-teller.
Gū'ral, *a.* turning round; rotatory; gyratory.
Gū'rate, *v. n.* to turn round; to whirl.
Gū'rā'tion, *n.* the act of turning about.
Gū'ra-to-ry, *a.* moving round; rotatory.
Gū're, (ġir) *n.* a circle or circular motion. [*R.*]
Gū'r-fal-con, (ġer'faw-kn) *n.* See *Gerfalcon*.
Gū'ro-man-cy, (ġir'o-man-se, Ja. R. Sm.; ġir'o-man-se, Wb.) *n.* a sort of divination performed by walking in or round a circle.
Gū'ron, *n.* (*Her.*) one of the ordinaries.
***Gū've**, (ġiv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ġiv, S. E. K.) *n.*; pl. *ġiv'es*; a fetter; a chain for the legs.
***Gū've**, *v. a.* to fetter; to shackle.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, or mark of a strong breathing, and is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter.

Ha, *interj.* [*L.*] an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden exertion, or laughter.

Hā'be-qs cūr'pus, *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) a writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, &c.

Hāb'er-dāsh-er, *n.* a dealer in small wares.

Hāb'er-dāsh-er-y, *n.* small goods or wares.

Hāb'er-dīne', *n.* a dried salt cod.

Hā-bēr'ge-on, *n.* armor for the neck and breast.

Hā-bil'i-mēt, *n.* dress; clothes; garment.

†Hā-bil'i-ty, *n.* faculty; now *ability*. *Spenser.*

Hāb'it, *n.* dress; garb: — custom; inveterate use; usage; state of any thing; *as, habit* of body.

Hāb'it, *v. a.* to dress; to accoutre; to array.

Hāb'it-able, *a.* capable of being dwelt in.

Hāb'it-able-nēss, *n.* capacity of being dwelt in.

ā, ā, 2, ā, ā, 3, ā, ā, long; ā, ā, 1, ā, ā, short; ā, ā, 1, ā, ā, 2, ā, ā, 3, ā, ā, 4, ā, ā, 5, ā, ā, 6, ā, ā, 7, ā, ā, 8, ā, ā, 9, ā, ā, 10, ā, ā, 11, ā, ā, 12, ā, ā, 13, ā, ā, 14, ā, ā, 15, ā, ā, 16, ā, ā, 17, ā, ā, 18, ā, ā, 19, ā, ā, 20, ā, ā, 21, ā, ā, 22, ā, ā, 23, ā, ā, 24, ā, ā, 25, ā, ā, 26, ā, ā, 27, ā, ā, 28, ā, ā, 29, ā, ā, 30, ā, ā, 31, ā, ā, 32, ā, ā, 33, ā, ā, 34, ā, ā, 35, ā, ā, 36, ā, ā, 37, ā, ā, 38, ā, ā, 39, ā, ā, 40, ā, ā, 41, ā, ā, 42, ā, ā, 43, ā, ā, 44, ā, ā, 45, ā, ā, 46, ā, ā, 47, ā, ā, 48, ā, ā, 49, ā, ā, 50, ā, ā, 51, ā, ā, 52, ā, ā, 53, ā, ā, 54, ā, ā, 55, ā, ā, 56, ā, ā, 57, ā, ā, 58, ā, ā, 59, ā, ā, 60, ā, ā, 61, ā, ā, 62, ā, ā, 63, ā, ā, 64, ā, ā, 65, ā, ā, 66, ā, ā, 67, ā, ā, 68, ā, ā, 69, ā, ā, 70, ā, ā, 71, ā, ā, 72, ā, ā, 73, ā, ā, 74, ā, ā, 75, ā, ā, 76, ā, ā, 77, ā, ā, 78, ā, ā, 79, ā, ā, 80, ā, ā, 81, ā, ā, 82, ā, ā, 83, ā, ā, 84, ā, ā, 85, ā, ā, 86, ā, ā, 87, ā, ā, 88, ā, ā, 89, ā, ā, 90, ā, ā, 91, ā, ā, 92, ā, ā, 93, ā, ā, 94, ā, ā, 95, ā, ā, 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men habituated to do

Ηακκεγέω, καθημασμενός

they give their medicine for half value

Ηαμπερ, γαλίκε (είδος ποτίου)

Halb'-jant, *n.* a dweller; an inhabitant. *Mitten.*
Halb'-st., *n.* [L.] the place of the natural growth of plants, animals, insects, &c.
Halb'-st'ion, *n.* place of abode; a dwelling.
Halb'-t-ed, *a.* clothed; accustomed; usual.
Halb'-t-ig, *a.* being in constant use; customary; constant.
Halb'-t-ig-ly, *ad.* customarily; by habit.
Halb'-t-ig-ig, *v. a.* to accustom; to make familiar.
Halb'-t-ig, *n.* long custom; habit; state.
Häck, *v. a.* to cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.
Häck, *n.* a notch; a cut:—a horse kept for hire; a hackney; a hackney-coach. *Pope.*
Häck, *a.* hired; mercenary; venal.
Häck, *v. n.* to hackney; to turn prostitute.
Häck'-ber-ry, *n.* a large American forest-tree.
Häck'-bat, *n.* See *Hagobut*.
Häck'-le, *v. a.* to dress flax; to hatchel.
Häck'-le, *n.* comb for dressing flax. See *Hatchel*.
Häck'-m-päck, *n.* the American red larch.
Häck'-moy, (*hák'-moy*) *n.* a nag; a hired horse; a hireling; a prostitute; any thing let out for hire; a hackney; a hackney-coach. *Pope.*
Häck'-moy, *a.* much used; let out for hire. [hire].
Häck'-moy, *v. a.* to use much; to make common.
Häck'-moy-clach, *n.* a carriage let for hire.
Häck'-moyed, (*hák'-moyed*) *p. a.* much used & worn.
Hád, *i. & p. of Hava*.
Hád'-dock, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod kind.
Háde, *n.* the steep descent of a shaft; descent.
Hád'-dy, *n.* [Gr.] the place of departed spirits.
Háf, (11) *n.* a handle.—*v. a.* to set in a haft.
Hág, *n.* a witch; a fury; an old, ugly woman.
Hág, *v. a.* to torment; to harass with vain terror.
Hág-gard, *a.* lean; rugged; pale; deformed.
Hág-gard, *n.* a species of hawk:—any thing *Hág-gard-ly*, *ad.* deformedly; pallidly. [ugly].
Hág-gess, *n.* a Scotch dish of chopped meat.
Hág-gish, *n.* like a hag; deformed; horrid.
Hág-gie, *v. a.* to cut; to chop; to mangle.
Hág-gie, *v. n.* to be difficult in a bargain.
Hág-gier, *n.* one who haggles.
Há-gi-gá-rá-phel, *a.* relating to hagiography.
Há-gi-gá-rá-pher, (*há-gi-gá-rá-fer*, *P. K. Sm.*; *há-gi-gá-rá-fer*, *Ja. R.*) *n.* a holy writer.
Há-gi-gá-rá-phy, *n.* [*hagiographa*, L.] sacred writings; the sacred Scriptures.
Há-gi-gá-rá-gy, *n.* a treatise on sacred things.
Hág-ship, *n.* the title of a witch or hag.
Hág'-but, (*hág'-but*) *n.* a culverin; arquebuse.
Háb, (*há*) *interj.* expressing surprise or effort.
Há-há, *n.* a fence sunk below the ground.
Háil, (*háil*) *n.* drops of rain frozen in falling.
Háil, *v. n.* to pour down hail.—*v. a.* to pour.
Háil, *interj.* a term of salutation; health.
Háil, *a.* healthy; sound. See *Hale*.
Háil, *v. a.* to salute; to call to.
Háil'-fel-ló, (*háil'-fel-ló*) *n.* a companion.
Háil'-shót, *n.* small shot scattered like hail.
Háil'-sóne, *n.* a particle or single ball of hail.
Háil'-y, *a.* consisting of hail; full of hail.
Háil'-moy. See *Hemura*.
Háir, (*háir*) *n.* dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals; a single hair.
Háir'-bráined, (*háir'-bránd*) *a.* See *Harebrained*.
Háir'-bréádh, (*háir'-bréádh*) *n.* a very small distance; diameter of a hair.—*a.* very narrow.
Háir'-brúsh, *n.* a brush for the hair.
Háir'-cléth, *n.* stuff made of hair, very rough.
Háir'-néas, *n.* the state of being hairy.
Háir'-léas, *a.* destitute of hair; bald.
Háir'-y, *a.* covered with, or consisting of, hair.
Háke, *n.* a kind of fish resembling the cod.
Hál'-berd, or *Hál'-berd*, (*hál'-berd*, *S. W. P. J. F.*

K.; *hál'-berd*, *Ja. Sm.*) *n.* a kind of spear; a cross-bar.
Hál'-ber-dier, *n.* one armed with a halberd.
Hál'-cy-on, (*hál'-sho-un* or *hál'-se-un*) [*hál'-sho-un*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *hál'-shun*, *S. K.*; *hál'-se-un*, *J. Sm.*] *n.* a sea-bird; the king-fisher.
Hál'-cy-on, *a.* placid; quiet; still; peaceful.
Hále, *a.* healthy; sound; hearty; uninjured.
Hále, or *Hále*, (*háil*, *J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *háil*, *S. P.*; *háil* or *háil*, *W. F.*) *v. a.* to drag. See *Haul*.
Hál'-er, or *Hál'-er*, *n.* one who hales. See *Haul*.
Hálf, (*hálf*) *n.*; *pl.* *hálfes*; a moiety; an equal *Hálf*, (*hálf*) *ad.* in part; equally. [part].
Hálf, (*hálf*) *a.* consisting of a moiety or half.
Hálf'-blood, (*hálf'-blóð*) *n.* one born of the same father or mother, but not of both; relation by one parent:—used also as an adjective.
Hálf'-inón, *n.* the moon half illuminated.
Hálf'-páy, *n.* a reduced pay.
Hálf'-pén-ny, (*hálf'-pén-né* or *hálf'-pén-né*) [*hálf'-pén-né*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *hálf'-pén-né* or *hálf'-pén-né*, *K. Wb.*] *n.*; *pl.* *hálf'-pén-ny*, (*hálf'-pén-ny* or *hálf'-pén-ny*) a copper coin.
Hálf'-seag-ó-ver, *a.* half-drunk; tipsy.
Hálf'-wáy, *a.* equidistant.—*ad.* in the middle.
Hálf'-wit, (*hálf'-wit*) *n.* a foolish fellow.
Hálf'-wit-ted, (*hálf'-wit-ted*) *n.* a foolish fellow.
Hál'-bút, (*hál'-bút*) *n.* a large, flat sea-fish.
Háll, *n.* a court of justice; a manor-house; an entry; a large room; a collegiate body.
Hál'-le-lú'-jah, (*hál'-le-lú'-ya*) *n.* [Heb. *praises ye the Lord*] a song of thanksgiving.
Háll'-lárde, (*hálf'-lárde*) *n.* *pl.* (*Naut.*) ropes or *Háll'-lárde*, } tackle to hoist or lower yards, sails, and signals.
Hál'-lér, *interj.* expressing incitement or call.
Hál'-lér, *v. n.* to cry, as after the dogs. [to].
Hál'-lér, *v. a.* to encourage with shouts; to call.
Hál'-lér, (*hálf'-lér*) *v. a.* to consecrate; make holy.
Hál'-lér-más, (*hálf'-lér-más*) *n.* feast of All-Souls.
Hál'-lér-cí-náto, *v. n.* to stumble; to blunder.
Hál'-lér-cí-ná-tion, *n.* error; blunder; mistake.
Hál'-ló, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *hálf'-ló*; a bright circle round the sun or moon; a glory.
Hál'-lód, *n.* (*Chem.*) a species of salt.
Hál'-sér, (*hálf'-sér*) *n.* a rope. See *Hanser*.
Hált, *v. n.* to limp; to stop; to hesitate.
Hált, *a.* lame; crippled.
Hált, *n.* act of limping; a stop in a march.
Hált'-er, *n.* one who halts:—a rope to hang malefactors with:—a sort of rope bridle.
Hált'-er, *v. a.* to bind with a cord.
Hálve, (*hálf*) *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts.
Hálveq, (*hálf*) *n.* the plural of *Half*.
Hám, *n.* the hip; the thigh of a hog salted.
Hám'-g-dry-ed, *n.* a wood-nymph.
Hám'-let, *n.* a small village.
Hám'-mel, *n.* a small shed for an animal.
Hám'-mér, *n.* an instrument for driving nails, &c.
Hám'-mér, *v. a.* to beat or form with a hammer.
Hám'-mér, *v. n.* to work; to be busy.
Hám'-mér-cléth, *n.* cloth covering a coach-box.
Hám'-mér-er, *n.* one who works with a hammer.
Hám'-móck, *n.* a swinging bed:—a hummock.
Hám'-pér, *n.* a large basket:—a kind of fetter.
Hám'-pér, *v. a.* to shackle; to entangle; to en-
Hám'-string, *n.* the tendon of the ham. [snare].
Hám'-string, *v. a.* [*i.* hamstring; *pp.* hamstringing, *hamstringing*] to cut the tendon of the ham.
Hám'-pér, *n.* a hamper?—a treasury.
Hán'-cog, *n.* *pl.* the ends of elliptical arches:—
Hán'-cog, *n.* the ends of the ribs in a ship.
Hánd, *n.* the palm with the fingers:—a mea-

ure of four inches; a palm; an index, as of a clock:—manner of writing:—side, right or left:—a person employed; a workman.
Händ, *v. a.* to give or transmit; to guide or lead.
 — **Händ** is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a **hand-bill**, *n.* a game with a ball. [*ass.*, &c.]
Händ/bär-rów, *n.* a frame carried by hand.
Händ/bás-két, *n.* a portable basket.
Händ/bäll, *n.* a ball rung by the hand.
Händ/bill, *n.* a loose printed sheet.
Händ/book, (*-bák*) *n.* a manual.
Händ/bów, *n.* a bow managed by the hand.
Händ/breadth, (*händ/bredth*) *n.* a space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.
Händ/craft, *n.* See **Handicraft**. [*man.*]
Händ/crafts-man, *n.* a workman; handicraftsman.
Händ/cuff, *n.* a fetter for the wrist.
Händ/cuff, *v. a.* to manacle; to fasten.
Händ/ed, *a.* having the use of the hand, left or right; as, *right-handed*:—with hands joined.
Händ/er, *n.* one who hands or transmits.
Händ/fét-ter, *n.* a manacle for the hands.
Händ/fül, *n.*; *pl.* **händ/fül**; as much as the hand can grasp; a small quantity.
Händ/gál-lop, *n.* a gentle, easy gallop.
Händ/gún, *n.* a gun wielded by the hand.
Händ/-craft, *n.* work performed by the hand.
Händ/-crafts-man, *n.* a manufacturer; mechanic.
Händ/-ly, *ad.* with skill; with dexterity.
Händ/-ness, *n.* readiness; dexterity.
Händ/-work, (*-würk*) *n.* work of the hand.
Händ/ker-chief, (*händ/ker-chif*) *n.* a piece of silk or linen to wipe the face or cover the neck.
Händ/le, *v. a.* to touch; to manage; to treat of.
Händ/le, *n.* the part of a thing held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made.
Händ/le-a-ble, *a.* that may be handled.
Händ/ling, *n.* touch; execution.
Händ/máld, *n.* a maid that waits at hand.
Händ/máld-en, (*händ/máld-en*) *n.* a handmaid.
Händ/máll, *n.* a mill moved by the hand.
Händ/ráll, *n.* a rail supported by posts.
Händ/sáv, *n.* a saw manageable by the hand.
Händ/sél, (*händ/sél*) *n.* the first use of any thing.
Händ/sél, *v. a.* to use or do the first time.
Händ/sóme, (*händ/sóm*) *a.* beautiful with dignity; graceful; elegant; ample; liberal; generous.
Händ/sóme-ly, *ad.* beautifully; generously.
Händ/sóme-ness, *n.* beauty; grace; elegance.
Händ/spike, *n.* a kind of wooden lever.
Händ/stáff, *n.*; *pl.* **händ/stáves**; a javelin.
Händ/vice, *n.* a vice to hold small work in.
Händ/wörk, (*-würk*) *n.* same as **Handicraft**.
Händ/writ-ing, (*händ/rit-ing*) *n.* a form of writing peculiar to each hand; an autograph.
Händ/y, *a.* ready; dexterous; convenient.
Häng, *v. a.* [*i.* hung or hanged; *pp.* hanging, hung or hanged;] to suspend; to show aloft; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck.
Häng, *v. a.* to be suspended; to depend.
Häng/by, *n.* a dependant; a hanger-on. [*n.*]
Häng/er, *n.* he or that which hangs; a sword.
Häng-er-ón, *n.* a servile dependant.
Häng-ing, *n.* drapery hung to the walls of rooms.
Häng-man, *n.* a public executioner.
Häng-nál, *n.* a minute portion of the cuticle, shivered off from the roots of the finger-nail.
Hänk, (*hänk*) *n.* a skein of thread; a tie.
Hänk, (*hänk*) *v. a.* to form into banks.
Hänk/er, (*hänk/er*) *v. a.* to long importunately.
Hänk/er-ing, *n.* strong desire; a longing.

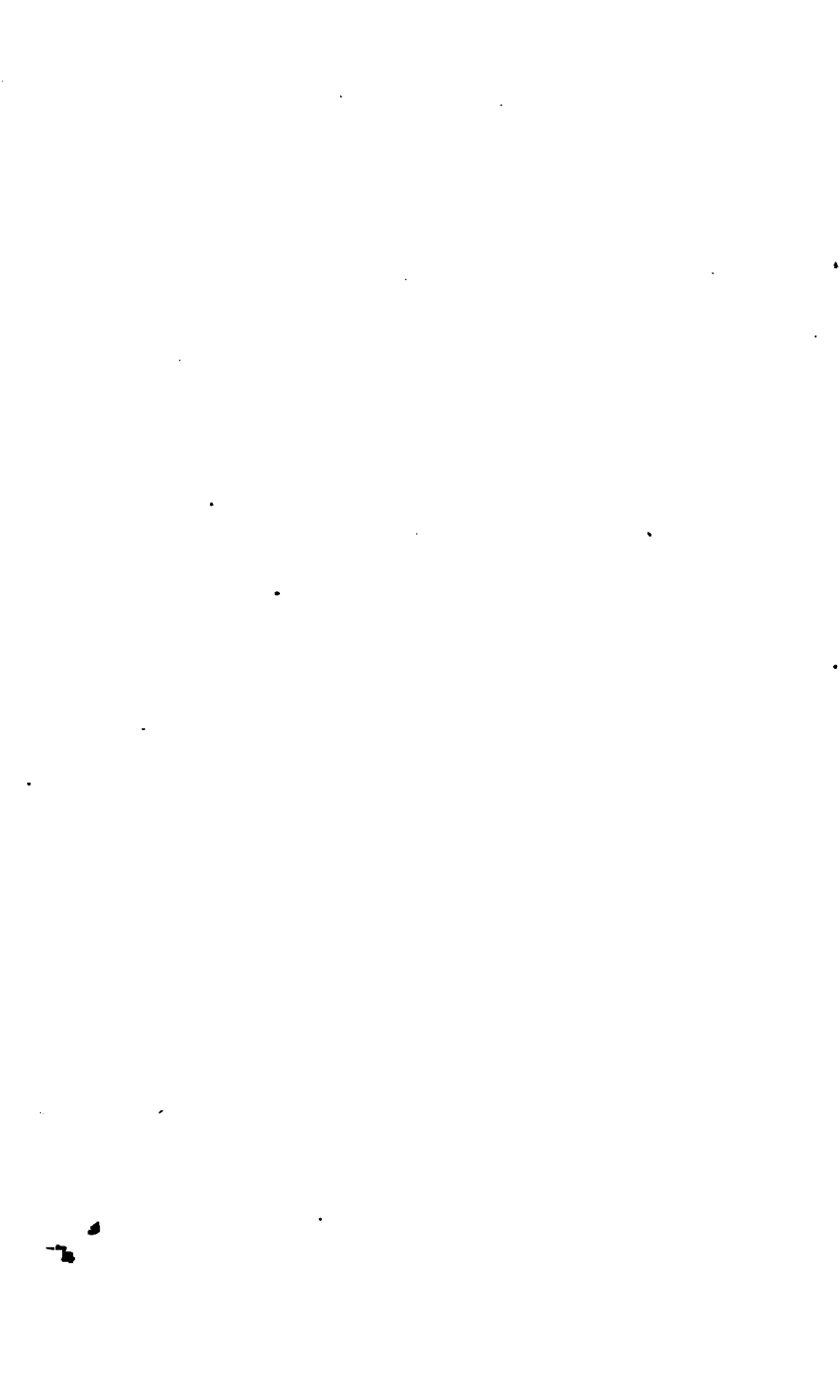
Hänk'le, (*hänk'li*) *v. a.* to twist; to entangle.
Hänk-sé-át'ic, *a.* relating to the Hänk towns.
Háp, *n.* chance; fortune; accident.
Háp, *v. a.* to happen. [*Slak*.]
Háp/hár-lót, *n.* a coarse coverlet.
Háp-ház'örd, *n.* chance; accident.
Háp/less, *a.* unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.
Háp/ly, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure; by chance.
Háp/pén, (*háp/pén*) *v. a.* to fall out; to chance.
Háp/pí-ly, *ad.* in a happy manner; luckily.
Háp/pi-néss, *n.* felicity; bliss; good fortune.
Háp/py, *a.* having happiness; felicitous; lucky; successful; fortunate.
Há'ram, or **Há'ram**, *n.* a seraglio. See **Harém**.
Há-rángue', (*há-ráng'*) *n.* a declamatory or noisy speech; declamation.
Há-rángue', (*há-ráng'*) *v. a.* to declaim.
Há-rángue', *v. a.* to address by an oration.
Há-ráng-er, (*há-ráng'er*) *n.* a declaimer.
Há-réss, *v. a.* to waste; to weary; to fatigue.
Há-réss-er, *n.* one who hárésses.
Há-rén-ér, *n.* a forerunner; a precursor.
Há-rör, *n.* a port or haven; asylum; shelter.
Há-rör, *v. a.* to lodge; to take shelter.
Há-rör, *v. a.* to entertain; to shelter; to secure.
Há-rör-éss, *n.* shelter; entertainment.
Há-rör-er, *n.* one who harbors.
Há-rör-léss, *a.* wanting harbor.
Hárd, *a.* firm; solid; not soft; difficult; painful; laborious; rigorous; severe; unkind; insensible; obdurate:—impregnated with salt.
Hárd, *ad.* close; near; diligently; laboriously.
Hárd'en, (*hárd'en*) *v. a.* to grow hard.
Hárd'en, (*hárd'en*) *v. a.* to make hard or firm.
Hárd/en-ér, (*hárd/en-ér*) *n.* one who hárdenes.
Hárd/fáced, (*-fást*) *a.* having a stern face.
Hárd/fá-vörd, (*-fa-vörd*) *a.* coarse of features.
Hárd/fá-vörd-ness, *n.* coarse features.
Hárd/fást-ed, *a.* covetous; close-handed.
Hárd/fought, (*hárd/fáwt*) *a.* sharply contested.
Hárd/háck, *n.* a small shrub; spirea.
Hárd/hárd-ed, *a.* coarse; severe; oppressive.
Hárd/heart-ed, (*hárd/hárt-ed*) *a.* cruel; obdurate.
Hárd/heart-ed-ness, *n.* cruelty.
Hárd/há-hood, (*hárd/há-húd*) *n.* stoutness; boldness.
Hárd/dí-ness, *n.* firmness; stoutness; courage.
Hárd/ly, *ad.* not easily; scarcely; barely; harshly.
Hárd/múthéd, (*hárd/múthéd*) *a.* not sensible of the bit:—using harsh language.
Hárd/ness, *n.* quality of being hard; solidity.
Hárd/nibbed, (*hárd/níhd*) *a.* having a hard nib.
Hárdy, *n.* *pl.* the refuse of flax or hemp.
Hárdship, *n.* severe labor or want; oppression.
Hárd/wáre, *n.* manufactures of iron, &c.
Hárd/wáre-man, *n.* a dealer in hardware.
Hár'dy, *a.* bold; brave; stout; strong; firm.
Háre, *n.* a small, swift, timid quadruped.
Háre/báll, *n.* a plant; a blue flower.
Háre/báined, (*háre/báind*) *a.* volatile; wild.
Háre/foot, (*háre/fót*) *n.* an herb; a bird.
Háre/húnd, *n.* a hound for hunting hares.
Háre/húnt-er, *n.* one who hunts hares.
Háre/líp, *n.* a divided lip, like that of a hare.
Háre/lípped, (*háre/lípt*) *a.* having a harelip.
Há'rém, or **Há'rém**, [*há'rém*, *K. Sin. A.* *há'rém*, *Ja.*] *n.* the apartment for women in a seraglio, palace, or oriental house.
Hár'f-ét, (*háre'k-ét*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a kind of ragout.
Hár'ér, *n.* a dog for hunting hares.
Hárk, *v. a.* to listen; to give ear; to hearken.
Hárk, *interj.* (*imperative of Hárk*!) *list! hear!*
Hárk, *n.* the flaments of flax or hemp.
Hár'k-quín, *n.* a buffoon; a merry-andrew.

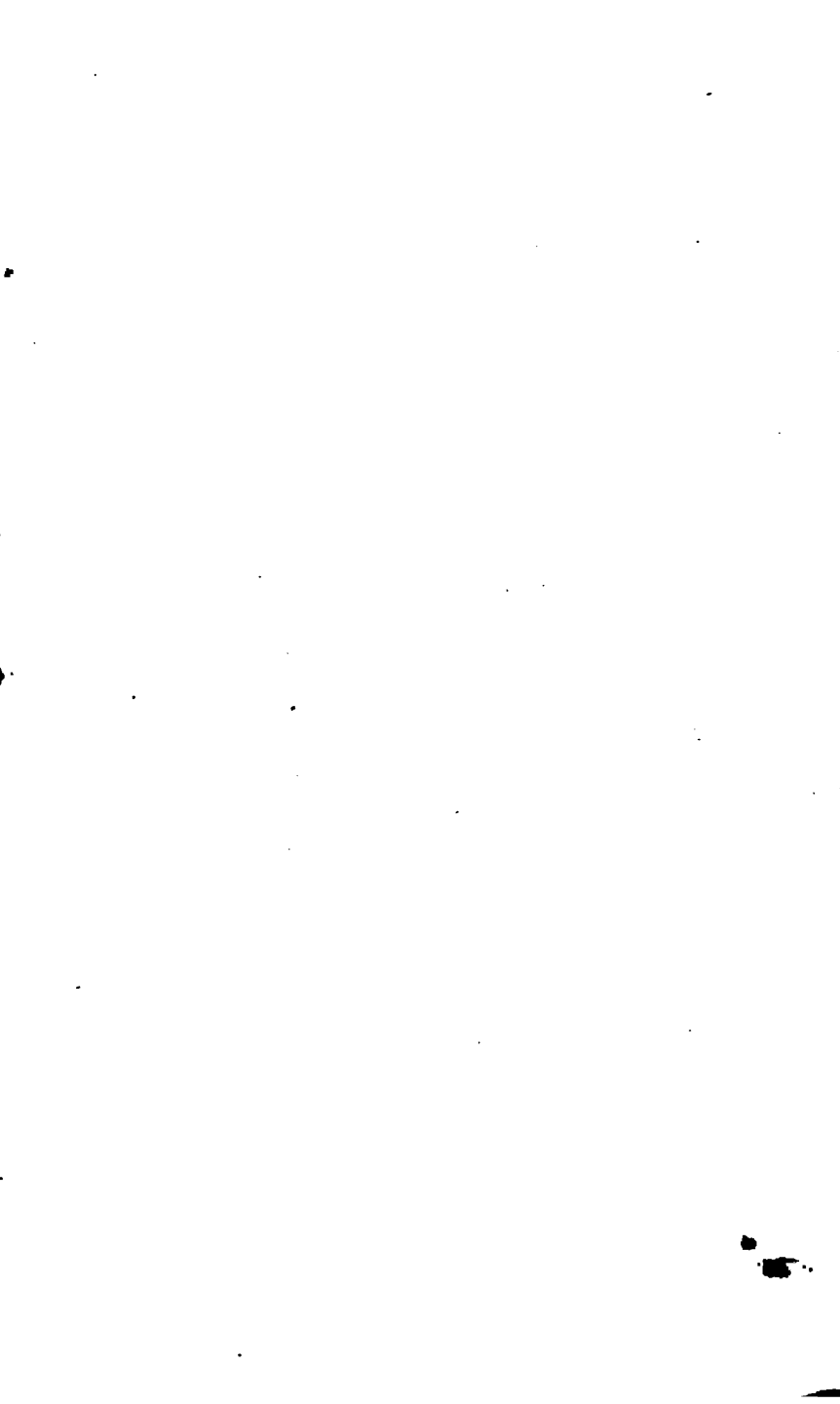
He describes them to our hand. — will
go hand in hand with you — tied heads
and feet, x q pas xai xodas xedexedus
On the one hand — on the other hand

He is the instrument of greater happiness
to others.

The picture hangs up against the wall
hangs it to her belt — to the neck

the hankering after spiritual dominion.





To bring some of his beliefs into harmony
with it.

To harp upon this pedantry,

They renew their hatred to strangers —
towards him

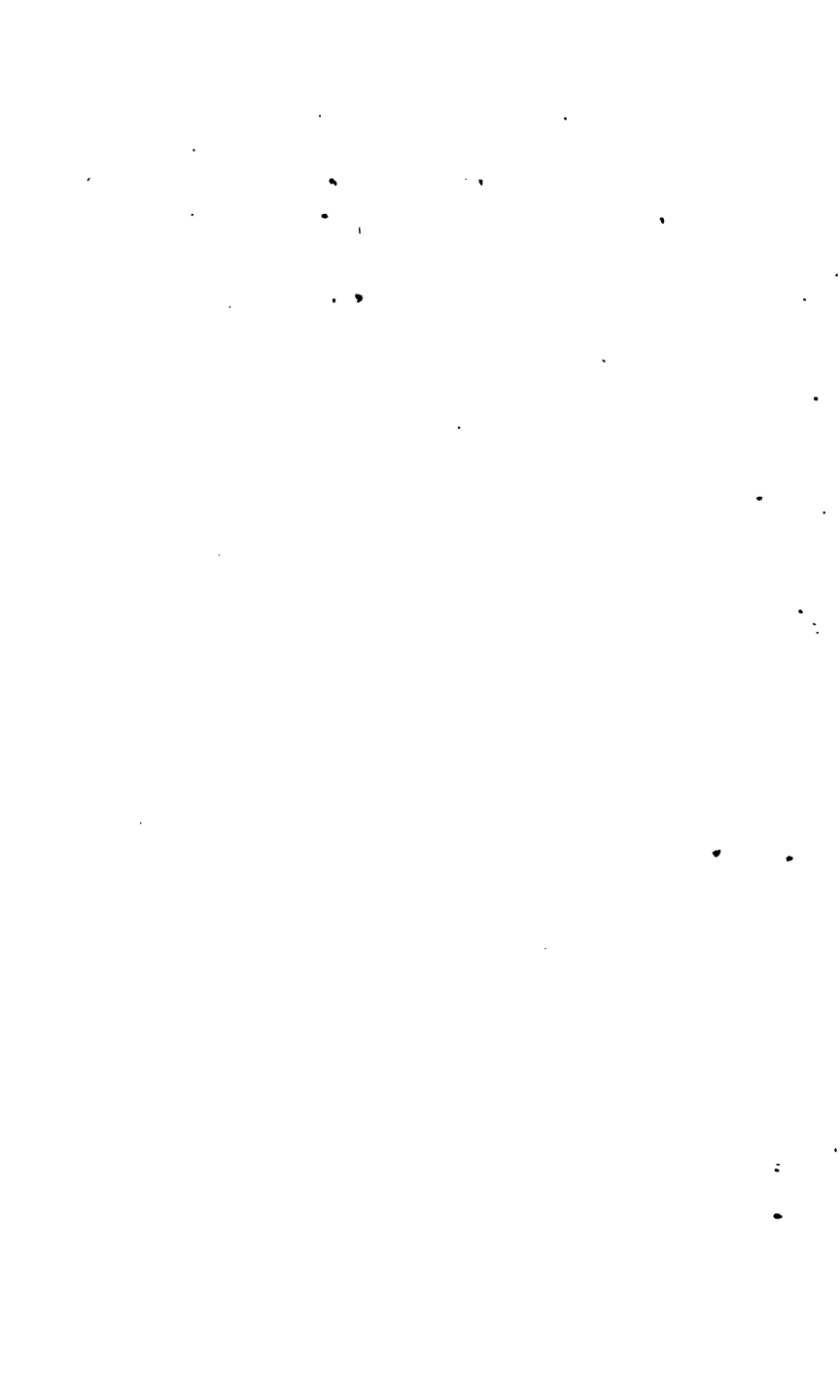
He will have the Chinese to be a colony
of Moah.
I had it to spare —
I have not long to live.

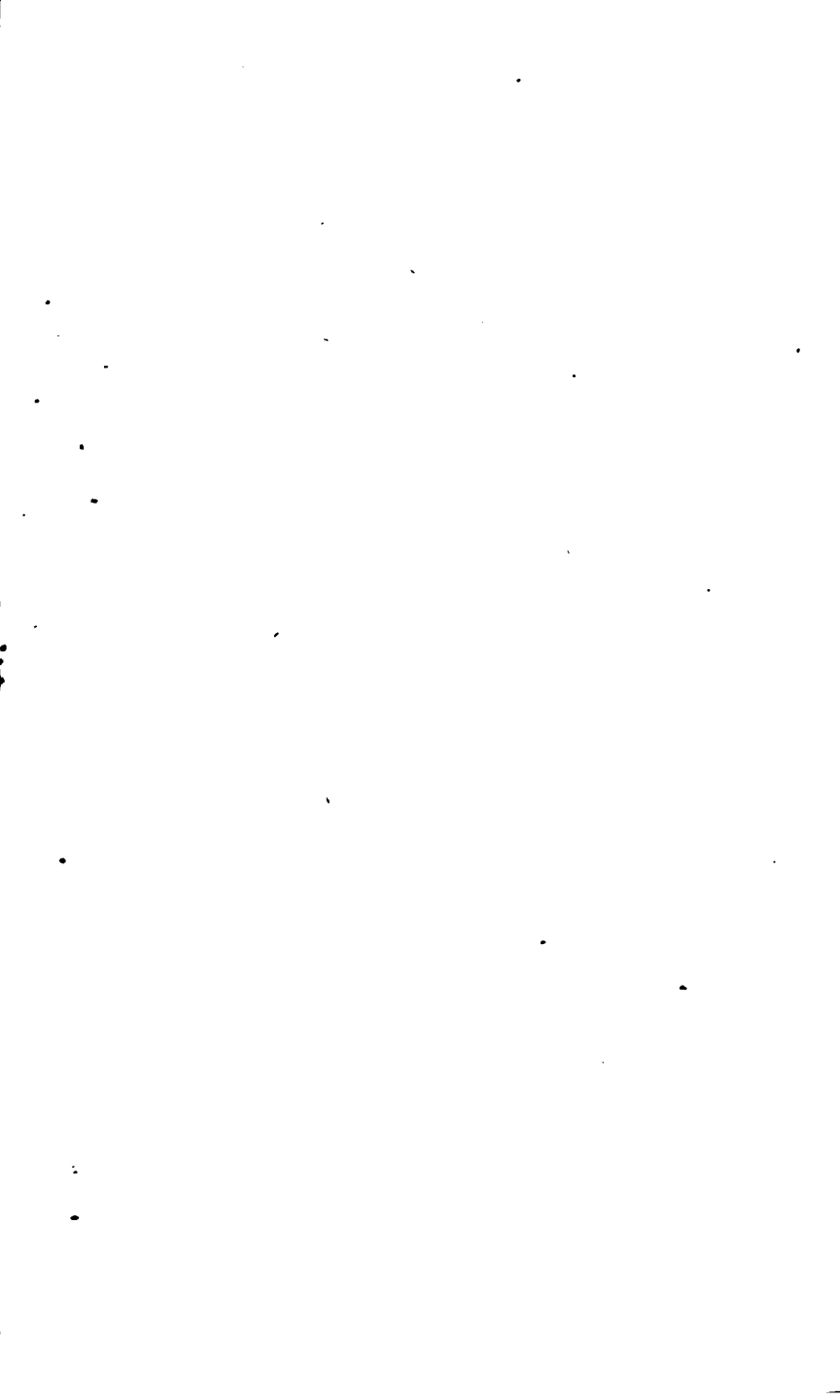
Hawthorn, κραταιός, ~~παύσατο~~ ~~ράμματα~~
Hazel nut, λεπτοκάρυον, κάρυον λεπτόν α πάλιν
to me at ~~hazard~~ life itself
to head in, βραχυτομέω.
who we took it in his head to affirm
Healing up, συνούλωσις.
She was healed of that plague. —

Hear him talk.

Those we have feared extolled — but hearing
of my adventures.

I have no heart to mend shoes — lamented
and laid to heart by his wife





Heath, ἐπεὶ, ἐπὶ.

Take heed that ye do not your class be-
fore you.

Diseases which the flesh is heir to

Heir'less, *a.* void of affection; cold; insincere.
Heir'less-ly, *ad.* in a heartless manner.
Heir'less-ness, *n.* want of affection or spirit.
Heir'-sind-ing, *a.* killing with anguish.
Heir't'-sage, (*harts/sa*) *n.* a plant: — quiet.
Heir'-sick, *a.* pained in mind or heart.
Heir'-string, *n. pl.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
Heir'ty, (*harts*) *a.* cordial; sincere; zealous.
Heat, (*hēt*) *n.* the sensation caused by fire; caloric; hot air or weather: — party rage; a flash; passion; ardor: — course at a race.
Heat, *v. a.* to make hot; to warm; to excite.
Heat'er, (*hēt'er*) *n.* he or that which heats.
Heath, (*hēth*) *n.* a shrub; a place overgrown with heath or other shrubs.
Heath'-cock, *n.* a large fowl; grouse.
Heath'en, (*hē'th'n*) *n.* a gentile; a pagan.
Heath'en, (*hē'th'n*) *a.* gentile; pagan.
Heath'en-ish, (*hē'th'n-ish*) *a.* pagan; savage.
Heath'en-ish-ness, *n.* state of the heathens.
Heath'en-ism, (*hē'th'n-izm*) *n.* paganism.
Heath'en-ize, *v. a.* to render heathenish.
Heath'er, (*hēth'er*) *n.* a heath; a shrub.
Heath'er-y, *n.* a plantation of heaths.
Heath'y, (*hēth'y*) *a.* full of heath.
Heave, (*hēv*) *v. a.* [i. heaved or hove; pp. heaving, heaved;] to lift; to raise; to throw.
Heave, *n.* to pant; to breathe with pain.
Heave, (*hēv*) *n.* a throw; an effort to vomit.
Heav'en, (*hēv'vn*) *n.* the regions above; the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God and blessed spirits; state of bliss; divine power.
Heav'en-born, *a.* descended from heaven.
Heav'en-li-ness, *n.* state of being heavenly.
Heav'en-ly, (*hēv'vn-lē*) *a.* celestial; excellent.
Heav'en-ly-mind'ed, (*hēv'vn-lē-mind'ed*) *a.* having the affections placed on heaven.
Heav'en-ly-mind'ed-ness, (*hēv'vn-lē-mind'ed-ness*) *n.* state of a mind directed to heaven.
Heav'en-ward, *ad.* towards heaven.
Heave'-of-fer-ing, *n.* first-fruits given to Levites.
Heav'er, (*hēv'er*) *n.* one who heaves or lifts.
Heav'-ily, (*hēv'ē-lē*) *ad.* with weight or grief.
Heav'-iness, (*hēv'ē-ness*) *n.* weight; depression.
Heav'ing, (*hēv'ing*) *n.* a pant; a swell.
Heav'y, (*hēv'y*) *a.* ponderous; sorrowful; dejected; depressed; grievous; sluggish; slow.
Heb'-do-mad, *n.* a week; space of seven days.
Heb'-dom'a-dal, *Heb'-dom'a-dal-ry*, *a.* weekly.
Heb'-do-mad-ly, *ad.* to dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
Heb'-do-mad-ness, *n.* the act of dulling; dullness.
Heb'-do-mad-ness, *n.* dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.
Heb'-do-mad-ism, (*hēb'p-izm*, *S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*) *n.* a Hebrew idiom.
Heb'-do-mad-ist, (*hēb'p-ist*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *hēb'p-ist*, *W. J. F.*; *hēb'p-ist*, *S.*) *n.* one versed in Hebrew.
Heb'brew, (*hēb'brē*) *n.* a Jew; the Hebrew tongue.
Heb'brew, (*hēb'brē*) *a.* relating to the Jews.
Heb'br'-cian, (*hēb'brish'an*) *n.* a Hebraist.
Heb'-p-tem, (*hēb'p-tēm*) (*hēb'p-tēm*, *W. P. J. F.*; *Ja. K.*; *hēb'p-tēm*, *S. Sm.*) *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred cattle.
Heck, *n.* a rack; a net; hatch; a small wicket.
Heck'le, *n.* a constitutional or hectic fever.
Heck'le, *a.* habitual; constitutional: — ap-
Heck'le-ly, *ad.* habitually; constitutionally.
Heck'ly, *v. a.* to bully; to threaten; to tease.
Heck'ly, *v. n.* to play the bully.
Heck'ly, *n.* a bully; one that teases.
Heck'-p-tem, (*hēb'p-tēm*) *a.* producing ivy.

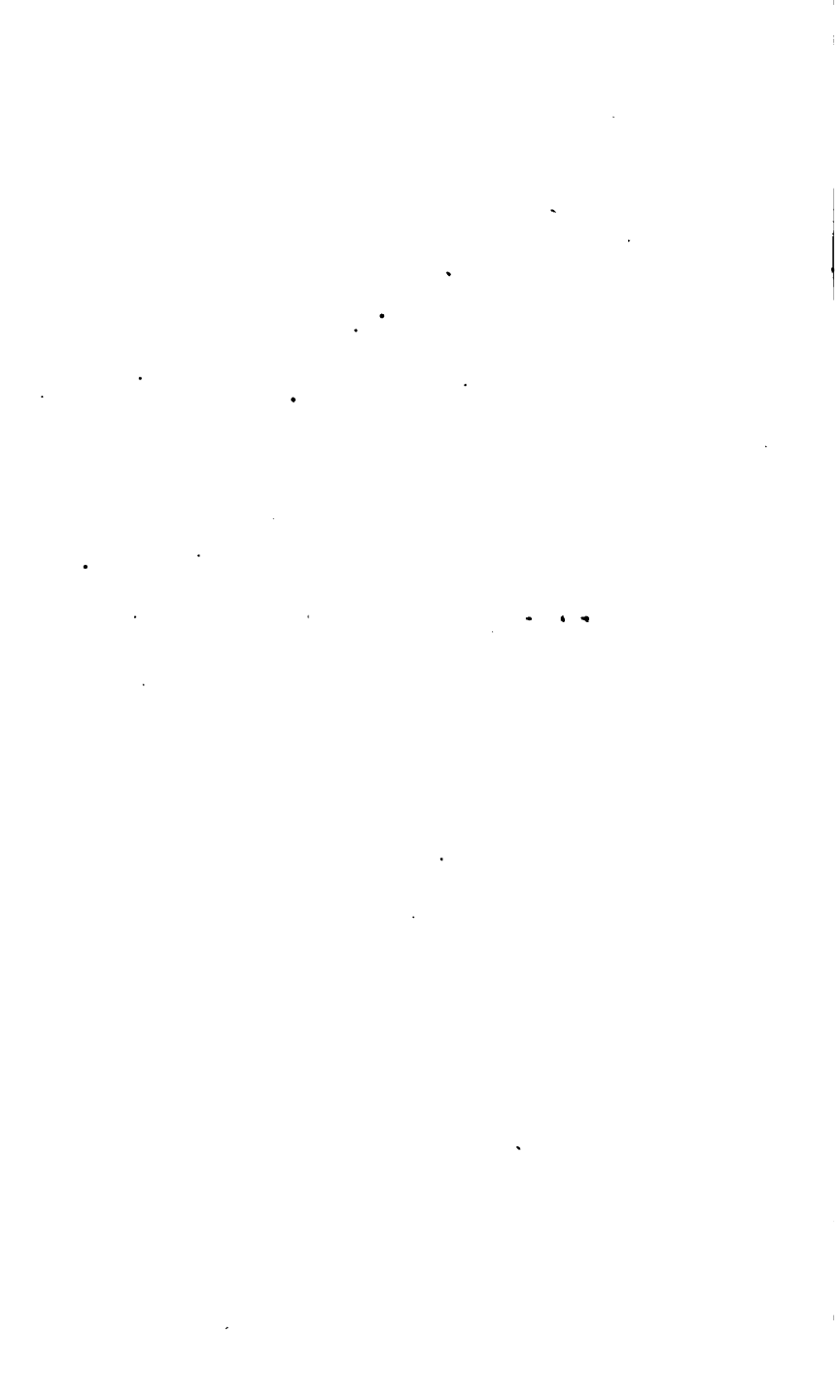
Heck'-p-tem, *a.* composed of ivy.
Hedge, *n.* a fence made with thorns, shrubs, &c.
Hedge, *v. a.* to enclose with a hedge; to obstruct.
Hedge, *v. n.* to shift; to hide the head; to skulk.
Hedge'-bag, *n.* an animal set with prickles.
Hedge'er, *n.* one who makes hedges.
Hedge'-row, *n.* trees or bushes for enclosures.
Hedge'-spür-row, (*hēj'spür-rō*) *n.* a bird.
Hedge'-ing-bill, *n.* a cutting-hook.
Heed, *v. a.* to mind; to regard; to attend to.
Heed, *v. n.* to consider; to use caution.
Heed, *n.* care; attention; caution; regard.
Heed'ful, *a.* watchful; cautious; careful.
Heed'ful-ly, *ad.* attentively; carefully.
Heed'ful-ness, *n.* caution; vigilance; attention.
Heed'less, *a.* negligent; inattentive; careless.
Heed'less-ly, *ad.* carelessly; inattentively.
Heed'less-ness, *n.* carelessness; negligence.
Heel, *n.* the hind part of the foot; the foot.
Heel, *v. a.* to dance; to lean on one side.
Heel, *v. a.* to arm a cock; to add a heel to.
Heel'-piece, *v. a.* to put a piece on a shoe-heel.
Heel'-piece, *n.* a piece fixed upon the heel.
Heel, *n.* a handle: — heaviness; weight.
Heel, *v. a.* to try the weight of by lifting.
He'-gl'r, or **He'-gl'r**, (*hē-j'r*, *S. P. J. F. K.*) *n.* *he-j'r* or *hē-j'r*, *W. J.*; *hē-j'r*, *E. Sm.* *Reas.* [i. Arab.] slight: — the Mahometan epoch or era, reckoned from the day when Mahomet fled from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.
Heir'er, (*hē'er*) *n.* a young cow.
Heigh'-ho, (*hē'hō*) *interj.* expressing languor.
Height, (*hīt*) [*hit*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *hit* or *hit*, *W.*] *n.* elevation; altitude; sum-
mit; ascent; high place; utmost degree; crisis.
Height'en, (*hīt'n*) *v. a.* to raise; to improve.
Height'en-ing, (*hīt'n-ing*) *n.* improvement.
Hei'noys, (*hā'nys*) [*hā'nys*, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *hē'nys*, *S. Ja.*] *a.* atrocious; very wicked.
Hei'noys-ly, (*hā'nys-lē*) *ad.* atrociously.
Hei'noys-ness, (*hā'nys-ness*) *n.* atrociousness.
Heir, (*ār*, 78) *n.* one who inherits; an inheritor.
Heir, (*ār*) *v. a.* to inherit. *Dryden.* [*R.*]
Heir'dom, (*ār'dym*) *n.* the state of an heir.
Heir'ess, (*ār'ēs*) *n.* a woman who inherits.
Heir'less, (*ār'ēs*) *a.* being without an heir.
Heir'loom, (*ār'lōm*) *n.* any movable or personal chattel which descends by inheritance.
Heir'ship, (*ār'ship*) *n.* the state of an heir.
Heid, *i. & p.* from *Hold*.
He'-il'a-cal, *a.* pertaining to or near the sun.
He'-il'a-cal-ly, *ad.* near the sun, in rising or setting, as a star.
Hel'i'-cal, *a.* spiral; having circumvolutions.
Hel'i'-coid, *a.* a parabolic spiral or curve.
He'-il-a-cen'tric, *a.* relating to the sun's centre.
He'-il-a-phy, *n.* a description of the sun.
He'-il-a-try, *n.* the worship of the sun.
He'-il-a-m-e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.
He'-il-a-scope, *n.* a telescope for seeing the sun.
He'-il-a-trope, *n.* a genus of plants; the turnsole: — a silicious mineral.
Hel'i-spher'i-cal, *a.* winding spirally round a sphere; noting a rhomb line.
Hel'ix, [*hē'lks*, *W. P. Ja. K. Wb.*; *hē'lks*, *Sm.*; *hē'lks*, *R.*] [*Gr.*] part of a spiral line; a winding.
Hell, *n.* the place of the devil and wicked souls.
Hel'le-bore, *n.* the Christmas flower; a plant.
Hel'le-nic, or **Hel'len'ic**, [*hē'lē-nik*, *Ja. K. R.*; *hē'lē-nik*, *Sm.*; *hē'lē-nik*, *Wb.*] *a.* Grecian.
Hel'lo-nism, *n.* a Greek idiom.

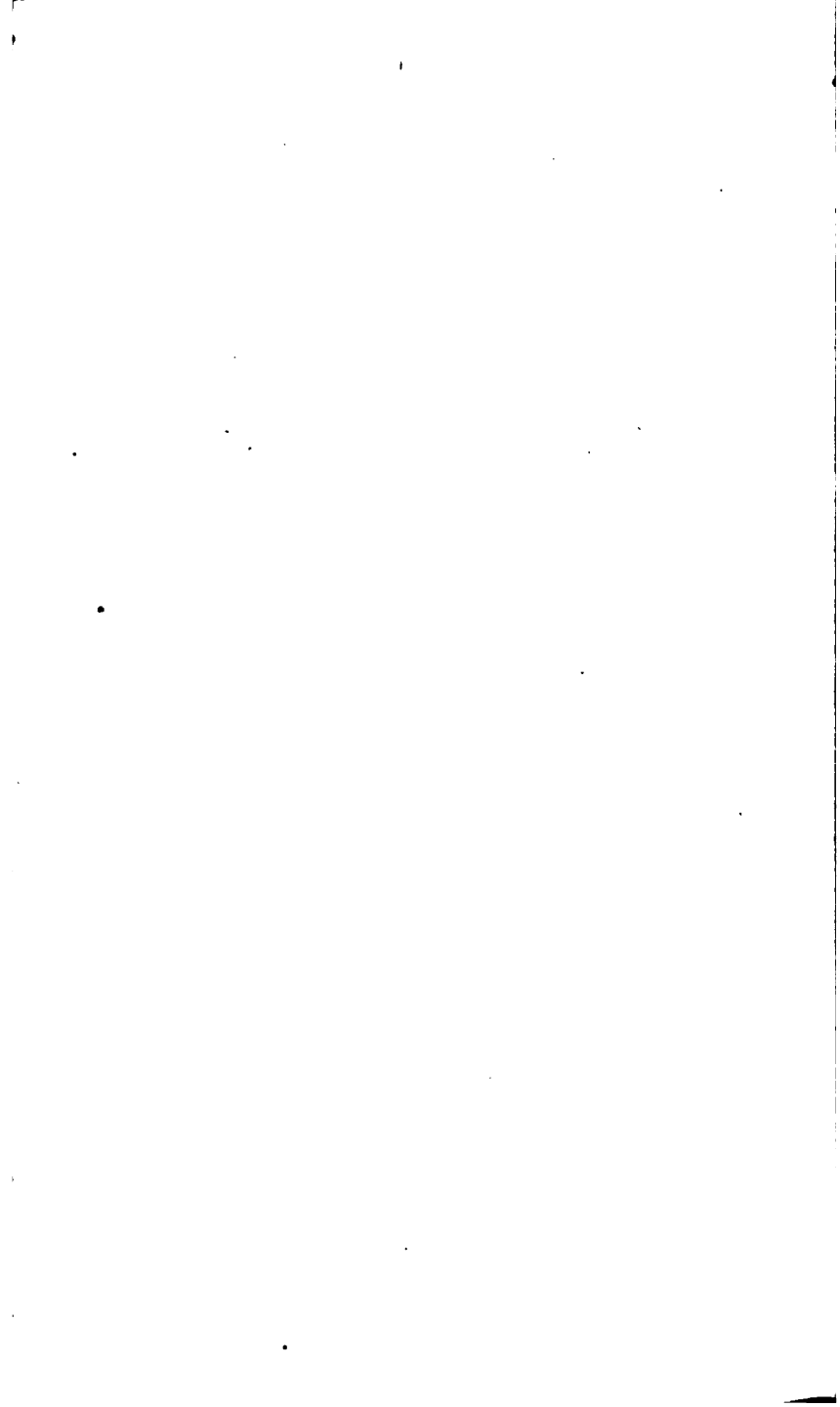
Hép'to-níst, *n.* a Jew who used the Greek language: — one skilled in the Greek language.
Hép'to-níst'ic, *a.* relating to the Greek tongue.
Hép'to-níst, *v. n.* to use the Greek language.
Hép'to-níst, *n.* a dog of hell; an agent of hell.
Hép'tab, *a.* relating to hell; infernal; wicked.
Hép'tab-néss, *n.* extreme wickedness.
Hélm, *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered: — place of direction: — a helmet.
Hélm, *v. a.* to guide; to conduct. *Shak.*
Hép'met, *n.* armor for the head; a head-piece.
Hép'mín'thíc, *a.* relating to worms.
Hélm'mán, *n.* one who manages the helm.
Hép'ot, [hép'ot, *K. Sm.*; hép'ot, *Wb.*] *n.* a slave; a Spartan slave.
Hép, *v. a.* to assist; to support; to aid; to avoid.
Hép, *v. n.* to contribute assistance.
Hép, *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor.
Hép'er, *n.* one who helps; an assistant.
Hép'ful, *a.* giving help; useful; salutary.
Hép'fal-néss, *n.* assistance; usefulness.
Hép'less, *a.* destitute of help; weak; feeble.
Hép'less-ly, *ad.* without help; without succor.
Hép'less-néss, *n.* want of ability or strength.
Hép'máte, *n.* a companion; an assistant.
Hép'méet, *n.* a fit companion; helpeate.
Hép'ter-skél'ter, *ad.* confusedly. [*Vulgar.*]
Hélve, (hélv) *n.* the handle of an axe.
Hélve, (hélv) *v. a.* to fit with a helve.
Hép-vét'ic, *a.* relating to the Helvetii or Swiss.
Hém, *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewed: — an inarticulate sound.
Hém, *v. a.* to form a hem; to border; to slant in.
Hém, *v. n.* to utter a noise expressed by *hem*.
Hém's-tile, *n.* (*Alm.*) the blood-stone.
Hém's, (hém'e) an abbreviation of the Greek *hémere*, used in composition, signifying *half*.
Hém'crá-ny, *n.* a pain in the side of the head.
Hém'cý-clé, (hém'e-át-kí) *n.* a half-circle.
Hé-m'ing, *n.* [*L.*] a measure of about ten ounces.
Hém'pá-ly, *n.* a paralysis of one side.
Hém'sphère, (hém'e-sfèr) *n.* half of a globe.
Hém'sphér'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing.
Hém'sphér'ic-al, *a.* hemisphere; half-round.
Hém's-tich, or **Hé-m's-tich**, [hé-m's-tík, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; hém's-tík, *P. Sm. Wb. Johnson.*] *n.* half a line in poetry.
Hém'tóck, *n.* a poisonous plant: — evergreen tree.
Hé-móp'ty-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) the spitting of blood.
Hém'or-rhage, (hém'or-réj) *n.* a flux of blood.
Hém'or-rhoid'al, *a.* relating to hemorrhoids.
Hém'or-rhoids, (hém'or-róidz) *n. pl.* the piles.
Hém'p, *n.* a plant; also its dressed fibres.
Hém'pen, (hém'pn) *a.* made of hemp.
Hén, *n.* the female of a fowl or any bird.
Hén'báne, *n.* a poisonous, perennial plant.
Héncé, *ad.* from this place; at a distance; from this time, reason, cause, or source.
Héncé'forth, *ad.* from this time forward.
Héncé'for'ward, *ad.* from this time forward.
Hén'-óóp, *n.* a cage in which poultry are kept.
Hén-díc'p-gón, *n.* a figure of eleven sides.
Hén-díc'p-dýs, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which two substantives are used, instead of a substantive and an adjective.
Hén'-heart-ed, (hén'hárt-ed) *a.* cowardly.
Hén'-pécked, (hén'pékt) *a.* governed by a wife.
Hén'-róót, *n.* a place where poultry roost.
Hép, *n.* the fruit of the wild briar. See *Hip*.
Hép-pá'ic, **Hép-pá'ic-al**, *a.* relating to the liver.
Hép-táp'p-ár, *a.* having seven cells.
Hép'tá-phón, *n.* a musical instrument of seven strings; a system of seven notes.

Hép'tá-gón, *n.* a figure with seven sides.
Hép-tág'p-nal, *a.* having seven angles and sides.
Hép-tám'p-réde, *n.* a divider into seven parts.
Hép'tár-chý, *p.* a government by seven rulers.
Hép'tá-téach, (hép'tá-ták) *n.* a term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.
Hér, *pron.* the objective case of *She*: — belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.
Hér'al'd, *n.* an officer who anciently proclaimed war and peace: — one who registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, and regulates funerals and public ceremonies, a herald.
Hér'al'd, *v. e.* to introduce as by a herald.
Hé-ráld'ic, *a.* relating to heraldry.
Hér'al'd-ry, *n.* the art or office of a herald; a registry of genealogies; blazonry.
Hér'al'd-shíp, *n.* the office of a herald.
Hér'b, (héb, 78) [héb, *W. P. F. Ja. E. Wb.*; hərb, *S. J. E. Sm.*] *n.* a plant; a vegetable.
Hér'bá'ceous, (héb-bá'shus) *a.* relating to herbs.
Hér'bá'ge, (héb'bj) or **Hér'bá'j**, [héb'bj, *W. P. F. Ja.*; hərb'bj, *S. J. E. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
Hér'b'al, [hərb'al, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. Wb.*; hərb'al, *P.*] *n.* a treatise on, or book of, plants.
Hér'b'al, *a.* pertaining to herbs.
Hér'b'al-ist, **Hér'b'al-ist**, *n.* one skilled in herbs.
Hér'bá'ri-um, *n.* [*L.*] *pl. L.* *héb-bá'ri-j*; Eng. *héb-bá'ri-um*; (*Bot.*) a collection of dried plants.
Hér'bá'ry, *n.* a garden of herbs; herbarium.
Hér'bá'cent, *a.* growing into herbs.
Hér'bá'ist, *n.* one skilled in herbs; herbalist.
Hér'bá'or-óde, *a.* feeding on herbage.
Hér'bá-rizo, *v. n.* to seek for plants.
Hér'b'y, (héb'e) *a.* like herbs; full of herbs.
Hér-cú'lo-gén, (123) [héb-ká'lo-gén, *P. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; hərb-kú'lo-gén, *Ja.*] *a.* relating to or like Hercules; very strong; adonous; large; many.
Hérd, *n.* a number of beasts together; a drove.
Hérd, *v. n.* to run in herds; to associate.
Hérd, *v. a.* to throw or put into a herd.
Hérbá'mán, *n.* one employed in tending herds.
Héro, *ad.* in this place; in this state.
Héro's-bóút, **Héro's-bóúts**, *ad.* about this place.
Héro-á'fter, *ad.* in time to come; in future.
Héro-á'fter, *n.* a future state.
Héro-á'f, *ad.* at this place or thing.
Héro-b'y, *ad.* by this place or thing.
Hé-réd'itá'ble, *a.* capable of being inherited.
Hér'édít'v-mént, [héb'édít'v-mént, *W. P. J. F. Sm.*; héb'édít'v-mént, *S. E. K.*] *n.* (*Law*) in *Hé-réd'itá'ry*, *ad.* by inheritance. (*Inheritance*)
Hé-réd'itá'ry, *a.* descending by inheritance.
Héro-in', *ad.* in this place or thing.
Héro-in'tá, or **Héro-in-tó**, *ad.* into this.
Hér'q-míto, *n.* a hermit. See *Eremit*.
Hér'q-mít'ic-al, *a.* solitary; suitable to a hermit.
Héro-á'f, *ad.* from this; of this.
Héro-ón', *ad.* on this place or thing.
Hé-rá'p-á'rch, [héb-rá'p-á'rk, *W. P. F.*; héb-rá'p-á'rk, *S. E.*; héb-rá'p-á'rk, *K.*; héb'q-á'p-á'rk, *Sm.*] *n.* a chief heretic.
Hér'q-py, *n.* an opinion not orthodox; a sect.
Hér'q-tic, *n.* one who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church.
Hé-rá'p-á'rch, *a.* containing heresy; heterodox.
Hé-rá'p-á'rch-ly, *ad.* in an heretical manner.
Héro-té'ro, *ad.* formerly; anciently.
Héro-ón-tó, *ad.* to this place or thing.
Héro-óp-ón', *ad.* upon this place or thing.
Héro-wíth', *ad.* with this.
Hér'í-pót, *n.* a fine paid to the lord of a manor.
Hér'í-pót-á'ble, *a.* subject to the fine of heriot.

It could not help thinking — It helps me to
do it — to be helped to a piece
of beef.

Hemp, κα'ωραβες





I hesitate whether most to blame the
- hesitate to use

Hickory, καρύδα.

and unwearied himself, he supposed
his readers could never tire. — He des-
pised wit in others, because he had
none himself.

This does not hinder but that we may be assured
it is a hindrance to the
to hint at

Hired himself as a cabal-driver to a
caveau. — they are hired at a vast expense.



They are held to be corrupt
They hold that it improper
to do so

it retained a story ^{had} held on their mind

It holds good of them. — to be held in
reverence.
it retained a story held on their mind, .

Hole, to plant a tree in, ὁβόηρος.

He holds to traditions — they are
held up to ^{contempt &} "ridicule"

To have the honor to lay — of addressing

Hōg-hōh-nēn, *a. brutality; selfishness.*
Hōg-hōd, *a. a keeper of hogs.*
Hōg-nēn, *a. an enclosure for hogs; hogsty.*
Hōg-head, (hōg'hed) *a. a large cask; a liquid measure, the fourth part of a ton, or 63 gallons.*
Hōg-shā-īng, *a. much ado about nothing.*
Hōg-sāi, *a. a wild boar of three years old.*
Hōg-sy, *a. a pen or enclosure for hogs.*
Hōg-wāsh, (hōg'wōsh) *a. druff given to swine.*
Hōg-wēd, *a. a common weed; ragwort.*
Hōi-dāh, (hōi'dn) *a. a rude, awkward girl.*
Hōi-dēn, (hōi'dn) *a. rustic; inelegant; rude.*
Hōi-dēn, (hōi'dn) *v. a. to romp indecently.*
Hōist, *v. a. to raise or lift up; to heave.*
Hōist, *a. a lift; the act of raising up.*
Hōi'ty-ūi'ty, *interj. noting surprise.*
Hōid, *v. a. (i. hold; pp. holding, held or holden: -holden is now little used except in legal forms; to grasp; to keep; to retain; to maintain; to consider; to regard; to receive; to contain; to have.*
Hōid, *v. a. to stand; to last; to refrain.*
Hōid, *a. a grasp; support; power; custody.*
Hōid-bick, *a. a hindrance; a restraint; a check.*
Hōid'er, *a. he or that which holds; a tenant.*
Hōid'er-forth, *a. an haranguer; a preacher.*
Hōid'fist, *a. a catch; hook; support; hold.*
Hōis, *a. a cavity; a perforation; a hollow place; a cell; a mean habitation: -subterfuge.*
Hōi'-dāy, *a. a day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of festivity, rest, or sport; -written also holiday.*
Hōi'-dāy, *a. bedditing a festival; gay; cheerful.*
Hōi'-ly, *ad. piously; with sanctity.*
Hōi'-nēn, *a. quality of being holy; sanctity; piety: -the title of the Pope.*
Hōi'-pād, *a. a fine linen made in Holland.*
Hōi'-pād, *a. a sort of cant term for gin.*
***Hōi'-lō**, (hōi-lō') (hōi-lō', & W. P. J. F.; hōi-lā' or hōi-lā', & hōi-lā', Ja.) *interj. a word used in calling to any one at a distance. -It is sometimes also written holla, hollas, halloo; and hollow.*
***Hōi-lō**, (hōi-lō') *v. a. to cry out loudly; to hal-*
***Hōi-lō**, (hōi-lō') *a. a shout; a loud call. [loo.*
Hōi-lōw, (hōi-lō) *a. excavated; having a void within; void; not solid; noisy; not faithful.*
Hōi-lōw, (hōi-lō) *a. a cavity; cavern; hole; pit.*
Hōi-lōw, (hōi-lō) *v. a. to make hollow.*
Hōi-lōw, or **Hōi-lōw'**, *v. a. to shout. See Holla.*
Hōi-lōw-nēn, (hōi-lō-nēn) *a. a cavity; deceit.*
Hōi-ly, *a. an evergreen tree or shrub.*
Hōi-ly-hōck, *a. a plant; the rose-mallow.*
Hōim, (hōim) *a. a river isle: -the evergreen oak.*
Hōi'-clust, *a. a whole burnt-sacrifice*
Hōi'-graph, *a. (Scottish Law) a deed or will written by the grantor's or testator's hand.*
Hōi'-graph'ic, *a. relating to a holograph.*
Hōip, i. **Hōip'en**, (hōi'pn) *p. of Help.*
Hōi'-ster, *a. a case for a horseman's pistol.*
Hōi-ly, *a. perfectly pure; divine; immaculate; pious; religious; hallowed; sacred.*
Hōi'-dāy, *a. a festival day; day of rest or joy; -written also holiday.*
Hōi-ly-Ghōst, (hōi-lō-ghōst') *a. the Holy Spirit.*
Hōi-ly-wēk, *a. the week before Easter.*
Hōi'-sā, *a. service; fealty; duty; respect.*
Hōi'-sā, *v. a. to reverence; to pay honor to.*
Hōi'-sā-er, *a. one who owes or pays homage.*
Hōi'-sā, *a. one's house, dwelling, or country.*
Hōi'-sā, *a. domestic: -close; direct; pointed.*
Hōi'-sā, *ad. to one's home; to the point or person.*
Hōi'-bōrn, *a. native; domestic; not foreign.*

Hōme'brēd, *a. native; plain; artless; domestic.*
Hōme'fēt, *a. felt within; inward; private.*
Hōme'kōp-ing, *a. staying at home; domestic.*
Hōme'less, *a. destitute of a home.*
Hōme'i-nēn, *a. plainness; coarseness.*
Hōme'ly, *a. plain; not elegant; coarse; rude.*
Hōme'māde, *a. made at home; plain; rude.*
Hō'mēr, *a. a Hebrew measure of about six pints.*
Hōm'e'st'ick, *a. desirous to go home.*
Hōm'e'st'ick-nēn, *a. state of being homelick.*
Hōme'spūn, *a. made at home; plain; homely.*
Hōme'stēad, *a. the place of the house; a man-sion-house; a farm with its buildings.*
Hōme'ward, **Hōme'wards**, *ad. towards home.*
Hōm-i-ci'dā, *a. relating to homicide; bloody.*
Hōm-i-cide, *a. the killing of a man by the hand of man; manslaughter: -a manslayer.*
Hōm-i-lē't'icā, *a. relating to homilies; hortatory.*
Hōm-i-lē't'icā, *a. pl. the art of preaching.*
Hōm-i-list, *a. a preacher to a congregation.*
Hōm'i-ly, *a. a discourse read to a congregation.*
Hōm'i-ny, *a. food made of maize; -written also homony and hommony.*
Hō-mō-cōn'tric, *a. having the same centre.*
Hō-mō-cō-pāth'ic, *a. relating to homoeopathy.*
Hō-mō-cō-pā-thist, *a. one versed in homoeopathy.*
Hō-mō-cō-pā-thy, *a. the doctrine that diseases are cured by medicines which have power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons.*
***Hō-mō-gē'nē-ā**, *a. homogeneous.*
***Hō-mō-gē'nē-ōds**, [hō-mō-jē'nē-ōs, W. P. J. Ja. R.; hō-mō-jē'nē-ōs, E. F. R.; hō-mō-gē'nē-ōs, S.; hōm-q-jē'nē-ōs, Sm.] *a. having the same nature.*
***Hō-mō-gē'nē-ōds-nēn**, ***Hō-mō-gē'nē-ā-nēn**, or ***Hō-mō-gē'nē-ty**, *a. sameness of nature.*
Hō-in'gē-nē-ty, *a. joint nature. Bacon. [R.]*
Hō-mō-q-gōis, *a. proportional to each other.*
Hōm'q-ny, *a. food of maize. See Hominy.*
Hōm'q-nym, *a. a word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different meaning.*
Hō-mōn'y-mōis, *a. equivocal; ambiguous.*
Hō-mōn'y-my, *a. an equivocation; ambiguity.*
Hō-mōt'q-nōis, *a. equable; not varying.*
Hōne, *a. a stone for whetting razors, &c.*
Hōne, *v. a. to sharpen on a hone.*
Hōn'est, (hōn'est, 78) *a. upright; true; just; equitable; pure; virtuous; chaste.*
Hōn'est-ly, (hōn'est-lē) *ad. uprightly; justly.*
Hōn'ey-ly, (hōn'ey-lē) *a. justice; virtue; purity.*
Hōn'ey, (hōn'ey) *a. the sweet produce of bees, &c.*
Hōn'ey-bāg, *a. the stomach of the bee.*
Hōn'ey-cōmb, (hōn'ey-kōm) *a. cells for honey.*
Hōn'ey-dē-ō, *a. a sweet substance: -a plant.*
Hōn'ey-ōd, (hōn'ed) *a. covered with honey; sweet.*
Hōn'ey-lō'cust, *a. a beautiful tree.*
Hōn'ey-mōn, *a. the first month after marriage.*
Hōn'ey-sāc-kie, *a. woodbine; a fragrant flower.*
Hōn'ey-swēt, *a. sweet as honey.*
Hōng, *a. the Chinese name for a European, or foreign, factory at Canton.*
Hōn'or, (hōn'or) *a. (L.) dignity; high rank; reputation; fame; magnanimity; respect; a title.*
Hōn'or, (hōn'or) *v. a. to reverence; to dignify.*
Hōn'or-a-bile, (hōn'or-a-blē) *a. having honor; illustrious; noble; magnanimous; generous.*
Hōn'or-a-bile-nēn, (hōn'or-a-blē-nēn) *a. honor.*
Hōn'or-a-bly, (hōn'or-a-blē) *ad. with honor.*
Hōn'or-a-ry, (hōn'or-a-rē) *a. conferring honor.*
Hōn'or-er, (hōn'or-er) *a. one who honors.*
Hōod, (hōd) *a. It is used in composition, as a suffix, to denote state or quality; as, childhood.*

Hood, (hûd) *n.* a covering for a woman's head.
Hood, (hûd) *v. a.* to dress in a hood; to cover.
Hood/wink, (hûd/wînk) *v. e.* to blind; to hide.
Hôof, *n.* the horny part of a beast's foot.
Hôof, *v. a.* to walk or move, as cattle.
Hôofed, (hûk) *a.* furnished with hoofs.
***Hook**, (hûk) [hûk, *S. W. E. F. Ja.*; hûk, *P. J. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* any thing bent so as to catch hold; a catch; a snare; an instrument.
***Hook**, (hûk) *v. a.* to catch; to ensnare; to gore.
***Hook**, (hûk) *v. n.* to bend; to have a curve.
Hôôkûk, *n.* a sort of tobacco-pipe in the East.
***Hooked**, (hûk'ed or hûkt) *a.* bent; curved.
***Hook'ed-nêss**, (hûk'ed-nêss) *n.* the being bent.
***Hook'-nôôd**, (hûk'nôôd) *a.* having the nose aquiline, and rising in the middle.
***Hook'y**, (hûk'e) *a.* full of hooks.
Hoop, (hûp or hôp) [hûp, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; hûp, *P. Wb.*] *n.* a band of wood or metal encompassing a cask; any thing circular.
***Hoop**, *v. a.* to bind or enclose with hoops.
Hôôp, *v. n.* to shout; to make an outcry; to whoop.
Hôôp, *n.* a shout; a peck measure:—whoop.
***Hooper**, *n.* one who hoops; a cooper:—a bird.
Hôôping-côugh', (hûp'ing-kôf') *n.* a convulsive cough:—written also *whooping-cough*.
Hôôt, *v. n.* to shout; to cry as an owl. [scout.
Hôôt, *v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts; to shout.
Hôôt, *n.* a shout of contempt; a clamor; noise.
Hôôve, *n.* a disease of cattle.
Hôp, *v. n.* to jump; to skip; to leap on one leg.
Hôp, *n.* a plant:—a dance; a jump on one leg.
Hôp, *v. a.* to impregnate with hops.
Hôp-bind, *n.* the stem of the hop; a hop-vine.
Hôpe, *n.* a desire united with expectation.
Hôpe, *v. n.* to live in expectation of some good.
Hôpe, *v. a.* to expect with desire.
Hôpe'fûl, *a.* full of hope; giving hope; promising.
Hôpe'fûl-ly, *ad.* in a hopeful manner. [ing.
Hôpe'fûl-nêss, *n.* promise or prospect of good.
Hôpe'less, *a.* destitute of hope; despairing.
Hôpe'less-ly, *ad.* in a hopeless manner.
Hôp'er, *n.* one who has pleasing expectations.
Hôp'per, *n.* one who hops:—a box; a basket.
Hôp'per, or **Schôeb-hôp'per**, *n. pl.* a kind of play.
Hô'ryl, or **Hô'ryl-ry**, *a.* relating to an hour.
Hôrde, *n.* a clan; a migratory crew of people.
Hô-rî'zun, [hò-rî'zun, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*; hò-rî'zun or hò-rî'zun, *P. Wb.*] *n.* [Gr.] the line that terminates the view; also an imaginary great circle which divides the globe into two hemispheres, which would bound the view, if it could take in the hemisphere.
Hôr-i-sôn'tal, *a.* parallel to the horizon; level.
Hôr-i-sôn'tal-ly, *ad.* in a horizontal manner.
Hôrû, *n.* a hard substance growing on the heads of some quadrupeds; a feeler of an insect:—an instrument of wind music.
Hôrû, *v. a.* to cornute; to bestow horns upon.
Hôrû-beam, *n.* a tree having tough timber.
Hôrû-bill, *n.* a species of bird.
Hôrû-biênde, *n.* a dark-colored mineral.
Hôrû-blôw-er, *n.* one who blows a horn.
Hôrû-book, (hôrû'bûk) *n.* a child's book.
Hôrû'ed, *a.* furnished with horns; like a horn.
Hôrû'er, *n.* one who works or deals in horn.
Hôrû'et, *n.* a very large sort of wasp.
Hôrû-foot, (hôrû'fât) *a.* hoofed; having hoofs.
Hôrû'pipe, *n.* a dance; a wind instrument.
Hôrû'stône, *n.* a kind of flint stone; chert.
Hôrû'y, *a.* made of horn; hard; callous.
Hô-rôg'ry-phy, *n.* art of constructing dials; an account of the hours.

Hôr'ô-lytê, [hôr'ô-lytê, *W. P. F. K. Sm.*; hôr'ô-lytê, *J. E. Ja.*; hôr'ô-lytê, *S.*] *n.* a clock or watch.
Hôr'ô-lytê-grâph'ic, *a.* pertaining to dialing.
Hôr'ô-lytê-grâph'ic, *n.* account of time-places.
Hô-rôl'ô-ry, [hò-rôl'ô-ry, *W. P. F. Ja.*; hò-rôl'ô-ry, *S. K.*; hôr'ô-lytê-ry, *Sm.*] *n.* art of measuring time.
Hô-rôl'ô-try, *n.* the art of measuring time.
Hôr'ô-scope, *n.* [Astrol.] the configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth.
Hôr'rent, *a.* dreadful; conveying terror. [R.]
Hôr'ri-ble, *a.* dreadful; terrible; shocking.
Hôr'ri-ble-nêss, *n.* dreadful; terrible; enormity.
Hôr'ri-ly, *ad.* in a horrible manner.
Hôr'rid, *a.* hideous; dreadful; shocking; rough.
Hôr'rid-ly, *ad.* in a horrid manner; shockingly.
Hôr'rid-nêss, *n.* hideousness; enormity.
Hôr'rif'ic, *a.* causing horror; terrible.
Hôr'rif'ic-nôis, *a.* sounding dreadfully.
Hôr'ry, *n.* [L.] terror mixed with hatred; a shuddering; dread; excessive fear.
Hôrre de combat, (hôr'dê-kôm-bât') [Fr.] out of condition to fight.
Hôrre, *n.* a well-known quadruped:—cavalry:—a wooden frame or machine for support.
Hôrre, *v. a.* to mount on a horse; to ride.
Hôrre-back, *n.* the back of a horse.
Hôrre-béan, *n.* a bean cultivated for horses.
Hôrre-béck, *n.* block used in mounting a horse.
Hôrre-béat, *n.* a boat moved by horses.
Hôrre-bô'y, *n.* a boy who takes care of horses.
Hôrre-break-er, *n.* a tamer of horses.
Hôrre-chéet-nut, *n.* a tree and its nut.
Hôrre'fly, *n.* a fly that stings horses.
Hôrre'guards, (hôr'gârdz) *n. pl.* cavalry.
Hôrre'hâir, (hôr'hâr) *n.* the hair of horses.
Hôrre'héck-ey, *n.* a dealer in horses.
Hôrre'héck-er, *n.* one who takes care of horses.
Hôrre'laugh, (hôr'lauf) *n.* a loud, rude laugh.
Hôrre'leech, *n.* a leech that bites horses.
Hôrre'lit-ter, *n.* a carriage hung upon poles, and borne by and between two horses.
Hôrre'load, *n.* as much as a horse can carry.
Hôrre'mân, *n.* one skilled in riding; a rider.
Hôrre'mân-ship, *n.* the art of riding.
Hôrre'mâr-ten, *n.* a large kind of bee.
Hôrre'méat, *n.* food for horses; provender.
Hôrre'mill, *n.* a mill turned by a horse.
Hôrre'mint, *n.* a coarse kind of mint.
Hôrre'mûs-cle, (hôr'mûs-al) *n.* a large muscle.
Hôrre'piây, (hôr'plâ) *n.* coarse, rough play.
Hôrre'pônd, *n.* a pond for watering horses.
Hôrre'pôw-er, *n.* the power or strength of a horse in draught.
Hôrre'râce, *n.* a match of horses in running.
Hôrre'râd-jah, *n.* a root acrid and biting.
Hôrre'râke, *n.* a rake drawn by a horse.
Hôrre'shôe, (hôr'shô) *n.* a shoe for horses.
Hôrre'stâl-er, *n.* a thief who steals horses.
Hôrre'wâ'y, *n.* a way travelled by horses.
Hôrre'whip, *n.* a whip to strike a horse with.
Hôrre'whip, *v. a.* to strike with a horsewhip.
Hôr'ti'gion, *n.* advice; exhortation.
Hôr'ti-tive, *a.* encouraging; advising; exhorting.
Hôr'ti-tive-ly, *ad.* taining exhortation.
Hôr'ti-cûlt'û-ryl, *a.* relating to horticulture.
Hôr'ti-cûlt'û-ryl, *n.* the art of cultivating gardens; gardening.
Hôr'ti-cûlt'û-ryl, *n.* one skilled in horticulture.
Hôr'ti-y-lân, (hôr'ti-y-lân) *a.* relating to a garden.
Hôr'ti-y-lân, *n.* [L.] a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.
Hô-sân'ne, *n.* [Heb.] an exclamation of praise to God.

Without the least hopes of improving
the hope that it will — with its hope not

Hornbeam, ὄρνιθα.

Hors-de-combat, ἀπομαχός

To hurl a javelin from on horse -
back.

Horticulture, κηπουρία.

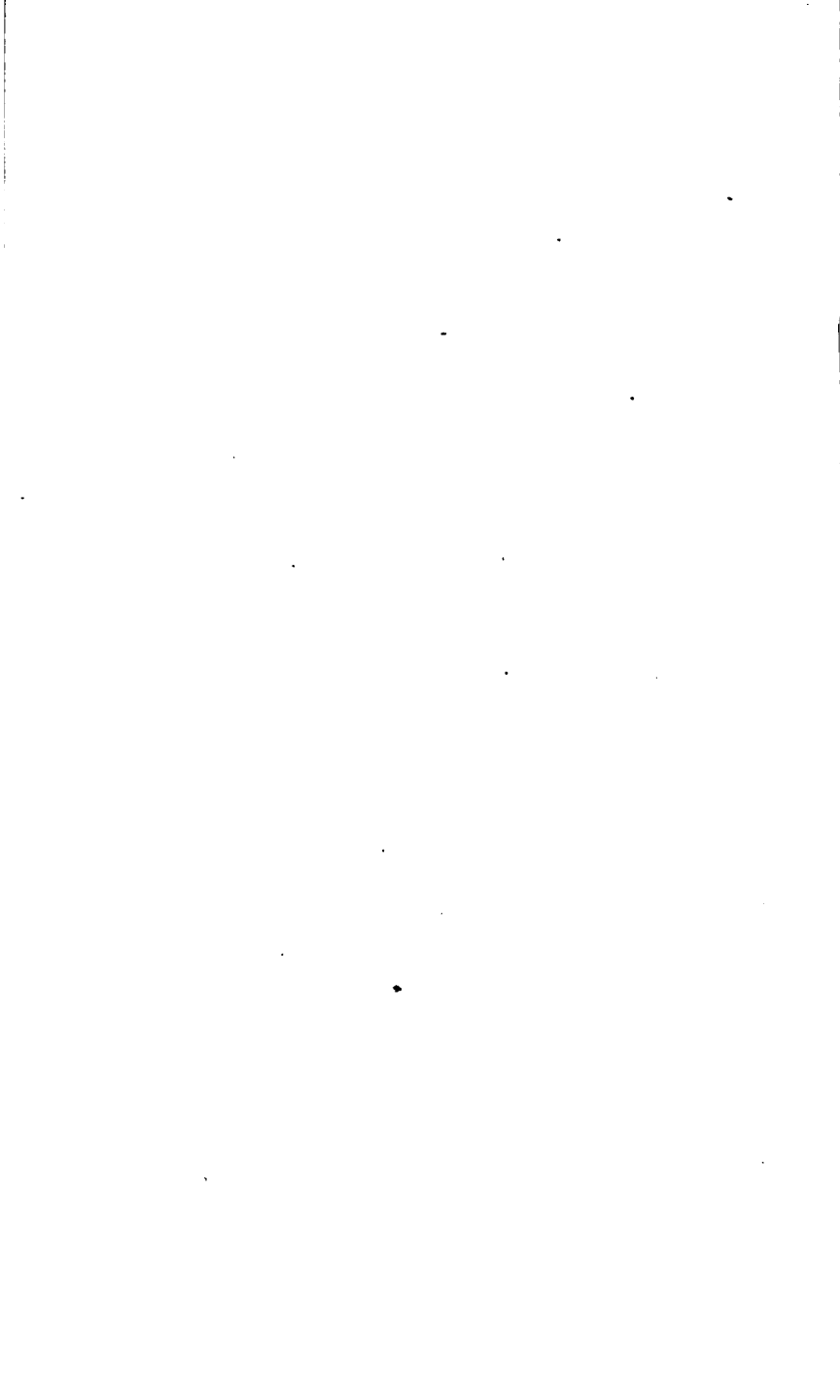


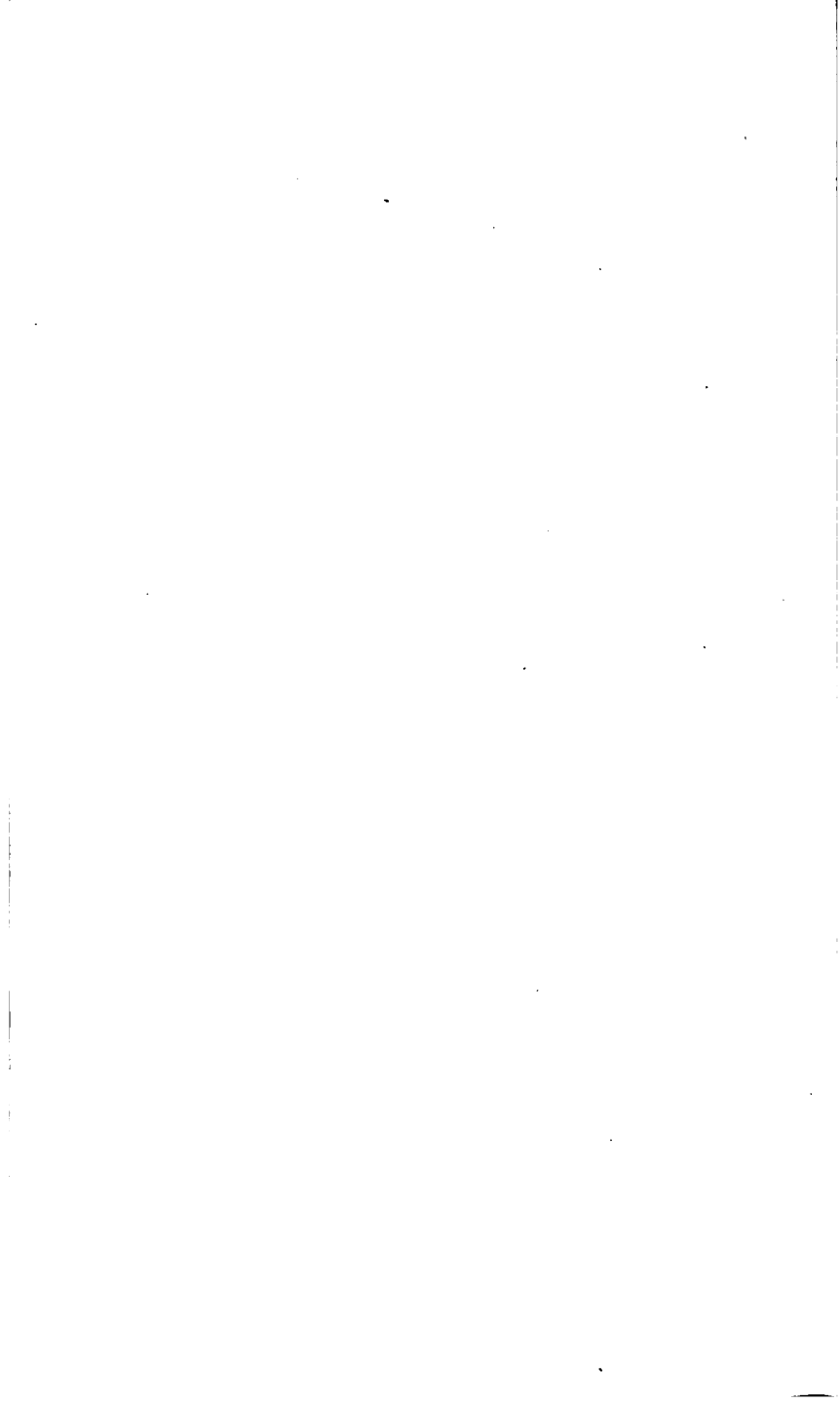
through hostility towards the system.

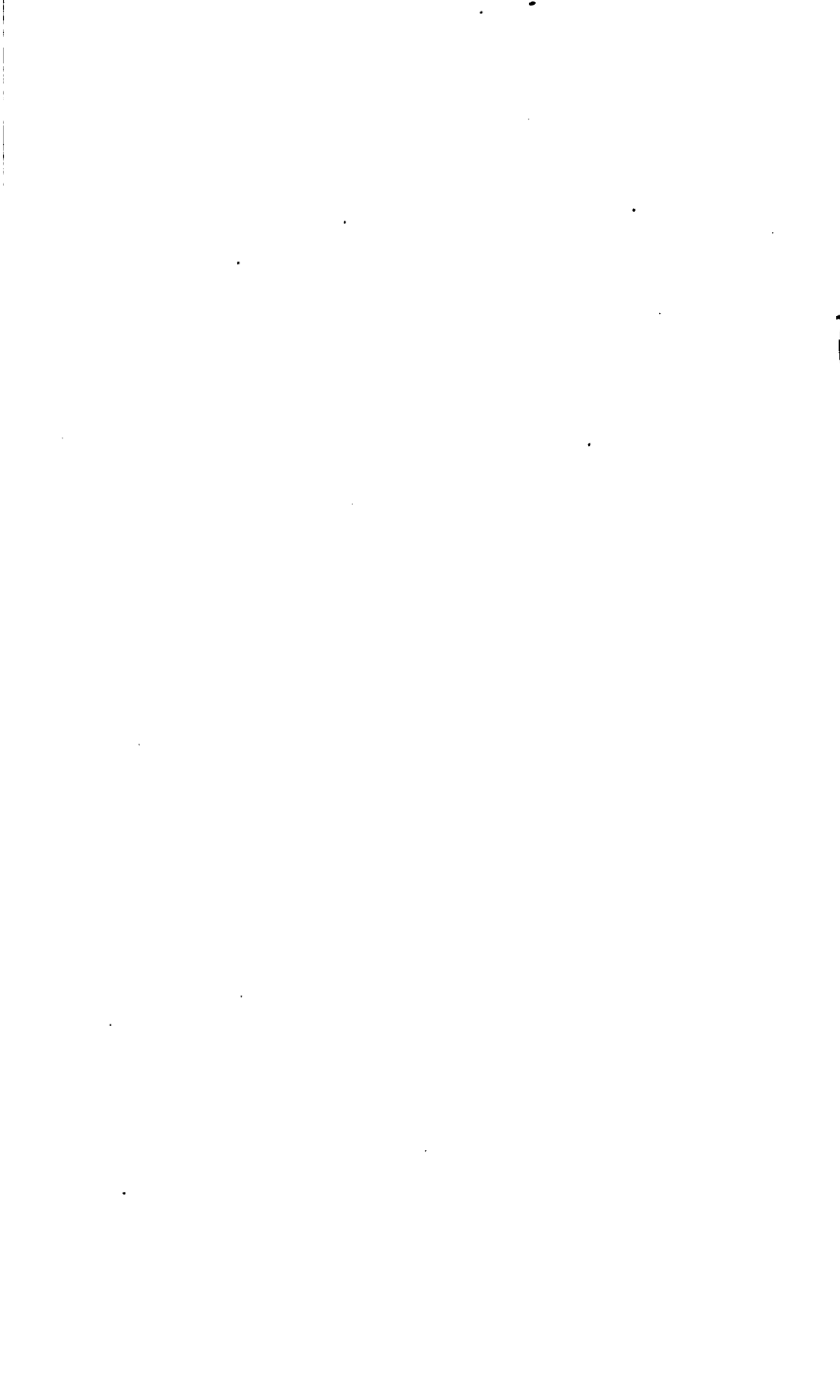
However crude and unformed were
his conceptions.
... this he, even is better to please.

A hunter after rich men

Husbandry, γεωργία.







Hũt-hũ, (hũ'st) v. a. to shake together.
Hũz-wif, (hũz'zif or hũz'wif) [hũz'zif, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; hũz'wif, Sm.] n. a bad manager; a hussy; a case for needles, &c.; housewife. See *Housewife*.
Hũz'-wif, (hũz'zif) v. a. to manage frugally.
Hũz'-wif-ly, (hũz'zif-lē) a. thrifty; frugal.
Hũz'-wif-ly, (hũz'zif-lē) ad. thriftily.
Hũz'-wif-ry, (hũz'zif-rē) n. domestic economy.
Hũ, n. a poor cottage; a temporary building.
Hũt, v. a. to lodge or place in huts.
Hũtch, n. a corn-chest; a rabbit-box; a rat-trap.
Hũtch, v. a. to hoard; to lay up as in a chest.
Hũz-zũ, [hũz-zũ, W. J. Ja.; hũz-zũ, S. F. E. K.; hũz-zũ, P. Sm. R. Wb.] *interj.* an exclamation of joy or triumph; hurrah.
Hũz-zũ, n. a shout; a cry of acclamation.
Hũz-zũ, v. a. to utter acclamation.
Hũz-zũ, v. a. to receive or attend with acclamation; to applaud.
Hũz'-clnth, n. a flower:—a gem or mineral.
Hũz'-clnthine, a. relating to hyacinths.
Hũz'-qũ, n. pl. [*hyades*, L.] (*Astron.*) a watery constellation; a cluster of five stars.
Hũz'-hũne, a. glassy; crystalline. *Milton*.
Hũz'-břd, or **Hũz'-řd**, [hũz'-řd, K. Sm. R.; hũz'-řd, Ja. Wb.] a. mongrel; of different species.
Hũz'-řd-dũs, a. produced from different species.
Hũz'-řd-dũs, n. pl. [L.] little transparent bladders.
Hũz'-řd, n. [L.] a monster with many heads.
Hũz'-řd-gũgũ, (hũz'-řd-gũgũ) n. medicine which expels watery secretions.
Hũz'-řd-gũgũ, n. (*Bot.*) a water-plant and flower.
Hũz'-řdnt, n. a pipe for discharging water.
Hũz'-řdnt, n. a chemical compound one of the ingredients of which is water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, or **Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc**, a. relating to hy-
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. a water-organ. [*draulics*.]
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. pl. the science of the motion and force of fluids; the art of conveying water through pipes.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, [hũz'-řdnt-lyc, S. J. E. F. K. Sm.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc or hũz'-řdnt-lyc, W. Ja.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc, P.] n. a morbid collection of water in the scrotum.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. a dropsy in the head.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. pl. a science comprising hydrostatics and hydraulics.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Chem.*) a gas, which, combined with oxygen, produces water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. one versed in hydrography.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, a. relating to hydrography.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. the art of measuring and describing the sea, its boundaries, &c.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. the science or knowledge of water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. divination by water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. a liquor formed of honey and water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. an instrument to measure the extent, gravity, density, &c., of fluids.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. the art of measuring fluids.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, n. the method of curing diseases by means of water; water-cure.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, [hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, S.] n. a dread of water; canine madness.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, a. relating to hydrophobia.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, **Hũz'-řdnt-lyc**, a. dropsical; watery.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a sort of water-clock.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } a. relating to hydrostatics.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, }
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. pl. the science which treats of the weight and motion of fluids.

Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Med.*) dropsy in the chest.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. pl. purgers of water or phlegm.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. watery; containing water.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. [L.] a water-snake; a constellation.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, or **Hũz'-řdnt-lyc**, [hũz'-řdnt-lyc, W. K. Sm. Wb.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc, Ja. Todd, Ash, Dyche.] a. belonging to winter.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a fierce animal resembling a wolf.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, or **Hũz'-řdnt-lyc**, a. relating to health.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Med.*) that branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. relating to hygiene or health.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. an instrument to measure the degrees of the moisture of the atmosphere.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. an instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. the god of marriage; a membrane.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, [hũz'-řdnt-lyc, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc, S. E.] n. a marriage song.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } a. pertaining to marriage.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, }
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. same as *hymenaeal*.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a divine song; song of praise.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, (hũz'-řdnt-lyc) v. a. to praise in song; to sing.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, (hũz'-řdnt-lyc) v. n. to sing songs of adoration.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. relating to hymns.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, v. a. to make melancholy; to dispirit. — A contraction of *hypochondriac*. [*Vulgar.*]
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Rhet.*) a species of inversion.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a Greek prefix, implying *over*, *beyond*, or *excess*.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Rhet.*) a figure by which words are transposed from the grammatical order.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Geom.*) a section of a cone.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Rhet.*) a figure which expresses more or less than the exact truth.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } a. like an hyperbole or hyper-
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } bole; exaggerating or exten-
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, }
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, ad. in a hyperbolic manner.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. formed like an hyperbola.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. one who hyperbolizes.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, v. n. to use hyperboles.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, v. a. to exaggerate or extenuate.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. far north; frigid; cold.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. exceeding the measure.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a captious or uncandid critic.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. critical beyond reason.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. captious criticism.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. something more than the
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. supernatural. [standard].
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. (*Med.*) proud flesh.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a note of conjunction, thus [-].
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a medicine that induces sleep.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a place for a furnace.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. [L.] melancholy; defec-
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } tion; spleen; vapors; hypochondriasis.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, }
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, [hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, S. E.; hũz'-řdnt-lyc-lyc, Ja.] a. hypochondriacal.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. one who is melancholy, or afflicted with hypochondria.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, a. melancholy; dispirited; disordered in the imagination.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. melancholy.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. hypochondriac affection; melancholy; spleen; hypochondria.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a plant:—an insipid juice.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. dissimulation; false pretence.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, n. a dissembler in religion, &c.
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } a. partaking of hypocrisy; in
Hũz'-řdnt-lyc, } sincere; counterfeit.

The hypothesis for explaining their ~~anxiety~~^{an}

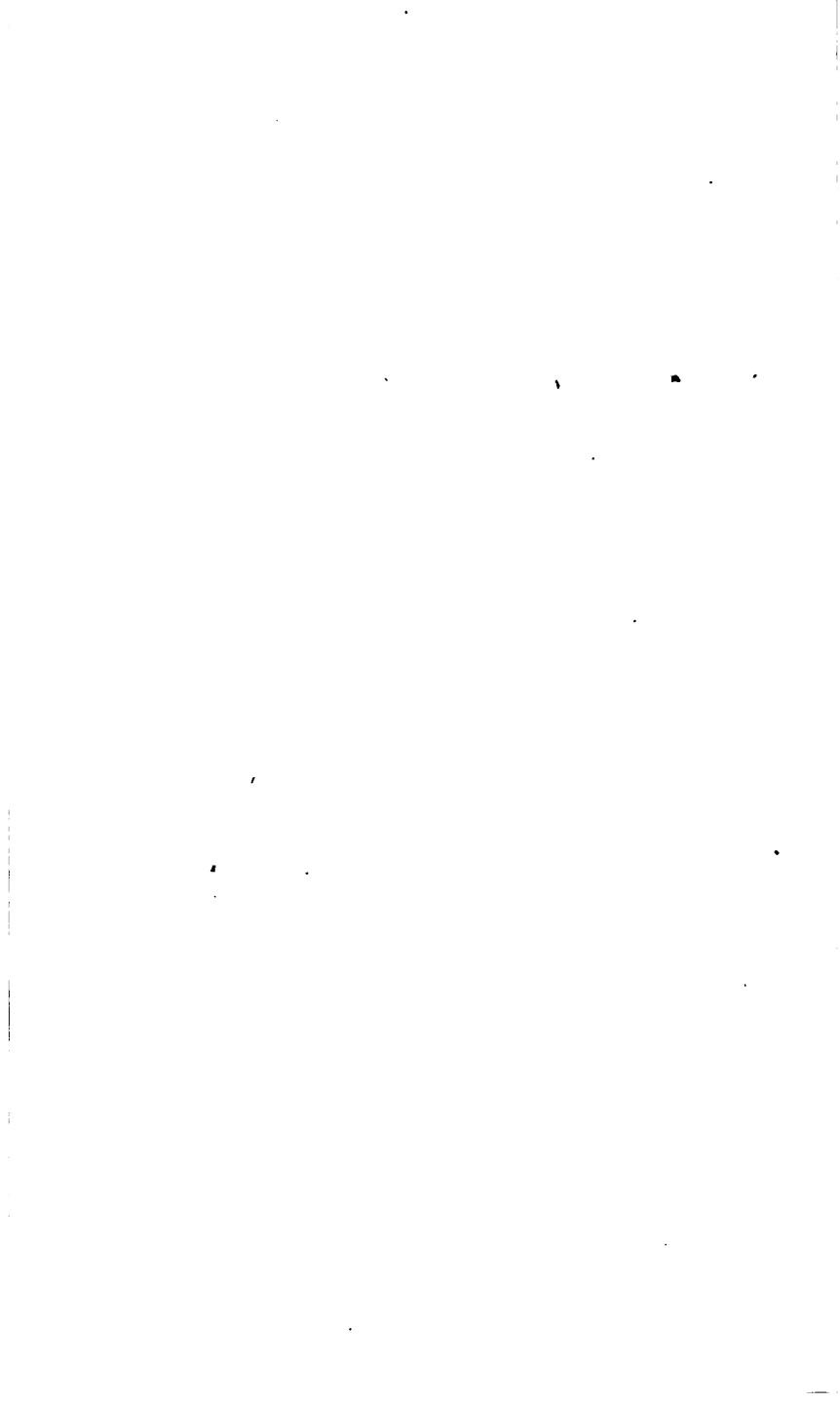
I Ivanhoe commands thee

Identical with it.

The identity him with any known person
 — is identified with
 their identity with — identity or sameness of person — personal identity — It shows us the identity to ourselves. It is on sameness of a place

If it should excite... I shall endeavor to





Ignorant of. — ignorant in men —
ignorant how far he did

To imagine that she has been — the knight
imagined if no attempt.

[g-ni'er-ōs, a. producing fire. [*Æ*]
 [g-ni-fy, v. a. to form into fire. [*Æ*]
 [g-nip-q-lent, a. prevailing over fire.
 [g-nis fāt-y-qs, n. [*L.*] pl. *ig-nēs fāt-y-i*; a fiery meteor, seen in marshy places, called *Will-with-a-wisp*, or *Jack-with-a-lantern*.
 [g-nite', v. a. to kindle; to set on fire.
 [g-nite', v. n. to become fiery; to take fire.
 [g-ni't-ble, [ig-ni't-ble, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; [g-ne-tibl, *S.*] a. capable of being ignited.
 [g-ni'tion, (ig-nish'n) n. the act of igniting.
 [g-ni'e-mōs, a. vomiting fire.
 [g-nō'ble, a. not noble; of low birth; mean.
 [g-nō'ble-nēss, n. state of being ignoble.
 [g-nō'bly, ad. ignominiously; meanly.
 [g-nō-min'i-ōs, [ig-nō-min'yus, *S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; [g-nō-min'e-ūs, *P. J.*] a. mean; shameful; dishonorable; reproachful.
 [g-nō-min'i-ōs-ly, ad. meanly; scandalously.
 [g-nō-min-y, n. disgrace; reproach; shame.
 [g-nō-rā'mus, n. [*L.*] pl. *ig-nō-rā'mus-ēs*; a foolish fellow; a vain pretender.
 [g-nō-rance, n. want of knowledge; nescience.
 [g-nō-rant, a. wanting knowledge; unlearned.
 [g-nō-rant, n. one untaught or uneducated.
 [g-nō-rant-ly, ad. without knowledge.
 [g-nōrē, v. a. (*Lax*) to declare ignorance of.
 [g-nōs-ci-ble, a. capable of pardon.
 [nē, n. a walk or alley; — properly *aisle*.
 [nēz, n. [*L.*] the great scarlet oak.
 [ni-ac, a. relating to the lower bowels. — *Ilac* passion, a dangerous kind of colic.
 [ni-ēd, n. the Greek epic poem of Homer.
 [ni-k, a. the same; each. [*Used in Scotland.*]
 [ni, a. bad; not good; evil; sick; not in health.
 [ni, n. wickedness; misfortune; misery.
 [ni, ad. not well; not rightly. — *Il* is used in composition, to express a bad quality; as, *ill-formed*, &c.
 [ni-k'er-ē-ble, a. that cannot be torn.
 [ni-k'er-y-mā-ble, a. incapable of weeping.
 [ni-kēpē, (il-laps') n. a gradual sliding in.
 [ni-lā-qwē-ātē, [il-lā'kwē-āt, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; [il-lā'kwē-āt, *P. Sm.*] v. a. to entrap; to ensnare.
 [ni-lā-qwē-ā'tion, n. act of ensnaring; a snare.
 [ni-lā'tion, n. inference; conclusion drawn.
 [ni-lā-tive, a. relating to illation; inferential.
 [ni-lā-tive, n. a particle denoting illation.
 [ni-lā-tive-ly, ad. by illation or conclusion.
 [ni-laud'ē-ble, a. not laudable; censurable.
 [ni-laud'ē-bly, ad. without deserving praise.
 [ni-lrēd, a. not well bred; uncivil; impudent.
 [ni-lē'gal, a. contrary to law. — *not legal*.
 [ni-lē'gal-ty, n. state of being illegal.
 [ni-lē'gal-ize, v. a. to render illegal.
 [ni-lē'gal-ly, ad. in a manner contrary to law.
 [ni-lē'gal-nēss, n. the state of being illegal.
 [ni-lē-j-i-bil'i-ty, n. incapability of being read.
 [ni-lē-j-i-ble, a. that cannot be read; not legible.
 [ni-lē-j-i-bly, ad. in a manner not to be read.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-mā-cy, n. state of being illegitimate.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-māte, a. born out of wedlock.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-māte, v. a. to render illegitimate.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-māte-ly, ad. not in wedlock.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-mā'tion, n. act of illegitimizing.
 [ni-lē-j-i't-ē-ble, a. that cannot be levied.
 [ni-lē-faced, (il'fast) a. having an ugly face.
 [ni-lē'vored, (il-fa'vord) a. deformed; ugly.
 [ni-lib'er-al, a. not liberal; sparing; mean.
 [ni-lib'er-al'i-ty, n. want of liberality.
 [ni-lib'er-al-ly, ad. in an illiberal manner.
 [ni-lē'ā, (il-lie'it) a. unlawful; illegal.
 [ni-lē'ā-nēss, n. unlawfulness.

[ni-lim'i-t-ē-ble, a. that cannot be limited.
 [ni-lim'i-t-ēd, a. unbounded; unlimited.
 [ni-lim'er-s-cy, n. want of learning; ignorance.
 [ni-lim'er-ato, a. ignorant; untaught; unlearned.
 [ni-lim'er-ate-nēss, n. state of being illiterate.
 [ni-livēd, (il'livd) a. leading a wicked life.
 [ni-nāt'ure, (il-nāt'yur) n. bad temper.
 [ni-nāt'ure, (il-nāt'yurd) a. cross; peevish.
 [ni-nāt'yred-ly, (il-nāt'yurd-ly) ad. peevishly.
 [ni-nāt'yred-nēss, (il-nāt'yurd-nēss) n. crossness.
 [ni-nēss, n. sickness; a malady; a disorder.
 [ni-lōg'i-cal, a. contrary to the rules of logic.
 [ni-lōg'i-cal-ly, ad. in an illogical manner.
 [ni-lōg'i-cal-nēss, n. state of being illogical.
 [ni-lōrēd, (il'lōrd) a. unlucky.
 [ni-lōdē', v. a. to deceive; to mock; to delude.
 [ni-lūmē, v. a. to enlighten; to illuminate.
 [ni-lū-mi-nāte, v. a. to enlighten; to illustrate; to adorn with pictures or with lamps.
 [ni-lū-mi-nāte, n. one enlightened, or pretending to be so; one of the Illuminati.
 [ni-lū-mi-nā'ti, or [ni-lū-mi-nēss, n. pl. members of associations in modern Europe, hostile to the existing religious institutions.
 [ni-lū-mi-nā'tion, n. act of illuminating; brightening; lights hung out as a token of joy.
 [ni-lū-mi-nā-tive, a. affording light.
 [ni-lū-mi-nā-tor, n. one who illuminates.
 [ni-lū-mine, v. a. to enlighten; to decorate; to adorn; to illuminate.
 [ni-lū'gion, (il-lū'zhun) n. false show; delusion.
 [ni-lū'sive, a. deceiving by false show; delusive.
 [ni-lū'sive-ly, ad. in a deceptive manner.
 [ni-lū'sive-nēss, n. deception; false appearance.
 [ni-lū'sō-ry, a. deceiving; fraudulent; delusive.
 [ni-lū'strate, v. a. to brighten; to explain; to elucidate; to make clear, bright, or illustrious.
 [ni-lū'strā'tion, n. an explanation; elucidation.
 [ni-lū'strā-tive, a. tending to illustrate.
 [ni-lū'strā-tive-ly, ad. by way of explanation.
 [ni-lū'strā-tor, n. one who illustrates.
 [ni-lū'str-ōūs, a. conspicuous; noble; eminent.
 [ni-lū'str-ōūs-ly, ad. conspicuously; eminently.
 [ni-lū'str-ōūs-nēss, n. eminence; celebrity.
 [ni-will', n. disposition to envy or hatred.
 [m, (Im) contracted for *I am*.
 Im, a prefix, used in composition for *in*, before mute letters, is from the *Latin*, and corresponds to *em*, which is from the *French*.
 Im'age, n. a statue; a picture; an idol; an idea.
 Im'age, v. a. to copy by the fancy; to imagine.
 Im'age-ry, or Im'age-ry, [im'ā-je-rē, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; Im'ā-je-rē, *S. E. K. Wb.*] n. a sensible representation; pictures; statues; show.
 [m-āg'i-n-ē-ble, a. that may be imagined.
 [m-āg'i-n-ē-ry, a. fancied; visionary; ideal.
 [m-āg'i-nā'tion, (im-māg-jin-ā'shun) n. the faculty or power of forming ideal pictures; an image in the mind; conception; idea; fancy.
 [m-āg'i-nā-tive, a. fantastic; full of imagination.
 [m-āg'ine, v. a. to fancy; to conceive; contrive.
 [m-āg'i-er, n. one who imagines. [*bank*]
 [m-bank', v. a. to defend with a bank; to embankment.
 [m-bānk'ment, n. a bank; embankment.
 [m-bāthē', v. a. to bathe all over.
 [m-bēg'ile, or Im-bē-cile', [im-bēs'il, *J. E. Ja.* im-bēs'il or Im-bēs'il', *W. P. F.*; Im-bēs'il', *S. K. Sm.*; Im-bē-cil, *R. Wb.*] a. weak; feeble; infirm.
 Im-bē-cil'i-ty, n. weakness; feebleness.
 [m-bēd', v. a. to lay, as in a bed. See *Embed*.
 [m-bēz'le, v. a. See *Embezzle*.
 [m-bibe', v. a. to drink in; to draw in; to admit

mien, air; mōve, nār, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle. — C, Ç, ç, soft; C, Ç, c, hard; q as z; x as gz; — thm

[m-bib'er, a. he or that which imbibes.
 [m-bi-bi'tion, (Im-bē-bish'un) a. an imbibing.
 [m-bit'ter, v. a. to make bitter; to exasperate.
 [m-bit'ter-er, a. he or that which imbibers.
 [m-bōd'y, v. a. to form into a body; to embody.

See *Embody*.

[m-bōd'y, v. n. to unite in a body. See *Embody*.
 [m-bōd'en, (im-bō'dn) v. a. See *Embolden*.
 [m-bōr'der, v. a. to terminate; to bound.
 [m-bōk', v. a. to be concealed. *Milton*.
 [m-bō'qom, (-būz'un) v. a. to hold in the bosom.
 [m-bōund', v. a. to enclose; to shut in.

*[m-bōw', or [m-bōw', (im-bōw', S. W. E. Ja. K.;
 im-bō', P. J. F. Sm.) v. a. to arch; to vault.

[m-bōw'er, v. a. to shelter. See *Embower*.

*[m-bōw'ment, a. an arch; a vault. *Bacon*.

[m-brān'gle, v. a. to entangle.

*[m-brēd', v. a. [i. Imbred; pp. imbreeding, im-

bred;] to generate within; to produce.

Im-brī-cate, a. laid one under another, as tiles.

Im-brī-cat-ed, a. indented with concavities.

Im-brī-cā'tion, a. a concave indenture.

[m-brōw'n', v. a. to make brown; to darken.

[m-brōd', (im-brōd') v. a. to steep; to soak.

[m-brōt', v. a. to degrade to brutality.

[m-brōt', v. n. to sink down to brutality.

[m-būe', (im-būe') v. a. to tincture deep; to tinge.

[m-būse', v. a. to stock with money.

Im-i-tā-bil'i-ty, a. the quality of being imitable.

Im-i-tā-ble, a. worthy or possible to be imitated.

Im-i-tāte, v. a. to follow the manner, way, or ac-

tion, of another; to copy; to counterfeit.

Im-i-tā'tion, a. act of imitating; a resemblance;

a copy; likeness.

Im-i-tā-tive, a. inclined or tending to copy.

Im-i-tā-tor, a. one who imitates or copies.

Im-i-tā-tor-shīp, a. the office of an imitator.

Im-i-tā-trix, a. she who imitates.

Im-māc'u-late, a. spotless; pure; undefiled.

Im-māc'u-late-ly, ad. without blemish; purely.

Im-māc'u-late-ness, a. purity; innocence.

Im-māl'le-a-ble, a. not malleable.

Im-mā-nence, a. internal dwelling. [R.]

Im-mā-nent, a. intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Im-mān'i-ty, a. barbarity; savageness. *Shak*.

Im-mār'tial, (im-mār'shāl) a. unimpartial.

Im-māsk', v. a. to cover; to disguise; to mask.

Im-māch'a-ble, a. not matchable; peerless.

Im-mā-tē-ri-āl, a. not material; unimportant.

Im-mā-tē-ri-āl-ism, a. spiritual existence.

Im-mā-tē-ri-āl-ist, a. a believer in immateriality.

Im-mā-tē-ri-āl'i-ty, a. state of being immaterial.

Im-mā-tē-ri-āl-ness, a. immateriality.

Im-mā-tūre', a. not mature; not perfect; hasty.

Im-mā-tūre-ly, ad. too soon; too early.

Im-mā-tūre-ness, } a. state of being immature;

Im-mā-tū-ri-ty, } unripeness; incompleteness.

Im-mēas'u-ra-ble, (Im-mēzh'u-rā-bl) a. not to be

measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

Im-mēas'u-rā-ble, ad. beyond measure.

Im-mēas'u-red, (im-mēzh'u-rd) a. not measured.

Im-mē-chān'i-cal, a. not mechanical.

*Im-mē-di-a-cy, a. immediate power.

*Im-mē-di-ate, (Im-mē-de-āt, P. J. Sm.; Im-mē-

de-āt, S. E. K. K.; Im-mē-de-āt, Ja.; Im-mē-

de-āt or Im-mē-de-āt, W.) a. proximate; acting

without a medium; direct; not acting by sec-

ond causes; instant; present.

*Im-mē-di-ate-ly, ad. without a medium; in-

stantly; directly.

*Im-mē-di-ate-ness, a. state of being immediate;

exemption from second causes.

Im-mēd'i-ca-ble, a. not to be healed; incurable.

Im-mē-jō-di-ōs, a. not melodious; unmusical

Im-mēm'o-rā-ble, a. not memorable.

Im-mē-mō-ri-āl, a. past the time of memory.

Im-mē-mō-ri-āl-ly, ad. beyond memory.

[m-mēase', a. unlimited; unbounded; vast.

[m-mēse-ly, ad. without measure or limita-

[m-mēse-ness, a. unbounded greatness.

[m-mē-sj-ty, a. unbounded greatness; infinity

*Im-mēns'u-rā-bil'i-ty, a. impossibility of being

measured.

*Im-mēns'u-rā-ble, [Im-mēn'shū-rā-bl, S. W. P

Ja.] a. not to be measured; immeasurable.

*Im-mēns'u-rate, a. unmeasured.

[m-mērg'e', v. a. to immerse.

[m-mēse', v. a. to put under water; to sink.

[m-mēr'sion, (im-mēr'shūn) a. the act of immer-

ing; submersion.

Im-mē-thōd'i-cal, a. not methodical; confused.

Im-mē-thōd'i-cal-ly, ad. without method.

Im-mē-thōd'i-cal-ness, a. want of method.

Im-mi-grānt, a. one who immigrates.

Im-mi-grāte, v. a. to go to dwell in some place.

Im-mi-grā'tion, a. the act of immigrating.

Im-mi-nence, a. an impending danger. *Shak*.

Im-mi-nent, a. impending; threatening; near

[m-mi'ng'le, (im-mi'ng'g) v. a. to mingle; to

Im-mi-nū'tion, a. diminution. [R.]

Im-mis-ci-bil'i-ty, a. incapacity of being mixed

Im-mis-ci-ble, a. not capable of being mingled.

[m-mis'sion, (im-mis'h'un) a. act of sending in-

Im-mi't', v. a. to send in; to inject.

Im-mi't'i-gā-ble, a. that cannot be mitigated.

Im-mix', v. a. to mingle; to intermix; to mix.

Im-mix'a-ble, a. impossible to be mingled.

Im-mi-x'i-ty, a. unmovableness.

Im-mōd'er-ate, a. excessive; extravagant.

Im-mōd'er-ate-ly, ad. in an excessive degree.

Im-mōd'er-ate-ness, a. want of moderation

Im-mōd'er-ā'tion, a. want of moderation

Im-mōd'est, a. not modest; indelicate.

Im-mōd'est-ly, ad. in an immodest manner.

Im-mōd'est-y, a. want of modesty or delicacy

Im-mō-lāte, v. a. to sacrifice; to offer up.

Im-mō-lā'tion, a. act of sacrificing; sacrifice.

Im-mō-lā-tor, a. one who offers in sacrifice.

Im-mō-mēn'tous, a. unimportant.

Im-mōr'al, a. not moral; dishonest; vicious.

Im-mōr'al'i-ty, a. dishonesty; want of virtue

Im-mōr'tal, a. exempt from death; perpetual

Im-mōr'tāl'i-ty, a. state of being immortal.

Im-mōr'tā-lizā'tion, a. act of immortalizing.

Im-mōr'tā-lize, v. a. to make immortal.

Im-mōr'tā-lize, v. n. to become immortal.

Im-mōr'tā-ly, ad. without mortality or end.

Im-mōv'a-bil'i-ty, a. steadfastness.

Im-mōv'a-ble, a. that cannot be moved; firm.

Im-mōv'a-ble-ness, a. state of being immovable

Im-mōv'a-bly, ad. in a state not to be shaken.

Im-mā'n'i-ty, a. privilege; exemption; freedom

[m-mā're', v. a. to enclose; to confine; to shut

in; to imprison.

Im-mū'i-cal, a. not musical; inharmonious.

Im-mū-tā-bil'i-ty, a. exemption from change.

Im-mū-tā-ble, a. unchangeable; unalterable.

Im-mū-tā-ble-ness, a. unchangeableness.

Im-mū-tā-bly, ad. unalterably; unchangeably.

Im-mū-tā'tion, a. change; mutation. [R.]

Imp, a. a subaltern or puny devil; a demon.

Imp, v. a. to lengthen; to enlarge. *Shak*.

[m-pact', v. a. to drive close or hard. [R.]

[m-paint', v. a. to paint; to decorate with colors

[m-pair', (im-pār') v. a. to injure; to make

worse.

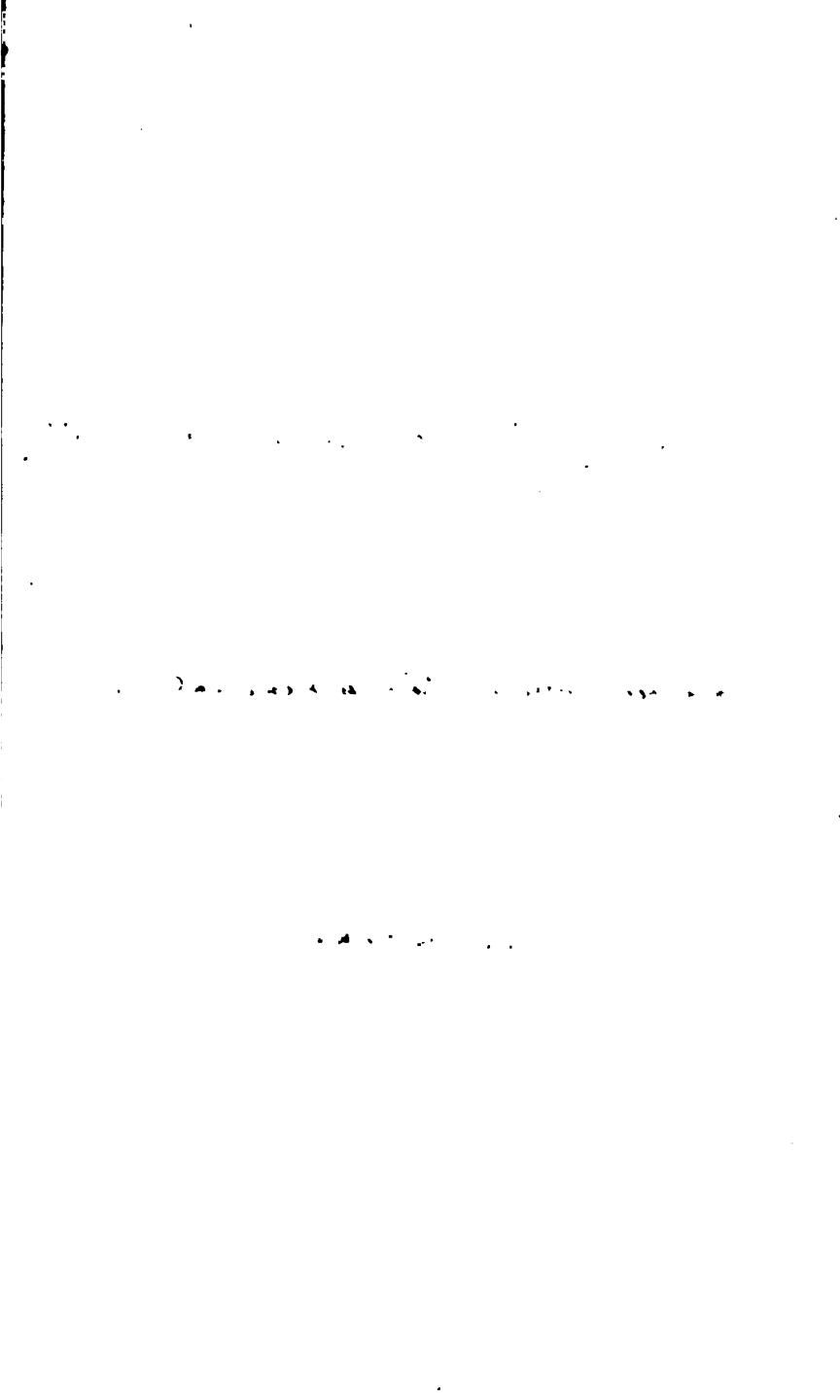
It is imbued with the allegorical spirit.

have been used for time immemorial. —
which has been time immemorial a clerical
disorder.

The knight in

Inmiscible with

their immersion in matter



It is imparted to the substance — It imparts
life & vivacity to the narrative.

my impatience to gratify

Impatience of

— impeach the of treason.

Imperative upon all

im-pair', v. a. to be lessened or worn out.
im-pair'er, n. he or that which impairs.
im-pair'a-ble, a. unpalatable. [R.]
im-pale', v. a. See *Empale*.
im-pai-pa-bil'i-ty, n. state of being impalpable.
im-pai-pa-ble, a. not to be perceived by touch.
im-pa-na'tion, n. the supposed presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread.
im-pa-nal, v. a. to enrol; to form, as a jury.
im-par'a-dise, v. a. to put in a state of felicity.
im-pir'i-ty, n. inequality; disproportion.
im-park', v. a. to enclose in or as a park.
im-pur'ance, n. (*Law*) license for delay of trial.
im-part', v. a. to grant; to give; to confer.
im-par'tial, (*im-pur'shal*) a. not partial; equitable; free from regard to party; just; fair.
im-par'tial-ist, n. one who is impartial.
im-pur-ti-al'i-ty, (*im-pur-shē-āl'i-q-ty*) n. quality of being impartial; equibleness.
im-pur'tial-ly, ad. with impartiality; justly.
im-part-i-bil'i-ty, n. state of being impartible.
im-pur'i-ble, a. communicable; — not partible.
im-pur'tment, n. communication; disclosure.
im-pas-sa-ble, a. not to be passed; impervious.
im-pas-sa-ble-ness, n. incapability of passage.
im-pas-si-bil'i-ty, n. exemption from suffering.
im-pas-si-ble, a. incapable of suffering.
im-pas-si-ble-ness, n. impossibility.
im-pas'sion, (*im-pash'un*) v. a. to affect strongly.
im-pas'sion-ate, a. strongly affected; — without
im-pas'sion-ate, v. a. to affect powerfully. [feeling]
im-pas'sioned, (*im-pash'und*) p. a. animated.
im-pas'sive, a. not passive; free from suffering.
im-pas'sive-ness, n. state of being impassive.
im-pas-ta'tion, n. act of impassing.
im-paste', v. a. to knead; to paste; to lay on.
im-pat'i-ble, a. intolerable; not to be borne.
im-pat'ience, (*im-pa'shēns*) n. want of patience; vehemence of temper; uneasiness; eagerness.
im-pat'ient, (*im-pa'shent*) a. not patient; very uneasy; hot; hasty; eager; ardently desirous.
im-pat'ient, (*im-pa'shent*) n. one who is restless.
im-pat'ient-ly, (*im-pa'shent-ly*) ad. eagerly.
im-pat-ron-i-zā'tion, n. act of impatronizing.
im-pat'ron-ize, (*im-pat'run-iz*, P. K. R. *Wb.*; *im-pat'ron-iz*, J. S. *Sm.*) v. a. to put in possession of any sovereignty.
im-pawn', v. a. to pawn; to give as a pledge.
im-peach', (*im-pēch'*) v. a. to charge publicly with an offence; to accuse; to censure.
im-peach'a-ble, a. accusable; chargeable.
im-peach'er, n. one who impeaches.
im-peach'ment, n. public accusation; censure.
im-pearl', (*im-pērl'*) v. a. to adorn as with pearls.
im-pēc-ca-bil'i-ty, n. state of being impeccable.
im-pēc-ca-ble, a. exempt from possibility to sin.
im-pēc-can-cy, n. impeccability.
im-pede', v. a. to hinder; to let; to obstruct.
im-pēd'i-mēt, n. an obstruction; hinderance.
im-pēd-i-mēt'al, a. hindering; obstructing.
im-pēd'i-tion, (*im-pēd-i-sh'un*) n. hinderance.
im-pēd'i-tive, a. causing hinderance.
im-pel', v. a. to urge forward; to press on.
im-pēl'ent, a. impelling; urging onwards.
im-pēl'ent, n. a power that drives forward.
im-pel'er, n. one who impels.
im-pen', v. a. to shut up; to enclose.
im-pend', v. a. to hang over; to be at hand.
im-pēd'ence, { n. the state of hanging over;
im-pēd'em-cy, { near approach.
im-pēd'ent, a. hanging over; impending.
im-pēd'ing, a. hanging over; near at hand.
im-pen-a-ble, n. the being impenetrable.

im-pen'e-tra-ble, a. that cannot be penetrated.
 impervious; not to be affected or moved.
im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, n. impenetrability.
im-pen'e-tra-ble, ad. with impenetrableness.
im-pen'i-tēnce, { n. want of penitence or con-
im-pen'i-tēn-cy, { trition; obduracy.
im-pen'i-tēt, a. not penitent; obdurate.
im-pen'i-tēt, n. an obdurate, unhumiliated sinner.
im-pen'i-tēnt-ly, ad. without penitence.
im-pen'ete, a. having no feathers.
im-pen'ngs, a. waiting wings.
im-pēr'a-tive, a. commanding; authoritative.
im-pēr'a-tive-ly, ad. in an imperative manner.
im-per-cēp-ti-ble, a. not to be perceived; small.
im-per-cēp-ti-ble-ness, n. imperceptibility.
im-per-cēp-ti-ble, ad. without being perceived.
im-per-cip'i-ent, a. not having perception.
im-pēr-dē-ble, a. not to be destroyed. *Fellham*.
im-per'fect, a. not perfect; defective; frail.
im-per'fec-tion, n. want of perfection; defect.
im-per'fect-ly, ad. in an imperfect manner.
im-per'fect-ness, n. a defect; imperfection.
im-per'fo-ra-ble, a. not to be bored through.
im-per'fo-rā-ed, a. not pierced through.
im-per'fo-rā'tion, n. state of being closed.
im-pē-ri-al, a. relating to an empire or an emperor; royal; regal; monarchical; supreme.
im-pē-ri-al-ist, n. one who adheres to an emperor.
im-pē-ri-al'i-ty, n. imperial state or power.
im-pē-ri-al-ly, ad. in an imperial manner.
im-pē-ri-al-ty, n. imperial power; imperialism.
im-pēr'il, v. a. to bring into danger.
im-pē-ri-ous, a. authoritative; haughty; arrogant; tyrannical; overbearing.
im-pē-ri-ous-ly, ad. in an imperious manner.
im-pē-ri-ous-ness, n. quality of being imperious.
im-pēr'ish-able, a. not liable to perish.
im-pē-ri-ism in *im-pē-ri-ō*, [L.] a government within a government.
im-pēr'ing-nēce, n. want of duration.
im-pēr-me-a-bil'i-ty, n. the being impermeable.
im-pēr'mē-a-ble, a. not to be passed through.
im-pēr'son-al, a. not personal; not varied according to the persons.
im-pēr'son-al'i-ty, n. want of personality.
im-pēr'son-al-ly, ad. without personality.
im-pēr'son-ate, v. a. to personify.
im-pēr-spi-cā'i-ty, n. want of perspicuity.
im-pēr-spīc'u-ous, a. wanting clearness.
im-pēr-suā'si-ble, a. not to be persuaded.
im-pēr'ti-nēce, { n. irrelevancy; intrusion;
im-pēr'ti-nēn-cy, { trifle; rudeness.
im-pēr'ti-nēt, a. of no weight; importunate;
 intrusive; meddling; foolish; trifling; rude.
im-pēr'ti-nēt, n. a meddler; an intruder.
im-pēr'ti-nēt-ly, ad. intrusively; rudely.
im-pēr-tran-si-bil'i-ty, n. unpassableness.
im-pēr-turb'a-ble, a. that cannot be disturbed.
im-pēr-turb'ation, n. calmness; tranquillity.
im-pēr-turb'd, (*im-pēr-turb'd*) a. undisturbed.
im-pēr'vi-a-ble, a. impervious; impermeable.
im-pēr'vi-ous, a. impenetrable; unpassable.
im-pēr'vi-ous-ly, ad. impenetrably; unpassably.
im-pēr'vi-ous-ness, n. state of being impervious.
im-pēr'vū-noūs, a. covered with scabs; scurfy.
im-pē-trāte, v. a. to entreat. *Usker*. [R.]
im-pē-trā-tive, a. able to obtain by entreaty.
im-pē-trā-ry, a. beseeching; entreating.
im-pēt-u-ōs'i-ty, n. violence; vehemence.
im-pēt'u-ōs, (*im-pēt'yu-ōs*) a. violent; forcible; fierce; vehemence of mind; passionate.
im-pēt'u-ōs-ly, ad. in an impetuous manner.
im-pēt'u-ōs-ness, n. violence; impetuosity.

Im-pe-tūs, *n.* [L.] force applied to any thing; momentum; impulse; effort.
Im-pierce', (*im-pērs'*) *v. a.* to pierce through.
Im-pierce'a-ble, (*im-pērs'ə-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *im-pērs'ə-bl*, *S.*) *a.* not to be pierced.
Im-pl'e-ty, *n.* want of piety; irreligion.
Im-pinge', *v. n.* to fall or strike against; to clash.
Im-pi-ōus, *a.* not pious; irreligious; wicked.
Im-pi-ōus-ly, *ad.* in an impious manner.
Im-pi-ōus-nēss, *n.* impiety; irreligion.
Im-plā-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* irreconcilable enmity.
Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* not placable; not to be appeased; inexorable; malicious.
Im-plā'ca-ble-nēss, *n.* state of being implacable.
Im-plā'ca-bly, *ad.* with malice; inexorably.
Im-plant', *v. a.* to plant; to insert; to engraft.
Im-plan-tā'tion, *n.* act of implanting; insertion.
Im-plāu'gi-ble, *a.* not plausible or specious.
Im-plāu'gi-bly, *ad.* without show of probability.
Im-plēad, (*im-plēd'*) *v. a.* to accuse; to indict.
Im-plēad'er, *n.* one who impleads or indicts.
Im-plēd'ge, (*im-plēj'*) *v. a.* to gage; to pledge.
Im-plē-mēt, *n.* an instrument; a tool; a vessel.
Im-plē'tion, *n.* the act of filling; fullness.
Im-plēx, *a.* intricate; complicated. [*volve*].
Im-plē-cate, *v. a.* to entangle; to involve; to involve.
Im-pli-cā'tion, *n.* involution; a tacit inference.
Im-pli-cā-tive, *a.* having implication.
Im-pli-cā-tive-ly, *ad.* by implication.
Im-pli'cit, *a.* inferred; tacitly implied or comprised; resting on the authority of others.
Im-pli'cit-ly, *ad.* in an implicit manner.
Im-pli'cit-nēss, *n.* the state of being implicit.
Im-pli'ed-ly, *ad.* by implication.
Im-plō-rā'tion, *n.* solicitation; supplication.
Im-plōr'e, *v. a.* to supplicate; to entreat; to beg.
Im-plōr'er, *n.* one who implores.
Im-plūm'd, (*im-plūnd'*) *a.* without feathers.
Im-plū'mous, *a.* destitute of feathers.
Im-plūnge', *v. a.* to plunge; to hurry into.
Im-plū'y, *v. a.* to involve by implication; to include; to comprise; to signify.
Im-pōi'son, (*im-pōi'zn*) *v. a.* to empoison.
Im-pōi'i-cy, *n.* want of policy; indiscretion.
Im-po-lite', *a.* not polite; rude; uncivil.
Im-po-lite'nēss, *n.* want of politeness; incivility.
Im-pōli'tic, *a.* not politic; imprudent; indiscreet.
Im-pōli'tic-ly, *ad.* without art or forecast. [*creet*].
Im-pōn'de'r-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be weighed.
Im-pōn'de'r-ōus, *a.* void of perceptible weight.
Im-pōr-ōs'i-ty, *n.* want of porosity; closeness.
Im-pō'rous, *a.* free from pores; close; solid.
Im-pōrt', *v. a.* to bring from abroad: — to imply; to infer; to signify; to mean; to concern.
Im'pōrt, (*114*) [*im'pōrt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *im'pōrt* or *im-pōrt'*, *Ja.*] *n.* importance; moment; meaning; tendency: — any thing imported.
Im-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* that may be imported.
Im-pōrt'ance, *n.* consequence; moment.
Im-pōrt'ant, [*im-pōrt'ant*, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.*; *im-pōrt'ant*, *Ja.*; *im-pōrt'ant* or *im-pōrt'ant*, *W.*] *a.* momentous; weighty; forcible.
Im-pōrt'ant-ly, *ad.* weightily; forcibly.
Im-pōrt-tā'tion, *n.* the act of importing.
Im-pōrt'er, *n.* one who brings in from abroad.
Im-pōrt'y-na-cy, *n.* the act of importing.
Im-pōrt'y-na-to, (*im-pōrt'yū-nat*) *a.* incessant in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious.
Im-pōrt'y-na-te-ly, *ad.* with importunity.
Im-pōrt'y-na-te-nēss, *n.* incessant solicitation.
Im-pōrtūne', *v. a.* to tease; to solicit earnestly.
Im-pōrtūne', *a.* vexatious; unseasonable. [*cy*].
Im-pōrtū'n-i-ty, *n.* incessant solicitation; urgen-

Im-pōt'a-ble, *a.* that may be imposed.
Im-pōt'e, *v. a.* to enjoin as a duty; to lay on put on. — *To impose on, or upon, to deceive*.
Im-pōt'er, *n.* one who imposes.
Im-pōt'ing, *p. a.* making a show; impressive.
Im-pōt'ing, *n.* act of one who imposes.
Im-pōt'i-tion, (*im-po-zish'un*) *n.* act of imposing on; constraint; cheat; imposture; tax.
Im-pōt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being impossible.
Im-pōt'i-ble, *a.* that cannot be; not possible.
Im-pōst, *n.* a tax; a toll: — part of a pillar.
Im-pōst'hy-māte, (*im-pōst'y-māt*) [*im-pōst'hy-māt*, *S. E. F. Ja.*; *im-pōst'hy-māt*, *K. Sm. R.*] *v. a.* to form an ab-
Im-pōst'hy-māte, *v. a.* to afflict with an ab-
Im-pōst'hy-mā'tion, *n.* formation of an abcess.
Im-pōst'hūme, (*im-pōst'hām*) [*im-pōst'hām*, *S. E. F. Ja.*; *im-pōst'hām*, *W. J.*; *im-pōst'hām*, *P. K. Sm.*] *n.* a collection of purulent matter in a cyst; an abscess.
Im-pōst'hūme, *v. n.* to breed an imposthume.
Im-pōst'or, *n.* a false pretender; a deceiver.
Im-pōst'ure, (*im-pōst'yūr*) *n.* deception; fraud.
Im-po-tence, (*im-po-tēns*) *n.* state of being impotent; im-
Im-po-tēns, *n.* hecility; weakness.
Im-po-tent, *a.* weak; feeble; wanting power.
Im-po-tēt, *n.* one who is infirm or feeble.
Im-po-tēt-ly, *ad.* without power; feebly.
Im-pōund', *v. a.* to enclose, as in a pound.
Im-pōv'er-ish, *v. a.* to make poor; to exhaust.
Im-pōv'er-ish-mēt, *n.* reduction to poverty.
Im-pōv'er, *v. a.* See *Empower*.
Im-prac-ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being impracti-
Im-prac-ti-ca-ble, *a.* not practicable; impossible
Im-prac-ti-ca-ble-nēss, *n.* impracticability.
Im-prē-cāte, *v. a.* to invoke or call for evil.
Im-prē-cā'tion, *n.* invocation of evil; a curse.
Im-prē-cā-to-ry, [*im-prē-kā-tūr-ē*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *im-prē-kā-tūr-ē*, *S.*; *im-prē-kā-tūr-ē*, *E.*] *a.* containing wishes of evil.
Im-prēgn', (*im-prēgn'*) *v. a.* to impregnate.
Im-prēgn'a-ble, *a.* not to be taken; unmoved.
Im-prēgn'a-bly, *ad.* in an impregnable manner.
Im-prēgnāto, *v. a.* to make pregnant; to fill full.
Im-prēgnāte, *a.* impregnated; made prolific.
Im-prēgnā'tion, *n.* the act of impregnating.
Im-prē-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* independent of prescrip-
Im-prēss', *v. a.* to stamp; to fix deep; to enforce.
Im-prēss, *a.* mark; stamp; figure; device.
Im-prēss-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being impressible.
Im-prēss-i-ble, *a.* that may be impressed.
Im-prēss-ion, (*im-prēss'ion*) *n.* act of impressing, a mark made by pressure; a stamp; an im-
Im-prēss-ion, *n.* operation; influence; effect: — an edition of a book.
Im-prēss'ive, *a.* making impression; effective.
Im-prēss'ive-ly, *ad.* in an impressive manner.
Im-prēss'ive-nēss, *n.* state of being impressive.
Im-prēss'mēt, *n.* act of forcing into service.
Im-prēss'ure, (*im-prēss'ūr*) *n.* an impression.
Im-prēv'a-lēn-cy, *n.* want of prevalence.
Im-prī-mā'tūr, *n.* [L.] a license to print.
Im-prī'mis, *ad.* [L.] in the first place.
Im-print', *v. a.* to print; to fix on the mind.
Im-print, *n.* the designation of the place, date,
Im-print, *n.* affixed to a printed work.
Im-pris'on, (*im-priz'zn*) *v. a.* to put into prison,
Im-pris'on, *n.* to shut up; to confine.
Im-pris'on-mēt, *n.* confinement in prison.

Implanted in their nature

Which is implied in saying that.... To
say it implies the interpretation...

of what importance is it, even to the man.

Not to be imposed upon by their false pretenses
— they are imposed upon tributary princes

impossible that he could have written it.

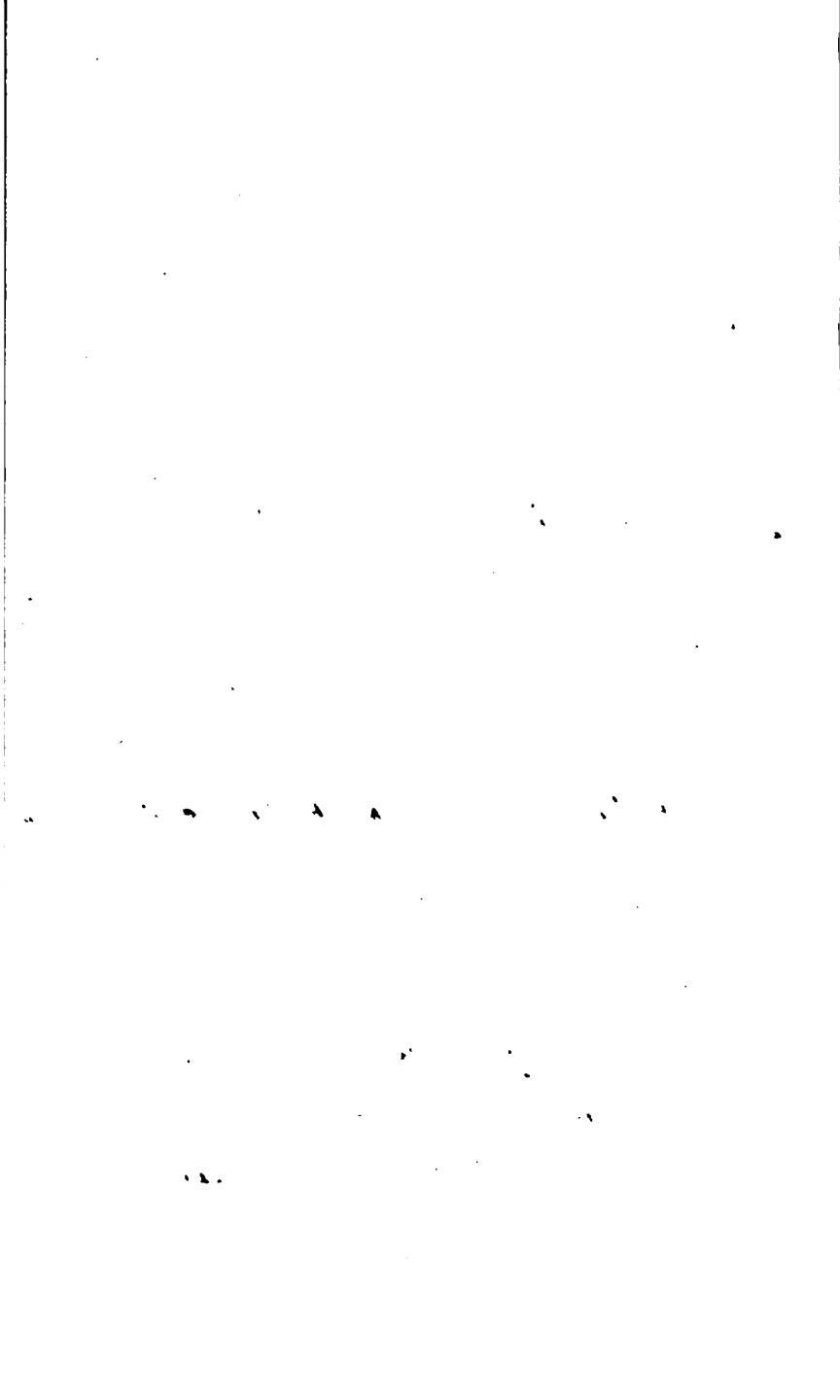
It is impossible that they can reside
together.

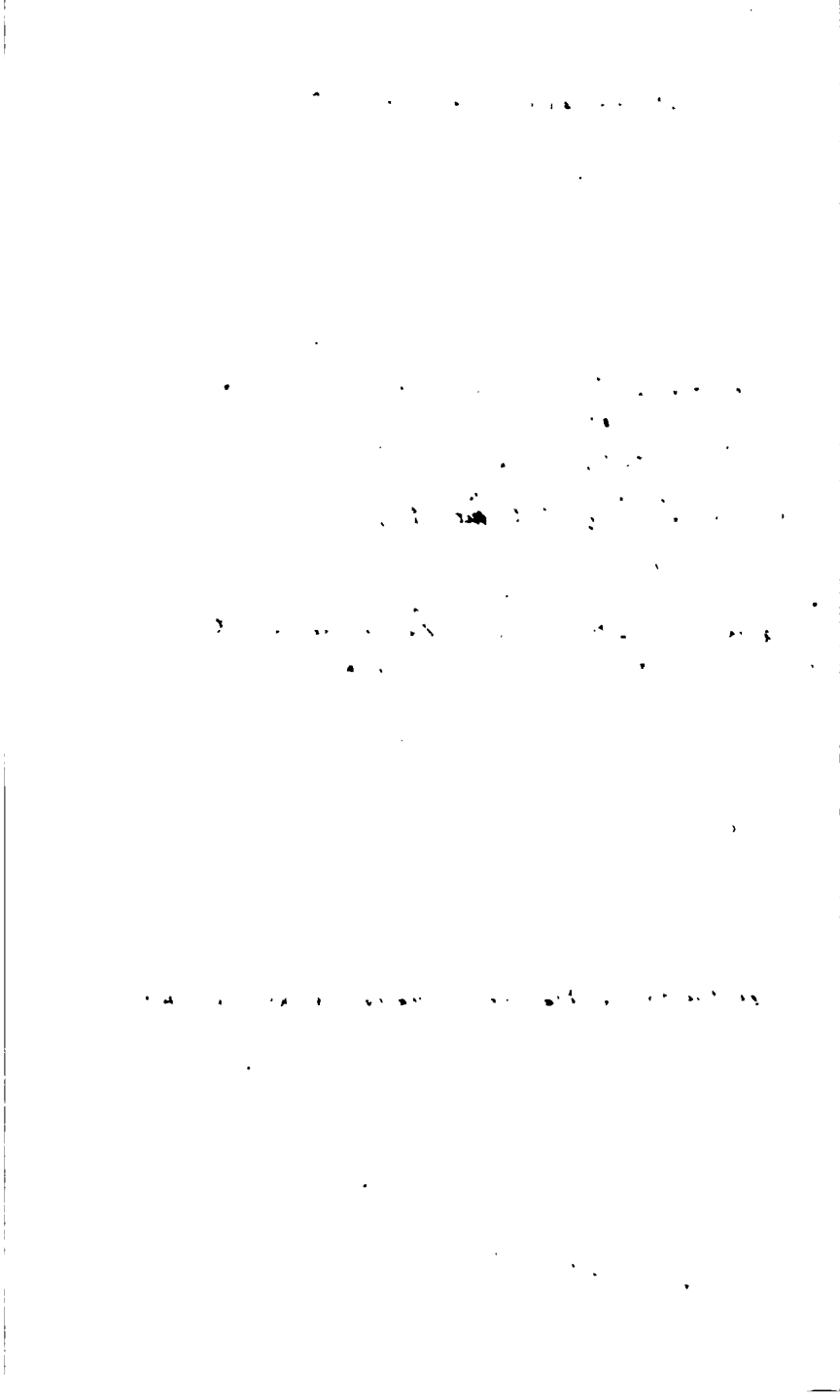
They are impossible to be reclaimed

It makes an unfavorable impression upon ^{you}.

Impress him with — impress it upon
impress the meaning strongly upon their mind.

to surroundings or hard labor





the improbability that it existed.

It is not improbable to suppose that...

He has improved upon the original

Improvisation, εὐθὺς ἢ ἀμελὲς
την πρῶτην.

The imputations on him - to be under the
No this is imputed ^{his} ~~my~~ ^{ignorance} ~~silence~~ ^{of his}
inability to enter

I am surprised at the inactivity of
our magistrates in not taking up...

It is inadmissible in Greek.

Inadequate to the — to express it

This sect was opposed to the Pharisees in
that they rejected the unwritten Law.

Inauguration, ὁ διὰ τρυφήματος ἐγκέντρισμα.

He is inaugurated to the his
priestly office

Im-prōb-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* want of probability.
Im-prōb-a-bile, *a.* not probable; unlikely.
Im-prōb-a-bly, *ad.* without probability.
Im-prō-bāte, *v. a.* not to approve. [*Z.*]
Im-prōb'i-ty, *n.* want of honesty; dishonesty.
Im-prō-f'i-cience, (*im-prō-fish'ens*) *n.* want of progress or of improvement.
Im-prōm'pt, *n.* [*Fr.*] an extemporaneous composition. — *ad.* without study; off-hand.
Im-prōp'er, *a.* not proper; unsuitable; unfit.
Im-prōp'er-ly, *ad.* not properly; not fitly.
Im-prō-pi'tious, *a.* unpropitious. [*Wotton.*]
Im-prō-por-tion-a-ble, *a.* not proportionable.
Im-prō-por-tion-ate, *a.* not proportionate.
Im-prō-pri-ate, *v. a.* to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laymen.
Im-prō-pri-ation, *n.* act of appropriating; an alienation of the possessions of the church.
Im-prō-pri-ā-tor, (*im-prō-pri-ā-tur*, *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; [*im-prō-pri-ā-tur*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.*]) *n.* one who appropriates.
Im-prō-pri-ē-ty, *n.* want of propriety; unfitness.
Im-prō-per-ous, *a.* unfortunate; unprosperous.
Im-prōv-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* capability of improvement.
Im-prōv-a-ble, *a.* capable of improvement.
Im-prōve, *v. a.* to make better; to augment; to increase; to make good use of.
Im-prōve, *v. n.* to make improvement.
Im-prōve-ment, *n.* act of improving; progress from good to better; melioration; instruction.
Im-prōv'er, *n.* he or that which improves.
Im-prōv'i-dence, *n.* want of forethought.
Im-prōv'i-dent, *a.* wanting forecast; careless.
Im-prōv'i-dent-ly, *ad.* without forethought.
Im-prōv'ing, *p. a.* making or becoming better.
Im-prōv'i-sāte, *v. a. & n.* [*improvisare*, *It.*] to compose and sing extemporaneously.
Im-prōv'i-sā'tion, *n.* act of improvising.
Im-prōv'i-sā-tor, *n.* [*improvisatore*, *It.*] one who composes and sings extemporaneously.
Im-prū-dence, *n.* want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; carelessness.
Im-prū-dent, *a.* wanting prudence; indiscreet.
Im-prū-dent-ly, *ad.* without prudence.
Im-pū-dence, *n.* shamelessness; insolence.
Im-pū-dent, *a.* shameless; modest; saucy.
Im-pū-dent-ly, *ad.* without modesty; saucily.
Im-pū-dic'i-ty, *n.* immodesty.
Im-pūgn', (*im-pān'*) (*im-pūn'*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; [*im-pūn'*, *P.*]) *v. a.* to attack; to oppose; to assault by argument; to contradict.
Im-pūg-nā'tion, *n.* opposition; resistance.
Im-pūgn'er, (*im-pūn'er*) *n.* one who impugns.
Im-pū-i-sānce, (*im-pū-i-sāns*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; [*im-pū-i-sāns*, *P. Wb.*]) *n.* weakness.
Im-pūise, *n.* communicated force; impression.
Im-pū'sion, *n.* act of impelling; impulse.
Im-pū'sive, *a.* impelling; moving; impellent.
Im-pū'sive-ly, *ad.* by or with impulse.
Im-pū-ni-ty, *n.* exemption from punishment; freedom from injury or loss.
Im-pūre, *a.* not pure; unholy; foul; lowly.
Im-pūre-ly, *ad.* with impurity.
Im-pūre'ness, *n.* impurity.
Im-pū-ri-ty, *n.* want of purity; filthiness.
Im-pū-ric, *v. a.* to color, as with purple.
Im-pū-ri-a-ble, *a.* that may be imputed.
Im-pū-ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* state of being imputable.
Im-pū-ri-tion, *n.* act of imputing; censure.
Im-pū-ri-tive, *a.* that may impute or be imputed.
Im-pū-ri-tive-ly, *ad.* by imputation.
Im-pū-te, *v. a.* to charge upon; to attribute.
Im-pū-ter, *n.* one who imputes.

Im-pū-trū'e-ā-ble, *a.* not to be corrupted.
In, *prep.* noting the place where any thing is present; within; not without; near; close.
In, *ad.* within some place; not out. — *n.* is much used in composition, commonly as a particle of negation, equivalent to *no*; as, *inactive*.
In-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* want of ability or power. [*stille*.]
In-ā-cēs-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being inaccessible.
In-ā-cēs-si-ble, *a.* not to be approached.
In-ā-cēs-si-bly, *ad.* so as not to be approached.
In-ā-cy-rā-cy, *n.* want of accuracy; error.
In-ā-cy-rate, *a.* not accurate; incorrect.
In-ā-cy-rate-ly, *ad.* not accurately; incorrectly.
In-ā-c'tive, *n.* want of action; idleness.
In-ā-c'tive, *a.* not active; indolent; sluggish.
In-ā-c'tive-ly, *ad.* without labor; sluggishly.
In-ā-c'tiv'i-ty, *n.* want of activity; idleness.
In-ā-d'e-que-cy, *n.* insufficiency; defectiveness.
In-ā-d'e-quate, *a.* not adequate; defective.
In-ā-d'e-quate-ly, *ad.* not adequately.
In-ā-d'e-quate-ness, *n.* state of being inadequate.
In-ā-d'e-quā'tion, *n.* want of correspondence.
In-ā-d-mis-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* want of admissibility.
In-ā-d-mis-si-ble, *a.* not admissible; unfit.
In-ā-d-vér'tence, *n.* carelessness; negligence.
In-ā-d-vér'ten-ty, *n.* inattention; heedlessness.
In-ā-d-vér'tent, *a.* negligent; careless; heedless.
In-ā-d-vér'tent-ly, *ad.* carelessly; negligently.
In-ā-fa-bil'i-ty, *n.* reservedness in conversation.
In-ā-fa-ble, *a.* not affable; reserved.
In-ā-l'ien-a-ble, (*In-ā-l'yen-a-bl*) *a.* that cannot be alienated or transferred to another.
In-ā-l'ien-a-ble-ness, (*In-ā-l'yen-a-bl-ness*) *n.* the state or quality of being inalienable.
In-ā-l'ter-a-ble, *a.* unalterable.
In-ā-m-o-rā'tis, [*in-ā-m-o-rā'tis*, *J. F. Ja. K.*; [*in-ā-m-o-rā'tis*, *P. E. Sm.*] *n.* one in love; a lover.
In-ā-ne, *a.* empty; void; useless.
In-ā-ni-māte, *v. a.* to animate. [*Donna.*]
In-ā-ni-māte, *a.* void of life; lifeless; inert; dead; unanimated.
In-ā-ni-mā-ted, *a.* not animated; unanimated.
In-ā-ni'ty, (*In-ā-nish'un*) *n.* emptiness.
In-ā-n'i-ty, *n.* emptiness; void space; vanity.
In-ā-p-pe-tence, *n.* want of appetite or appetite.
In-ā-p-pi-cā-bil'i-ty, *n.* unfitness for the purpose.
In-ā-p-pi-cā-ble, *a.* not applicable; unfit.
In-ā-p-pi-cā'tion, *n.* want of application.
In-ā-p-pū-ite, *a.* not apposite; unsuitable.
In-ā-p-prē-ci-a-ble, (*In-ā-p-prē-shē-a-bl*) *a.* that cannot be appreciated or estimated.
In-ā-p-prē-hēn-si-ble, *a.* not apprehensible.
In-ā-p-prē-hēn'sive, *a.* not apprehensive.
In-ā-p-prē-pri-ate, *a.* not appropriate; unfit.
In-ā-p-ti-tude, *n.* want of aptitude; unfitness.
In-ā-r-a-ble, *a.* not arable; incapable of tillage.
In-ārch', *v. a.* to graft by approach.
In-ārch'ing, *n.* a method of grafting.
In-ā-r-tic-y-late, *a.* not articulate; indistinct.
In-ā-r-tic-y-late-ly, *ad.* not articulately.
In-ā-r-tic-y-late-ness, *n.* want of distinctness.
In-ā-r-tic-y-lā'tion, *n.* want of articulation.
In-ā-r-ti-f'i-cial, (*In-ā-r-tē-fish'al*) *a.* not artificial; natural; plain; artless.
In-ā-r-ti-f'i-cial-ly, (*In-ā-r-tē-fish'al-ly*) *ad.* with out art; contrary to the rules of art.
In-ā-s-mūch', *ad.* seeing; seeing that; since.
In-ā-tēn'tion, *n.* want of attention; neglect.
In-ā-tēn'tive, *a.* heedless; careless; negligent.
In-ā-tēn'tive-ly, *ad.* without attention.
In-āu-d'i-ble, *a.* not audible; not to be heard.
In-āu-gū-rā, *a.* relating to inauguration.
In-āu-gū-rate, *v. a.* to consecrate; to induct.

in-āu-gy-rā-tion, *n.* act of inaugurating; installation; investiture by solemn rites.
in-āu-gy-rā-to-ry, *a.* relating to inauguration.
in-āu-rā-tion, *n.* act of covering with gold.
in-āu-spi'ciou, (**in-āw-spi-sh'us**) *a.* not auspicious; unfortunate; unfavorable.
in-āu-spi'ciou-ly, (**in-āw-spi-sh'us-lē**) *ad.* in an inauspicious manner; with ill omens.
in-āu-spi'ciou-nēss, (**in-āw-spi-sh'us-nēs**) *n.* the state or quality of being inauspicious.
in-bē'ing, *n.* inherence; inseparableness.
in-bōrn, *a.* innate; implanted by nature.
in-brēathēd', (**in-brēthd'**) *a.* inspired; infused.
in-brēd, *a.* produced or generated within.
in-brēd', [*i.* inbred; *pp.* inbreeding, inbred;] *v. a.* to produce; to raise.
in-ca, *n.* title of the ancient Peruvian kings.
in-cāge, *v. a.* to coop; to shut up; to encage.
in-cāgēment, *n.* confinement in a cage.
in-cā'cy-lē-ble, *a.* that cannot be calculated.
in-cā-dēs'cence, *n.* incipient heat or warmth.
in-cā-dēs'cence, *n.* a white, glowing heat.
in-cān-dēs'cent, *a.* white or glowing with heat.
in-cān-tā-tion, *n.* a charm; an enchantment.
in-cān'tā-to-ry, *a.* enchanting; magical.
in-cān'ton, *v. a.* to unite into a canton.
in-cā-pe-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being incapable.
in-cā-pe-ble, *a.* not capable; unable; unfit.
in-cā-pe-ble-nēss, *n.* incapability.
in-cā-pā'ciou, (**pā'sh'us**) *a.* not capacious.
in-cā-pā'ciou-nēss, (**in-kā-pā'sh'us-nēs**) *n.* narrowness; want of containing space.
in-cā-pā'ci-tāte, *v. a.* to disable; to weaken.
in-cā-pā'ci-tā-tion, *n.* disqualification.
in-cā-pā'ci-ty, *n.* want of capacity; inability.
in-cār-cer-āte, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine.
in-cār-cer-āte, *a.* imprisoned; incarcerated.
in-cār-cer-ā-tion, *n.* imprisonment.
in-cār'n, *v. a.* to cover with flesh. [*R.*]
in-cār'n, *v. n.* to breed flesh. [*R.*]
in-cār'nāte, *v. a.* to clothe or embody with flesh.
in-cār'nāto, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh.
in-cār'nā-tion, *n.* act of assuming body or flesh.
in-cār'nā-tive, *a.* producing flesh.
in-cāse, *v. a.* to cover; to enclose; to envelop.
in-cāse'tel-lā-ōd, *a.* enclosed in a castle.
in-cāu'tion, *n.* want of caution.
in-cāu'tious, (**in-kāw'sh'us**) *a.* unwary; heedless.
in-cāu'tious-ly, (**in-kāw'sh'us-lē**) *ad.* unwarily.
in-cāu'tious-nēss, *n.* want of caution.
in-cēnd', *v. a.* to stir up; to inflame.
in-cēn'di-g-rām, *n.* the act of an incendiary.
in-cēn'di-g-ry, [**in-sēn'dē-g-rē**, *P. J. J. R.*; **in-sēn'dē-g-rē** or **in-sēn'jē-g-rē**, *W.*; **in-sēn'dyār-g**, *S. E. F. K. Sm.*] *n.* one who maliciously sets houses, other buildings, &c., on fire; a fomentor of strife.
in-cēn'di-g-ry, *a.* relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory.
in-cēnse, (114) *n.* perfume exhaled by fire. [*A.*]
in-cēnse, *v. a.* to enrage; to provoke.
in-cēnse, *v. a.* to perfume with incense.
in-cēnse'ment, *n.* rage; heat; fury. [*Shak.*]
in-cēn'sion, *n.* act of kindling; a burning. [*R.*]
in-cēn'sive, *a.* inflammatory; exciting.
in-cēn'sor, [*L.*] *a.* kindler of anger.
in-cēn'so-ry, or **in-cēn'so-ry**, [**in-sēn'sār-g**, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*; **in-sēn'so-ry**, *Johnson, J. K. Wb.*] *n.* the vessel in which incense is burnt.
in-cēn'tive, *a.* an incitement; a motive; spur.
in-cēn'tive, *a.* inciting; encouraging.
in-cēp'tion, *a.* a beginning; commencement.
in-cēp'tive, *a.* beginning; noting beginning.

in-cēp'tor, *n.* a beginner; one in the rudiments.
in-cē-rā-tion, *n.* the act of covering with wax.
in-cē-rā-tion, *n.* uncertainty; doubtfulness.
in-cēs'sant, *a.* unceasing; continual; constant.
in-cēs'sant-ly, *ad.* without intermission.
in-cēs't, *n.* carnal knowledge between persons related within degrees prohibited.
in-cēs't-y-ōus, (**in-sēs't'yū-ūs**) *a.* guilty of incest.
in-cēs't-y-ōus-ly, *ad.* in an incestuous manner.
in-cēs't-y-ōus-nēss, *n.* state of being incestuous.
inch, *n.* a measure; the twelfth part of a foot.
in'cho-āte, *v. a.* to begin; to commence. [*R.*]
in'cho-āte, *a.* begun; entered upon.
in'cho-āte-ly, *ad.* in an incipient degree.
in-cho-ā-tion, *n.* inception; beginning.
in-cho-ā-tive, [**in-kō-ā-tiv**, *S. W. P. J. Ja.*; **Ing-kō-ā-tiv**, *Sm. R.*] *a.* inceptive; beginning.
in'ci-dēnce, *n.* the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another.
in'ci-dēnt, *a.* casual; fortuitous; occasional.
in'ci-dēnt, *n.* event; occurrence; casualty.
in'ci-dēnt'al, *a.* casual; happening by chance.
in'ci-dēnt'al-ly, *ad.* in an incidental manner.
in-clin'er-āte, *v. a.* to burn to ashes.
in-clin'er-ā-tion, *n.* act of burning to ashes.
in-clip'i-ēn-cy, *n.* a beginning; commencement.
in-clip'i-ēnt, *a.* beginning; commencing.
in-clir-cum-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* not to be bound.
in-clir-cum-scrip'tion, *n.* want of caution.
in-clis'e, *v. a.* to cut; to carve; to engrave.
in-clis'e, (**in-slizh'yn**) *n.* a cut; a gash.
in-clis'ion, *a.* having the quality of cutting.
in-clis'or, [*L.*] *a.* a cutter; a fore-tooth.
in-clis'ory, *a.* having the quality of cutting.
in-clis'ure, (**in-slizh'ur**) *n.* a cut; an aperture.
in-clit'ant, *n.* that which incites; a stimulant.
in-ci-tā-tion, *n.* incitement; motive; impulse.
in-clite, *v. a.* to stir up; to animate; to urge on.
in-clite'ment, *n.* a motive; incentive; impulse.
in-clit'er, *n.* he or that which incites.
in-ci-vil'i-ty, *n.* want of courtesy; rudeness.
in-clāsp, *v. a.* to hold fast; to clasp.
in-clā-vāt-e, *a.* set; fast fixed.
in-clēm'en-cy, *n.* rigor; severity; roughness.
in-clēm'ent, *a.* severe; rough; stormy; harsh.
in-clin'g-ble, *a.* willing; having a tendency.
in-clin'g-tion, *n.* tendency to a point; a leaning; affection; regard; disposition of mind.
in-clin'g-to-ri-ly, *ad.* with inclination.
in-clin'g-to-ry, [**in-klīn'g-tūr-g**, *W. Ja.*; **in-klīn'g-tūr-g**, *S. P. K. Sm.*] *a.* inclining; tending.
in-cline', *v. n.* to bend; to lean; to be disposed.
in-cline', *v. a.* to turn towards; to bend. [*dial.*]
in-clin'er, *n.* one who inclines:—an inclined
in-clōs'ter, *v. a.* to shut up; to encloister.
in-clōse', *v. a.* to surround; to include.—It is also written *enclose*. See *Enclose*.
in-clōs'or, *n.* one who incloses; encloser.
in-clōs'ure, (**in-klōzh'ur**) *n.* act of inclosing; space inclosed. See *Enclosure*.
in-clōd', *v. a.* to darken; to obscure. [*prize*]
in-clōde, *v. a.* to enclose; to shut in; to comprehend.
in-clū'sion, (**in-klūzh'yn**) *n.* act of including.
in-clū'sive, *a.* enclosing; comprehended.
in-clū'sive-ly, *ad.* in an inclusive manner.
in-co-āg'y-lā-ble, *a.* incapable of concretion.
in-cōg, *a.* corrupted from *incognite*; in pri
in-cōg'i-tān-cy, *n.* want of thought. [*vata*]
in-cōg'i-tānt, *a.* not thinking; thoughtless.
in-cōg'i-tā-tive, *a.* wanting thought.
in-cōg'ni-tō, *ad.* in a state of concealment.
in-cōg'ni-tō, *a.* unknown; concealed.

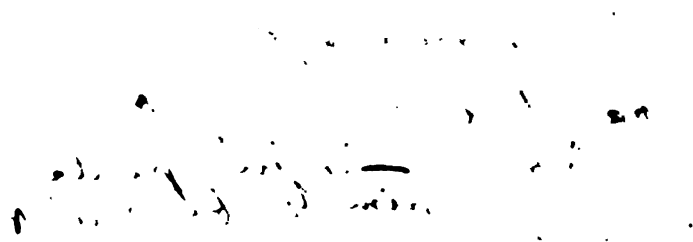
his inauguration to his office

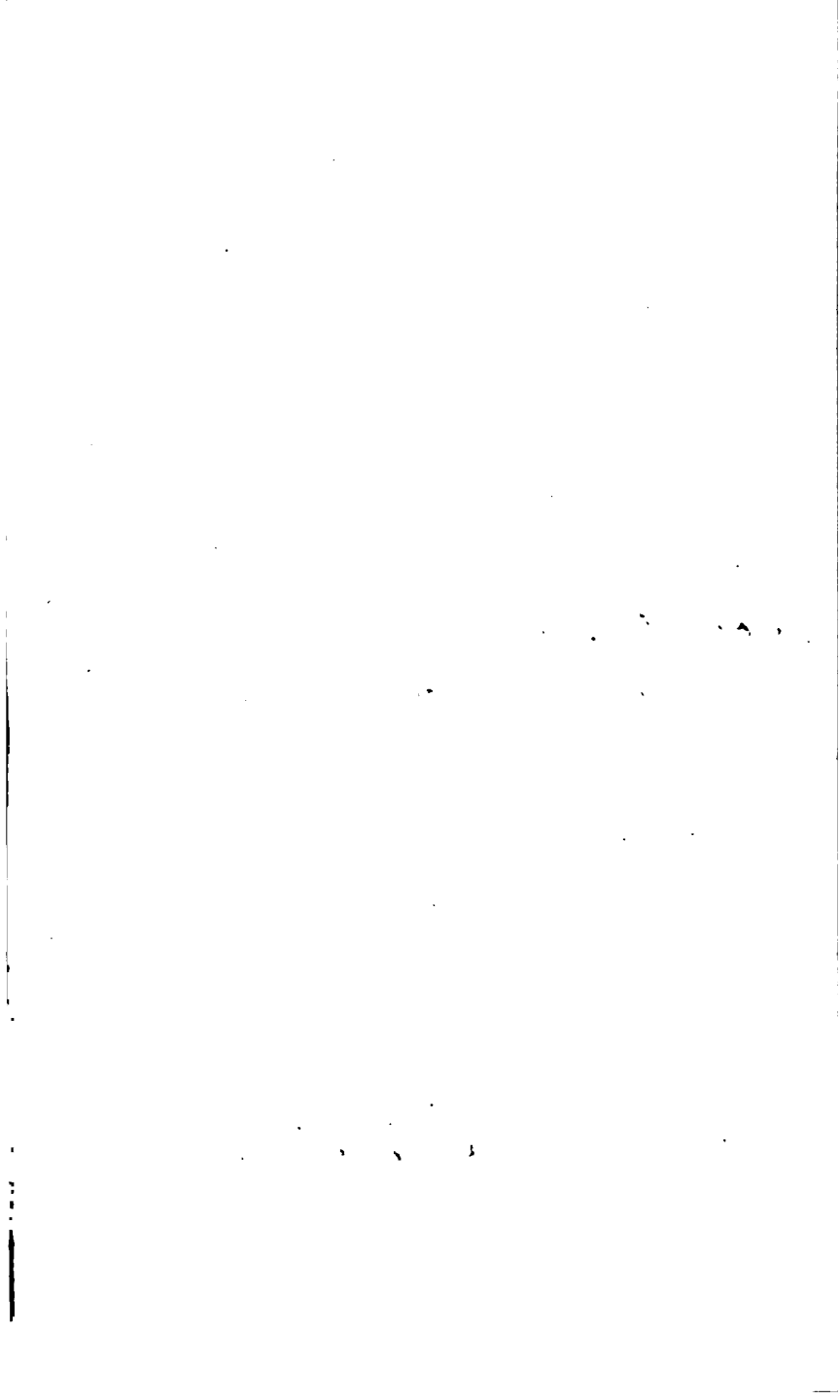
Incapable of doing anything.
incapacitating us from
doing it — it incapacitated
incensed at him to be ruler

incident to humanity. the incidents of
his birth.

Incited by passion.
I found myself inclined to go.

To be inclined to believe. — incline
us to separate — the balance inclines for
or against. — he is easily inclined to evil.





It is of incalculable importance to one
incomprehensible to person having
no an idea.
Incompatible with

Incompetent to act.

Incongruity with the character — between
Incongruous with the
It would have been inconsistent with the senti-
ments of mankind for transcribers to corrupt...
Inconsistently with themselves, Long & Lewis
Et al.
Its inconsistency with some other

It is found incorporated with — into

In-cp-hé'rynce, } a. want of coherence or con-
In-cp-hé'rync-cy, } nection; incongruity.
In-cp-hé'rynt, a. inconsequential; inconsistent.
In-cp-hé'rynt-ly, ad. in an incoherent manner.
In-cpm-bús-t-bil'i-ty, n. want of combustibility.
In-cpm-bús-t-ble, a. not to be consumed by fire.
In-cpm-bús-t-ble-néss, n. incombustibility.
In-cdme, (in'kūm) a. revenue; profit; produce.
In-cdm-ing, a. revenue; income. [ton.
In-cpm-mén's-dqm, (L.) in trust or recommenda-
In-cpm-mén's-y-rá-bil'i-ty, n. the state of having
 no common measure.
In-cpm-mén's-y-rá-ble, [in-kpm-mén's/y-rá-bl,
 W. P. J. F.; in-kpm-mén's/y-rá-bl, S. J. Sm.
 E.] a. having no common measure.
In-cpm-mén's-y-ráte, (in-kpm-mén's/y-rát) a.
 having no common measure; incommensura-
 ble.
In-cpm-móde', v. a. to be inconvenient to; to
 trouble; to molest; to disturb.
In-cpm-mó'di-óus, [in-kpm-mó'dé-ús, P. J. Ja.;
 in-kpm-mó'dyus, S. E. F.; in-kpm-mó'dé-ús
 or in-kpm-mó'dé-ús, W.] a. inconvenient;
 troublesome; annoying.
In-cpm-mó'di-óus-ly, ad. inconveniently.
In-cpm-mó'di-óus-néss, n. inconvenience.
In-cpm-mó-ni-cá-bil'i-ty, n. state of being incommu-
 nicable.
In-cpm-mó-ni-cá-ble, a. not communicable.
In-cpm-mó-ni-cá-ble-néss, n. incommunicability.
In-cpm-mó-ni-cá-bly, ad. so as not to be im-
 parted.
In-cpm-mút-á-bil'i-ty, n. unchangeableness.
In-cpm-mút-á-ble, a. not subject to change.
In-cpm-páct', **In-cpm-páct'ed**, a. not compact.
In-cpm-pá-rá-ble, a. not to be compared; excel-
 lent beyond comparison; matchless.
In-cpm-pá-rá-ble-néss, n. great excellence.
In-cpm-pá-rá-bly, ad. beyond comparison.
In-cpm-pás'sion-áte, a. void of tenderness.
In-cpm-pás'sion-áte-ly, ad. without compassion.
In-cpm-pás'sion-áte-néss, n. want of pity.
In-cpm-pát-i-bil'i-ty, n. inconsistency.
In-cpm-pát-i-ble, a. inconsistent with something
 else; incongruous.
In-cpm-pát-i-bly, ad. inconsistently.
In-cpm-pé'téncé, } n. want of competence; in-
In-cpm-pé'téncy, } sufficiency; inability.
In-cpm-pé'tént, a. not competent or adequate.
In-cpm-pé'tént-ly, ad. inadequately; unsuitably.
In-cpm-pé'té', a. not complete; not finished.
In-cpm-pléte'ness, n. want of completeness.
In-cpm-pléx', a. not complex; simple.
In-cpm-pli'ance, n. want of compliance.
In-cpm-pó'ite, [in-kpm-pó'it, Sm. Ash; in-kpm'-
 pó-zit, Wb.] a. not composite; simple.
In-cpm-pré'hén-si-bil'i-ty, n. inconceivableness.
In-cpm-pré'hén-si-ble, a. that cannot be compre-
 hended; inconceivable.
In-cpm-pré'hén-si-ble-néss, n. inconceivableness.
In-cpm-pré'hén-si-bly, ad. inconceivably.
In-cpm-pré'hén'sive, a. not comprehensive.
In-cpm-prés-si-bil'i-ty, n. state of being incom-
 pressible.
In-cpm-prés-si-ble, a. not to be compressed.
In-cpm-céal-á-ble, a. that cannot be concealed.
In-cpm-céiv-á-ble, n. not to be conceived. [ble.
In-cpm-céiv-á-ble-néss, n. the being inconceiva-
In-cpm-céiv-á-bly, ad. beyond conception.
In-cpm-cép'ti-ble, a. inconceivable.
In-cpm-clin'i-ty, n. unaptness; disproportion.
In-cpm-clú'déut, a. inferring no consequence.
In-cpm-clú'sive, a. not conclusive; insufficient.

In-cpn-clú'sive-ly, ad. with inconclusiveness.
In-cpn-clú'sive-néss, n. want of rational force.
In-cpn-cóc'tion, n. state of being undigested.
In-cpn-cóc'ting, a. not concurring.
In-cpn-cús-si-ble, a. incapable of being shaken.
In-cpn-dén-si-ble, a. not condensable.
In-cpn-díte, or **In-cpn-díte**, [in'kpn-dít, W. Ja.
 in-kpn-dít, J. F.; in-kpn-dít, S. E.; in-kpn-
 dít, P. Sm. Wb.] a. irregular; rude; unpol-
 ite.
In-cpn-fórm-i-ty, n. non-conformity. [shad
 In-cpn-gál-á-ble, a. unconcealable.
In-cpn-grú'ence, a. unsuitableness.
In-cpn-grú'ent, a. unsuitable; incongruous.
In-cpn-grú'ity, n. unsuitableness; inconsis-
 tency; impropriety.
In-cpn-grú-óus, (in-kóng'grú-ús) a. unsuitable
 not fitting; inconsistent; improper; absurd.
In-cpn-grú-óus-ly, ad. improperly; unfitly.
In-cpn-néc'tion, n. want of connection.
In-cpn-scépn-á-ble, a. unconcealable.
In-cpn-sé-quéncé, n. want of just inference.
In-cpn-sé-quént, a. not consequent; not follow-
 ing from the premises.
In-cpn-sé-quén'tial, a. not consequential.
In-cpn-síd-ér-á-ble, a. unimportant; trivial.
In-cpn-síd-ér-á-ble-néss, n. small importance.
In-cpn-síd-ér-á-cy, a. thoughtlessness.
In-cpn-síd-ér-áte, a. careless; thoughtless.
In-cpn-síd-ér-áte-ly, ad. thoughtlessly.
In-cpn-síd-ér-áte-néss, n. thoughtlessness.
In-cpn-síd-ér-á'tion, n. want of consideration.
In-cpn-sist'én-cy, n. contrariety; incongruity.
In-cpn-sist'ént, a. not consistent; incompatible.
In-cpn-sist'ént-ly, ad. absurdly; incongruously.
In-cpn-sól-á-ble, a. not to be comforted.
In-cpn-sé-quén-cy, n. disagreement; discord.
In-cpn-épíc-y-óus, a. not conspicuous.
In-cpn-stán-cy, n. unsteadiness; mutability.
In-cpn-stánt, a. not firm; changeable; variabel.
In-cpn-stánt-ly, ad. unsteadily; changeably.
In-cpn-súm-á-ble, a. not to be consumed.
In-cpn-té'st-á-ble, a. not to be disputed; certain.
In-cpn-té'st-á-bly, ad. indisputably.
In-cpn-tig-á-ble, a. not contiguous.
In-cpn-ti-néncé, [in-cpn-ti-nén-cy, n. unchastity.
In-cpn-ti-nént, a. lewd; licentious; unchaste.
In-cpn-ti-nént-ly, ad. unchastely; licentiously.
In-cpn-tréll-á-ble, a. uncontrollable.
In-cpn-tré-vér't-á-ble, a. not controvertible; un-
 questionable; indisputable.
In-cpn-tré-vér't-á-bly, ad. indisputably.
In-cpn-vén'ience, n. want of convenience; un-
 fitness; disadvantage; difficulty.
In-cpn-vén'ience, v. a. to trouble; to vex.
In-cpn-vén'ien-cy, n. same as inconvenience.
In-cpn-vén'ient, or **In-cpn-vé'ni-ent**, [in-kpn-
 vé'nyent, S. E. F. E.; in-kpn-vé'ni-ent, W.
 P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. incommodious; unfit.
In-cpn-vén'ient-ly, ad. incommodiously.
In-cpn-vér's-á-ble, a. unsocial; stiff; formal.
In-cpn-vér't-á-ble, a. incapable of change.
In-cpn-vín'ci-ble, a. that cannot be convinced.
In-cpn-vín'ci-bly, ad. without conviction.
In-cór'pó-rate, v. a. to form into a body or corpo-
 ration; to unite; to associate; to embody.
In-cór'pó-rate, n. to unite into a mass.
In-cór'pó-rate, a. associated; incorporated.
In-cór'pó-rá'tion, n. act of incorporating; forma-
 tion of a body; union; association.
In-cór'pó-re-ál, a. not corporeal; immaterial.
In-cór'pó-re-ál-ly, ad. without body or matter.
In-cór'pó-ré-i-ty, n. immateriality.
In-cór-réct', a. not exact or correct; inaccurate.

An increase in the number.

To inculcate that it is...

Incumbent upon or on a Lexicographer

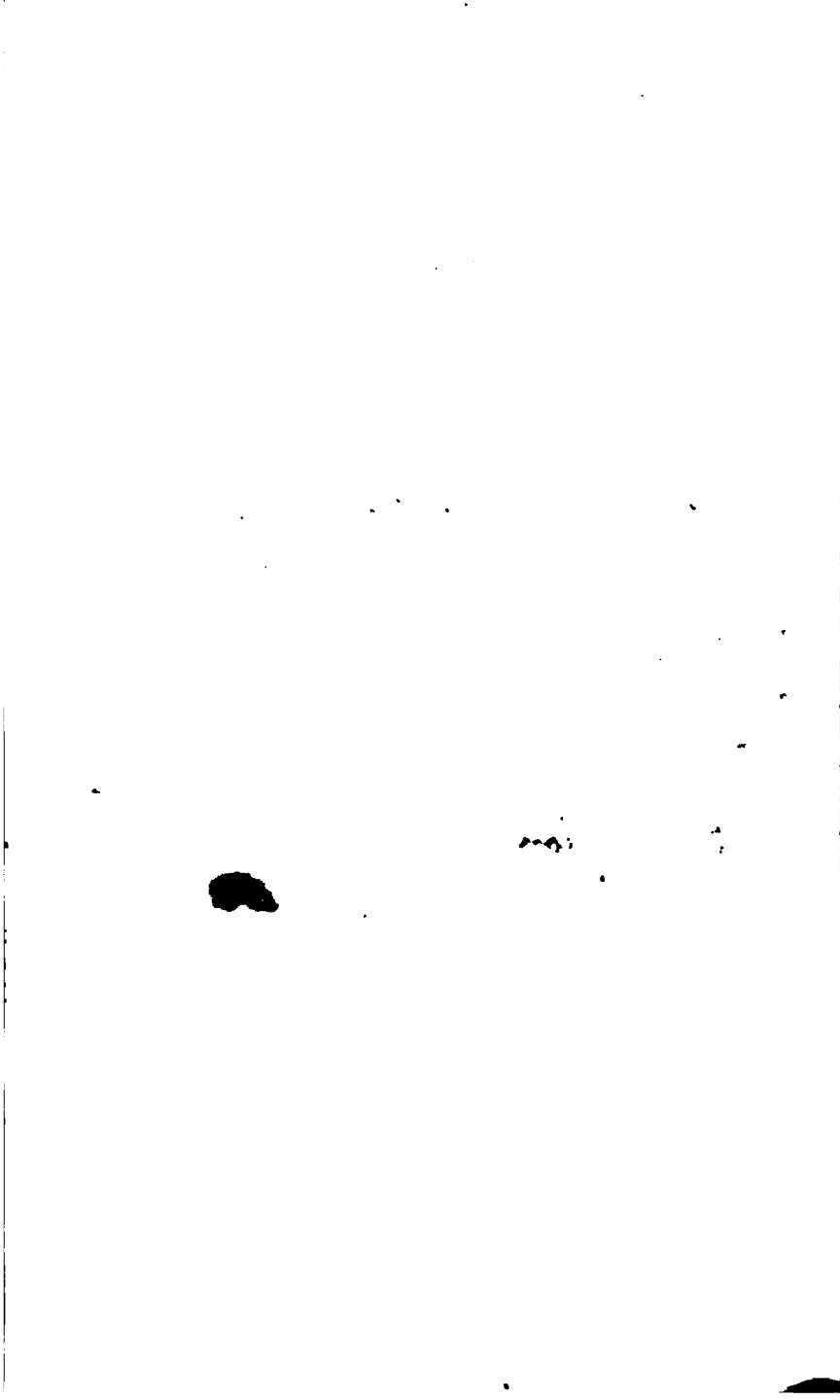
He made an incursion into the

To be indebted to it --- we are indebted
for its original formation to the labor of...
Have received no indemnification at all for

Indemnity for the losses.

Independently of - Independent of





Indication of a high state

To be indicted for anything, ἐπιδίξις καὶ
ὑπεροβή.

An ⁱⁿdifference to outward forms of
Indifference about it

Indignity at

it is indigenous in the all Palestine. —
to Ceylon

In-dē-scrib'ā-ble, *a.* that cannot be described.
In-dē-scrib'ā-ble, (*In-dē-scrib'ā-ble*) *n.* want of merit.
In-dē-scrib'ā-ble, *a.* incessant. [*E.*]
In-dē-struc'ti-ble, *a.* that cannot be destroyed.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-ble, *a.* not to be defined or fixed.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-ble, *a.* not defined; indefinite.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-ble, *ad.* indefinitely.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-ble, *n.* indefiniteness.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-tion, *n.* want of determination.
In-dē-tēr'mi-nā-tion, (*-tēr'mi-nā-tion*) *a.* undetermined.
In-dē-vot'ed, *p. a.* not attached; undevoted.
In-dē-vot'ion, *n.* want of devotion; irreligion.
In-dē-vot'ly, *a.* not devout; undevout.
In-dē-vot'ly, *ad.* without devotion.
In-dēx, *n.*; *p.* **In-dēx-q** or **In-dēx-q**; *a.* directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing: — the table of contents to a book.
In-dēx ex-pōn-ē-ri-ā-ble, [*L.*] a purifying index; a list of prohibited books.
In-dēx-ter'i-ty, *n.* want of dexterity.
In-dē-ian, (*In-dē-ian*) [*In-dē-ian*, *S. J. E. Sm.*; *In-dē-an*, *In-dē-an*, or *In-dē-ian*, *W.*] *a.* relating to India or the Indians.
In-dē-ian, *n.* a native of India; an aboriginal inhabitant of America.
In-dē-ian-ink', (*In-dē-ian-ink'*) *n.* a kind of ink.
In-dē-ian-red', (*In-dē-ian-red'*) *n.* a kind of ochre.
In-dē-rūb'ber, *n.* caoutchouc.
In-dē-cant, *a.* showing; pointing out.
In-dē-cate, *v. a.* to show; to point out; to mark.
In-dē-cā-tion, *n.* mark; sign; note; symptom.
In-dē-cā-tive, *a.* showing; pointing out. — The indicative mood of a verb affirms.
In-dē-cā-tive-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as shows.
In-dē-cā-tor, *n.* he or that which shows.
In-dē-cā-tō-ry, *a.* showing; pointing out.
In-dē-ct', (*in-dē-ct'*) *v. a.* to impeach; to accuse.
In-dē-ct'ā-ble, (*in-dē-ct'ā-ble*) *a.* liable to be indicted.
In-dē-ct'er, (*in-dē-ct'er*) *n.* one who indicts.
In-dē-ct'ion, *n.* a declaration. — (*Chren.*) a cycle, or period of fifteen years.
In-dē-ct'ive, *a.* proclaimed; declared.
In-dē-ct'ment, (*in-dē-ct'ment*) *n.* act of indicting; a bill for a penal offence.
In-dē-fer-ence, *n.* state of being indifferent; neutrality; negligence; want of affection.
In-dē-fer-ent, *a.* neutral; unconcerned; inattentive; regardless; impartial; passable.
In-dē-fer-ent-ly, *ad.* in an indifferent manner.
In-dē-fer-ence, *n.* want; penury; poverty.
In-dē-fer-ence, *n.* a native animal or plant.
In-dē-fer-ence, *n.* born in a country; native.
In-dē-fer-ent, *a.* poor; needy; necessitous.
In-dē-fer-ent, *a.* not digested; undigested.
In-dē-fer-ent-ly, *a.* not digestible.
In-dē-fer-ent, (*In-dē-fer-ent*) *n.* want of digestion; want of digestive power; dyspepsy.
In-dē-fer-ent, *v. a.* to point out by the finger.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* the act of pointing out.
In-dē-fer-ent, *a.* having indignation; angry.
In-dē-fer-ent-ly, *ad.* with indignation.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* anger mixed with contempt.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* contumely; contemptuous injury.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* a plant used in dyeing blue.
In-dē-fer-ent, *a.* not direct; improper; not fair.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* oblique course or means.
In-dē-fer-ent, *ad.* not directly; not rightly.
In-dē-fer-ent, *n.* obliquity; unfairness.
In-dē-fer-ent, (*In-dē-fer-ent*) *a.* not discernible; undiscernible.
In-dē-fer-ent, (*In-dē-fer-ent*) *n.* indestructibility.
In-dē-fer-ent, (*In-dē-fer-ent*) *a.* not to be separated or destroyed; indestructible.

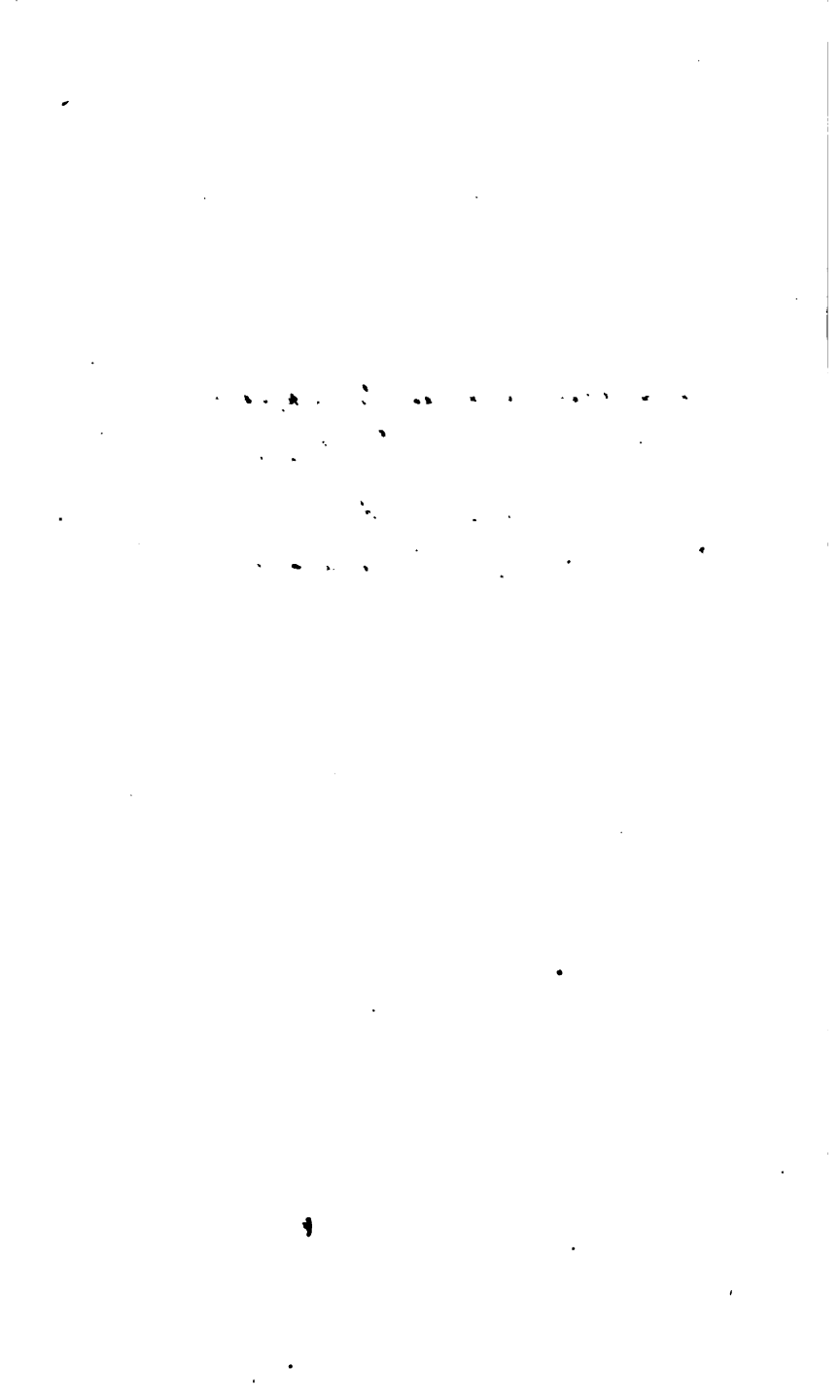
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* incapable of discipline.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* undiscernable.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* the state of being hidden.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* not discreet; imprudent.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* without discretion.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* not discrete or separated.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *n.* want of discretion; rashness; imprudence.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* being without discrimination; confused.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* without distinction.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* making no distinction.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* want of discrimination.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* absolute necessity.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* not to be dispensed with; necessary; essential.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* absolute necessity.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* necessarily.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to make unit; to disinclose.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *p. a.* not disposed; disinclined; disordered in health.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* indisposition; unfitness.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *n.* disorder of health; slight disease; disinclination.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble* or *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *W. P. K.* *a.* uncontrovertible; incontestable.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* certainty; evidence.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* without controversy.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* firmness; stability.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* that cannot be dissolved or destroyed; firm; stable; binding for ever.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* indissolubility.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* in manner not to be broken.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* that cannot be dissolved.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* not distinct; confused.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* confusion; uncertainty.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* confusedly; uncertainly.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* confusion; uncertainty.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* undistinguishable.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to compose; to write; to dictate.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* one who indites.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* indivisible. *Sak.*
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) [*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*; *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble* or *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *W.*] *a.* single; numerically one.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* a single person or being.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* distinct existence. — (*Phren.*) the faculty of observing and individualizing objects. [*Rate.*]
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to distinguish; to separate.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* with distinct existence.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to make single; to individualize.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* undivided. [*Rate.*]
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* act of making single.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *n.* the state or quality of being indivisible.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* that cannot be divided.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* so as not to be divided.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, [*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *P. W. B.*] *a.* unteachable; untractable.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, [*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*, *P. W. B.*] *a.* unteachable; untractable.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* untractableness; dullness.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to instruct in principles.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* instruction in principles.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *n.* laziness; idleness; listlessness.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* careless; lazy; idle; listless.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *ad.* carelessly; lazily; listlessly.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* untamable; invincible.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, (*In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble*) *a.* being within doors.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *a.* that may be indorsed.
In-dē-cj-plin-ā-ble, *v. a.* to write, as a name, on the back

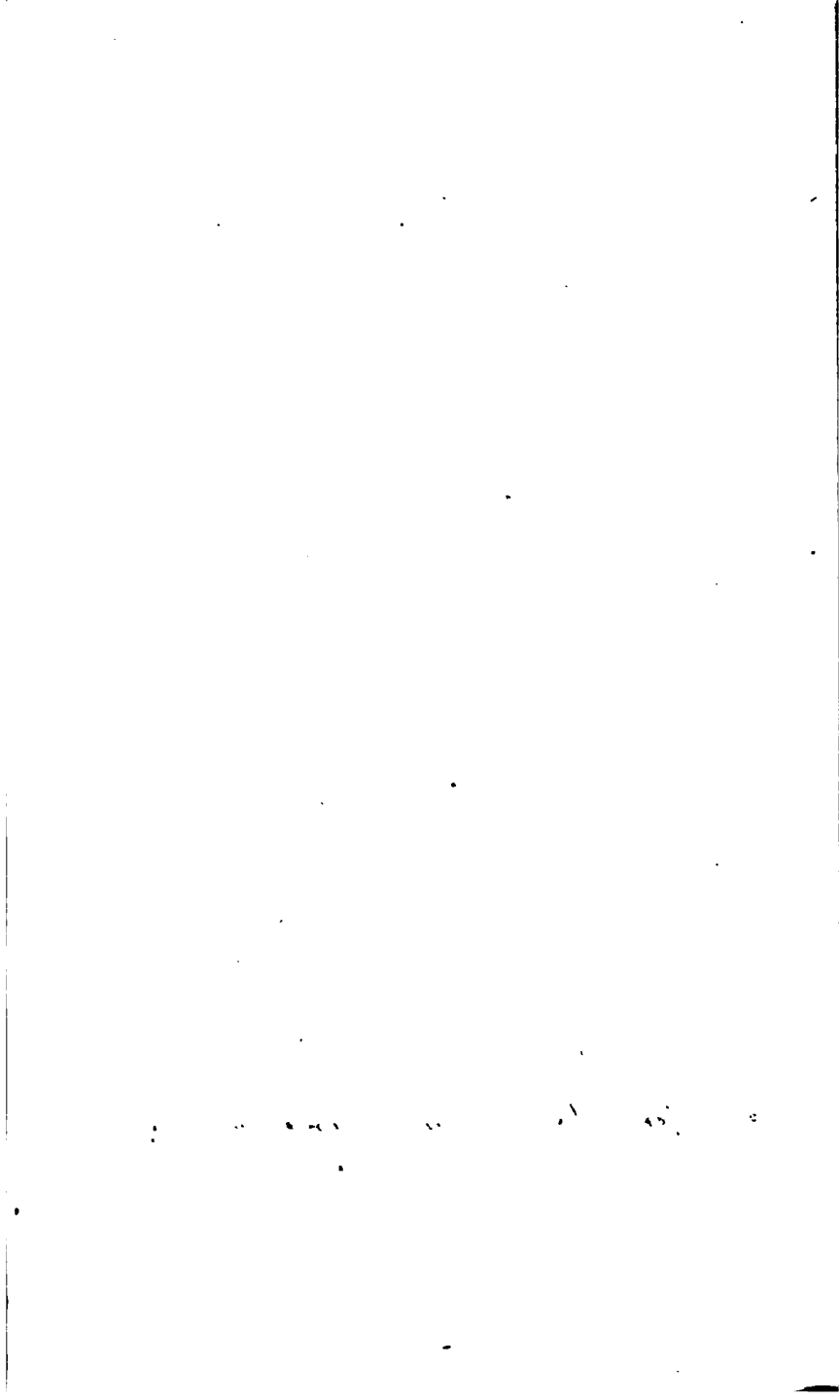
of a paper; to assign; to confirm: — written also *endorse*.
In-dör-äb', *n.* one to whom a bill is indorsed.
In-dör-äment, *n.* act of indorsing; sum indorsed; superscription.
In-dör-er, *n.* one who indorses.
In-dränch', *v. a.* to soak; to drown.
In-dö-bj-ös, *a.* not dubious; not doubtful.
In-dö-bj-ä-ble, *a.* undoubted; unquestionable.
In-dö-bj-ä-ble-nöös, *n.* the being indubitable.
In-dö-bj-ä-bly, *ad.* undoubtedly; certainly.
In-döce, *v. a.* to influence; to persuade; to produce.
In-döce-ment, *a.* motive to any thing; that which persuades to any thing; incitement.
In-dö-er, *n.* one who induces; a persuader.
In-dö-q-ble, *a.* that may be induced.
In-düct', *v. a.* to introduce; to bring in.
In-düct-ble, *a.* not ductile; intractable.
In-düct-ion, *n.* entrance: — a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals; inference.
In-düct-ion-al, *a.* implying induction. [*tion*.]
In-düct-ive, *a.* leading; proceeding by induction.
In-düct-ive-ly, *ad.* by induction; by inference.
In-düct-or, *n.* the person who inducts.
In-döe, *v. a.* to invest; to endow. See *Endue*.
In-dölge, *v. a.* to humor; to gratify; to cherish.
In-dölge, *v. n.* to give indulgence.
In-döl-gence, *n.* act of indulging; kindness; forbearance; favor; compliance; gratification; remission of punishment.
In-döl-gent, *a.* kind; gentle; mild; favorable.
In-döl-gent-ly, *ad.* without severity; mildly.
In-döl-ger, *n.* one who indulges.
In-dö-räte, [*In-dö-rät*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *in-dö-rät*, *Ash.*] *v. n.* to grow hard; to harden.
In-dö-räte, *v. a.* to make hard; to harden.
In-dö-räte, *a.* impenitent; obdurate; hard. [*R.*]
In-dö-rät-ion, *n.* act of hardening; obduracy.
In-dös-trä-l, *a.* relating to industry; performed by manual labor; laboring.
In-dös-trä-ös, *a.* diligent; laborious; assiduous.
In-dös-trä-ös-ly, *ad.* laboriously; assiduously.
In-dös-try, [*In-dös-try*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *in-dös-try*, *vulgar.*] *n.* habitual employment; diligence; assiduity.
In-dwäll-er, *n.* an inhabitant.
In-dwäll-ing, *n.* act of dwelling within.
In-dwäll-ing, *a.* dwelling within; internal.
In-dö-brä-änt, *a.* tending to intoxicate.
In-dö-brä-äte, [*in-dö-brä-ät*, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *in-dö-brä-ät*, *Ja.*] *v. a.* to intoxicate; to make
In-dö-brä-äte, *v. n.* to be intoxicated. [*drunk*.]
In-dö-brä-äte, *n.* one intoxicated; a drunkard.
In-dö-brä-ä-tion, *n.* drunkenness; intoxication.
In-dö-brä-ä-ty, *n.* drunkenness; ebriety.
In-dö-it-ed, *a.* not edited; not published.
In-dö-pä-bil'-ty, *n.* unspeakableness.
In-dö-pä-ble, *a.* unspeakable; unutterable.
In-dö-pä-ble-nöös, *n.* unspeakableness.
In-dö-pä-bly, *ad.* in an ineffable manner.
In-dö-fäce-ä-ble, *a.* that cannot be effaced.
In-dö-fäc-tive, *a.* producing no effect; inefficient.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-al, [*In-dö-fäc-t-yu-al*] *a.* not effectual; inefficient; weak; wanting power.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-al-ly, *ad.* without effect.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-al-nöös, *n.* want of effect.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, *n.* want of effervescence.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, *n.* not effervescent.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not efficacious; unable to produce effects; weak.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt-nöös, *n.* want of efficacy.

In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, *n.* want of power; want of effect.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* weakness.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not efficient.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* want of elegance or beauty.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not elegant; not beautiful.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* not elegantly; coarsely.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* state of being ineligible.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* incapable of being elected.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not eloquent; not oratorical.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be eluded.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not apt or fit; trifling; foolish.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* unfitness.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* want of equality; difference in quantity, degree, or quality.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* in an even poise.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not equitable; unjust.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* exemption from error. [*R.*]
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* exempt from error. [*R.*]
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* inactive; sluggish; motionless.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* inactivity; want of action.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* want of activity; inertness.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* inactive; sluggishly; dully.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* want of motion or activity.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* in being; actually existing.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* above all price; invaluable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* so as not to be estimated.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not evident; obscure.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* state of being inevitable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be escaped; unavoidable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* certainty; inevitability.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* without possibility of escape.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not exact; incorrect.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not excitable; torpid.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be excused or palliated.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* enormity beyond excuse.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* to a degree beyond excuse.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* non-performance.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be exhaled.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not exhausted; unemptied.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be exhausted.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* the quality of being inexhaustible.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* want of being
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not having being; not existing
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* state of being inexorable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be moved by entreaty.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* in an inexorable manner.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* want of expectation.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* want of fitness, propriety.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* expedience.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; improper.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* want of experience.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not experienced; untried.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not expert; unskilful; awkward
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be expiated.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* in an inexplicable manner
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* unexplainable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* incapable of being explained
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *n.* the being inexplicable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* so as not to be explained.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not explicit; not clear.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be explored.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be told; unutterable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *ad.* unutterably; unspeakably
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be taken by assault.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* at large; in full.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not extinct; not quenched.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* not to be extinguished; unquenchable.
In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt, [*In-dö-fäc-t-y-ä-nt*] *a.* that cannot be rooted out.

The priests are inducted to their office.
The induction of the priests to their office - His
induction into the office. - public induction office.
have been induced to suppose. - to in-
duce this sick to be cured.
The inducements to pity are laid before us
To be induced with a human voice
To be indulged with a particular sentiment
- they indulge themselves in the
other, indulged in alterations of all sorts.

There appears no reasonable inducement
for him to have done it - It is the strongest
inducement to industry -- there can
be no inducement to reveal our
secrets, except to find pity.





To infer that they are
intentionally deceiving that

inflict upon him the punishment he deserves.

The influence of the Roman Congress upon
of the European English.
They have little influence on, upon
— by its influence on the conduct of, for, and
— from its influence on the mind.

To inform him of the name of every...

To be informed why he was so pleased,
we were informed that it came — ill
informed concerning it

In-fric'tor, *n.* a breaker; a violator.
In-frin'gi-ble, *a.* not to be broken; inviolable.
In-fré'quence, or **In-fré'quen-cy**, *a.* rareness.
In-fré'quent, *a.* not frequent; rare; uncommon.
In-frig'i-date, *v. a.* to chill; to make cold.
In-frig-i-dá'tion, *n.* act of rendering cold.
In-fringe', (*in-frinj'*) *v. a.* to violate; to break.
In-fringe'ment, *n.* a breach; a violation.
In-fring'er, *n.* one who infringes; a violator.
In-fú'r-ate, *a.* enraged; raging; furious; mad.
In-fú-r-ate, *v. a.* to render furious or insane.
In-fús-cáte, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure.
In-fus-cá'tion, *n.* the act of darkening.
In-fúse', *v. a.* to pour in; to instil; to inspire.
In-fúser, *n.* one who infuses.
In-fú-g-ibil'i-ty, *n.* state of being infusible.
In-fú-g-i-ble, *a.* that may be infused: — not fusible.
In-fú'sion, (*in-fú'zhun*) *n.* act of infusing; instillation; suggestion; liquor infused.
In-fú'sure, *a.* having the power of infusion.
In-fú-sú-r-i-g, *n.* [L.] *pl.* microscopic animalcules for insects found in water.
In-fú-sú-r-i-g-al, *a.* relating to or containing infusoria.
In-fú-sú-ry, *n.* sorcery.
In-gath-er-ing, *n.* act of getting to the harvest.
In-gé'n-ble, *a.* that cannot be frozen.
In-gém'i-náte, *v. a.* to double; to repeat.
In-gém'i-náte, *a.* redoubled; ingeminated.
In-gém-i-ná'tion, *n.* repetition; reduplication.
In-gén-er-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be engendered.
In-gén-er-ate, *v. a.* to beget; to generate.
In-gén-er-ate, *a.* inborn; innate; ingenerated.
In-gén'ious, or **In-gén'io-ús**, (*in-jé'nyus*, *S. E. J. Ja. Sm. R. A.*) *a.* ingenious; ingenuitous; ingenuity or genius.
In-gén'ious-ly, *ad.* with ingenuity; skill.
In-gén'ious-ness, *n.* ingenuity; subtlety.
In-gén'ite, or **In-gén'ite**, (*in-jén'it*, *S. P. J. F. Sm.*; *in-jén'it*, *W. Ja.*) *a.* innate; inborn.
In-gé-ni-ty, *n.* power of invention; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness; candor.
In-gén'q-ús, (*in-jén'yú's*) *a.* open; frank; fair; candid; generous; noble; freeborn.
In-gén'q-ús-ly, *ad.* openly; fairly; candidly.
In-gén'y-ús-ness, *n.* frankness; candor.
In-jést', *v. a.* to throw into, as the stomach.
In-jést'ion, (*in-jést'yun*) *n.* act of ingesting.
In-gló'ri-ús, *a.* dishonorable; ignominious.
In-gló'ri-ús-ly, *ad.* with ignominy; meanly.
In-góe, *n.* a mass or wedge of gold, silver, &c.
In-gráff', *v. a.* Now superseded by *tagraf*.
In-gráff', *v. a.* to insert the sprig or scion of one tree into the stock of another; to fix deep.
In-gráft'ment, *n.* act of ingrafting a sprig.
In-gráin', *v. a.* to dye in the grain; to engrain.
In-gráte, or **In-gráte'ful**, *a.* ungrateful.
In-grá'ti-áte, (*in-grá'sh'e-át*) *v. a.* to put in favor; to recommend to kindness; to insinuate.
In-grá'ti-túde, *n.* want of gratitude; retribution of evil for good; want of a due sense of favors.
In-grá'v-i-dáte, *v. a.* to impregnate.
In-gré'di-ént, (*in-gré'dé-ént*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *in-gré'djént*, *S. W.*; *in-gré'dyént*, *E. F. K.*) *n.* a component part of any compound.
In-gré'ss, *n.* entrance; power of entrance.
In-gré'ssion, (*in-gré'shun*) *n.* entrance.
In-gui-ná, (*ing'gwé-ná*) *a.* belonging to the groin.
In-gúlf', *v. a.* to swallow up; to cast into a gulf.
In-gúr'gi-táte, *v. a.* to swallow down; to ingest.
In-gúr'gi-táte, *v. a.* to drink largely.

In-gúr-gi-tá'tion, *n.* act of ingurgitating.
In-gúr-gi-ble, *a.* not perceptible by the taste. [*E.*]
In-háb'ile, (*in-háb'il*, *S. J. F. K. Sm.*; *in-háb'* or *in-há-bél'*, *W. P.*) *a.* unfit; unskilled.
In-háb'it, *v. a.* to dwell in; to hold as a dweller.
In-háb'it, *v. n.* to dwell; to live.
In-háb'it-a-ble, *a.* that may be inhabited.
In-háb'it-áncé, or **In-háb'it-ánc-y**, *a.* residence.
In-háb'it-ánc-y, *a.* one who inhabits; a dweller.
In-háb'it-á'tion, *n.* act of inhabiting; abode.
In-háb'it-á-tive-ness, *n.* (*Phra.*) an inclination or tendency to select a peculiar dwelling.
In-háb'it-ér, *n.* one who inhabits; inhabitant.
In-há-lá'tion, *n.* act of inhaling.
In-há-le', *v. a.* to draw in with air; to inspire.
In-har-món'i-cal, *a.* discordant.
In-har-món'i-ús, *a.* not harmonious; unmusical.
In-há-rse', *v. a.* to enclose in a hearse.
In-hé-re, *v. n.* to exist in something else.
In-hé'rence, *n.* inseparable existence in something else; inherency.
In-hé'rent, *a.* existing inseparably in something else; innate; inborn; inbred.
In-hé'rent-ly, *ad.* by inherency.
In-hér'it, *v. a.* to receive by inheritance.
In-hér'it-a-ble, *a.* that may be inherited.
In-hér'it-ánc-y, *ad.* by inheritance.
In-hér'it-ánc-y, *n.* act of inheriting; that which is inherited; patrimony; possession.
In-hér'it-ér, *n.* one who inherits; an heir.
In-hér'it-éss, or **In-hér'it-rix**, *n.* an heiress.
In-hé'sion, (*in-hé'zhun*) *n.* inherence.
In-hib'it, *v. a.* to hinder; to repress; to prohibit.
In-hi-bi'tá'tion, (*in-hé-bish'un*) *n.* prohibition.
In-hi-bi't-ér, *a.* restraining; prohibitory.
In-hi-bi't-é-ble, *a.* not to be resisted; repulsive.
In-hi-bi't-é-ness, *n.* that which is repulsive; inhospitality; repulsiveness.
In-hósp-i-tá-ly, *ad.* in an inhospitable manner.
In-hósp-i-tá-ly, *a.* barbarous; savage; cruel.
In-hó-man-i-ty, *a.* cruelty; barbarity.
In-hó-man-i-ty, *ad.* cruelly; barbarously.
In-hú-máte, *v. a.* to bury; to inhume. [*E.*]
In-hú-má'tion, *n.* act of burying; sepulture.
In-hú-me', *v. a.* to bury in the earth; to inter.
In-im-á-gi-ná-ble, *a.* unimaginable.
In-im'i-cal, or **In-im'i-cal**, (*in-im'q-kál*, *P. E. R. Todd*, *W. B.*; *in-im'q-kál* or *in-q-m'i'kál*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *in-q-m'i'kál*, *Sm.*) *a.* unfriendly; hostile; adverse.
In-im-i-tá-bil'i-ty, *n.* incapacity to be imitated.
In-im'i-tá-ble, *a.* that cannot be imitated.
In-im'i-tá-ly, *ad.* in an imitable manner.
In-iq'ui-túss, (*in-ik'wé-túss*) *a.* unjust; wicked.
In-iq'ui-ty, (*in-ik'wé-té*) *n.* injustice; sin.
In-i'vítal, (*in-ish'al*) *a.* beginning; incipient.
In-i'vítal, *n.* the first letter of a word.
In-i'vít-áte, (*in-ish'q-át*) *v. a.* to enter; to introduce; to instruct in the rudiments.
In-i'vít-áte, (*in-ish'q-át*) *v. n.* to begin.
In-i'vít-áte, (*in-ish'q-át*) *a.* fresh; initiated.
In-i-tá'tion, (*in-ish'q-á'shun*) *n.* act of initiating; admission; entrance; reception.
In-i'ti-q-á-tive, (*in-ish'q-á-tiv*) *n.* the right or act of introducing a measure in legislation.
In-i'ti-q-á-to-ry, (*in-ish'q-á-to-ré*) *a.* introductory.
In-jéct', *v. a.* to throw in; to dart in.
In-jéct'ion, *n.* act of throwing in; a clyster.
In-jú'n', *v. a.* to enforce. See *Enjoin*.
In-jú-di-cá-ble, *a.* not cognizable by a judge. [*A.*]
In-jú-di-cial, (*in-jú-dish'al*) *a.* not judicial.
In-jú-di-cious, (*in-jú-dish'us*) *a.* not judicious; void of judgment; unwise; indiscreet.

I, **E**, **I**, **A**, **U**, **Y**, long; **i**, **e**, **i**, **ä**, **y**, short; **q**, **q**, **i**, **q**, **y**, obscure.—**fire**, **far**, **fast**, **fall**; **hair**, **här**;

to infringe upon

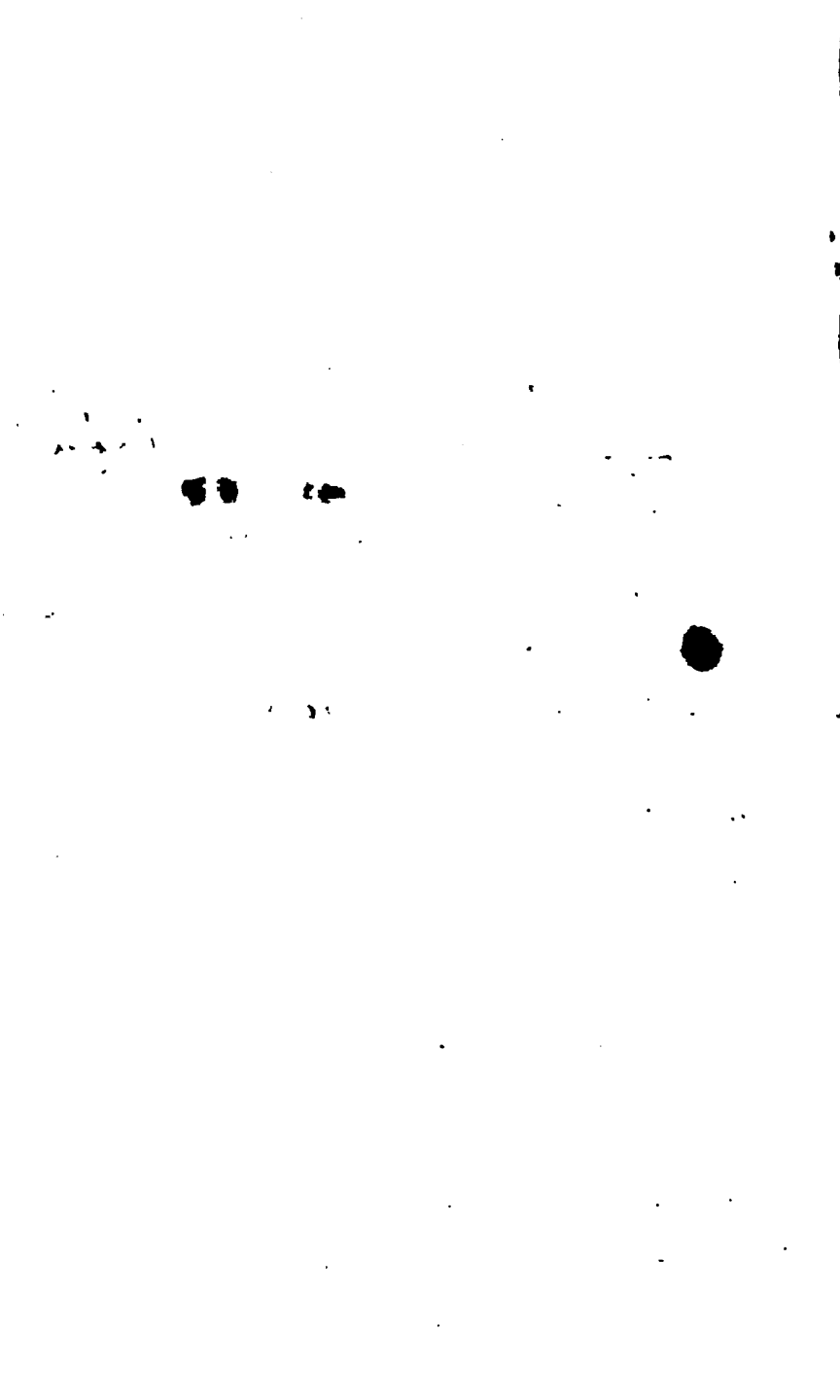
To infuse a foreign ⁱⁿ meaning into the word
infused with music - infused
in it.

Ingrained in their forms of speech

~~Ingratiate~~ herself with the Regent.

● by this he ingratiates himself
with the King.
Inhabitiveness, φιλοχωρία.

All evil inheres in matter
inherent in



the injunctions which have been laid
upon

Injurious to our

~~is~~ ~~in~~ delayed with
very 2005

Inoperation on the falling,

It is implanted in their

to inquire what are its marks
by which parties are discovered.

To inquire further into the matters — have
The inquiry into the ^{we never inquired of ourselves?} — concerning a future life.

In-jū-dī'ciōus-ly, (In-jū-dīsh'us-le) *ad.* in an injudicious manner; not wisely.
In-jū-dī'ciōus-nēss, *n.* want of judgment.
In-jūnc'tion, *n.* a command; order; precept.
In-jure, (In'jur) *v. a.* to hurt; to wrong.
In-jur-er, *n.* one who injures or wrongs.
In-jū'r-i-ōus, *a.* unjust; mischievous; hurtful.
In-jū'r-i-ōus-ly, *ad.* wrongfully; hurtfully.
In-jū'r-i-ōus-nēss, *n.* quality of being injurious.
In-jury, *n.* wrong; mischief; detriment.
In-jū'stice, (In-jū'stis) *n.* iniquity; wrong.
Ink, *n.* a fluid for writing and printing.
Ink, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.
Ink'bōrn, *n.* a portable case for the instruments of writing; a vessel for ink; an inkstand.
Ink'y-nēss, *n.* the quality of being ink-y.
In'kle, *n.* a kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Ink'ling, *n.* hint; whisper; intimation; desire.
Ink'stand, *n.* a vessel for holding ink.
Ink'y, *a.* consisting of ink; black as ink.
In-lāc'e, *v. a.* to embellish with decorations.
In'land, *a.* interior; remote from sea.
In'land, *a.* interior part of a country.
In'land-er, *n.* a native of the interior.
In'land-ish, *a.* native of the interior.
In-law', *n.* a clear of outlawry.
In-lāy', (In-lā') *v. a.* [i. inlaid, *pp.* inlaying, *pt.* inlaid; to diversify; to veneer; to variegate.
In-lāy, *n.* matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.
In-lāy-er, *n.* one who inlays.
In-lēt, *n.* passage; place of ingress; entrance.
In'let, *n.* [L.] at the threshold; at the entrance.
In-list, *v. a.* See *Enlist*.
In'lo'cō, (L.) in the proper place.
In'ly, *a.* interior; internal; secret. *Shak.*
In'ly, *ad.* internally; within; secretly. *Spenser.*
In'māte, *n.* one who dwells jointly with another; a fellow-lodger.
In'māte, *a.* admitted as an inmate.
In'mē'di-āte, (L.) into the midst of things.
In'mōst, *a.* deepest within; most interior.
Inn, *n.* a house of entertainment for travellers; — a college for students; as, *inn* of court.
Inn, *v. a.* to take up a temporary lodging.
Inn, *v. a.* to house; to put under cover; to lodge.
***In-nāt'**, (In-nāt', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; In-nāt', F. Wb.) *a.* inborn; native; inherent.
***In-nāte'ly**, *ad.* by nature; inherently.
***In-nāte'nēss**, *n.* the quality of being innate.
In-nā'v'i-gā-ble, *a.* not navigable.
In'ner, *a.* interior; not outward; internal.
In'ner-mōst, *a.* inmost; deepest within.
Inn'hōld-er, *n.* a keeper of an inn; an innkeeper.
Inn'ing, *n.* the ingathering of corn or grain.
Inn'ings, *n. pl.* lands recovered from the sea.
Inn'kēep-er, *n.* one who keeps an inn.
In'nō-cēnce, { *n.* freedom from guilt; purity;
In'nō-cēn-cy, { integrity; harmlessness.
In'nō-cēt, *a.* pure; without guilt; harmless.
In'nō-cēt, *n.* one free from guilt; an idiot.
In'nō-cēn-ly, *ad.* without guilt; without hurt.
In'nō'v-i-ōus, *a.* not hurtful; harmless; safe.
In'nō'v-i-ōus-ly, *ad.* harmlessly.
In'nō'v-i-ōus-nēss, *n.* harmlessness.
In'nō'm'i-nā-ble, *a.* not to be named.
In'nō-vāte, *p. a.* to introduce, as novelties.
In'nō-vāte, *v. a.* to introduce novelties.
In'nō-vā'tion, *n.* the introduction of novelty.
In'nō-vā-tive, *a.* causing innovation.
In'nō-vā-tor, *n.* an introducer of novelties.
In'nō'v-i-ōus, (In'nōk'shūs) *a.* harmless; pure.
In'nō'v-i-ōus-ly, *ad.* harmlessly; without harm.

In-nō'v-i-ōus-nēss, *n.* harmlessness.
In-nū-ān'dō, *n.* an oblique hint; indirect suggestion; an insinuation.
In-nū-mēr-ā-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being innumerable.
In-nū-mēr-ā-ble, *a.* that cannot be numbered.
In-nū-mēr-ā-ble-nēss, *n.* innumerable.
In-nū-mēr-ā-bly, *ad.* without number.
In-nū-tri'tious, *a.* not nutritious.
In-ob-sērv'ance, *n.* want of observance.
In-ob-sērv'ant, *a.* not observant; careless.
In-ōc'y-lāte, (In-ōk'ky-lāt) *v. a.* to propagate by insertion; to practise inoculation.
In-ōc'y-lāte, *v. a.* to bud; to insert: — to infect with a disease, as the small-pox; to vaccinate.
In-ōc'y-lā'tion, *n.* a grafting in the bud; a method of communicating a disease; vaccination.
In-ōc'y-lā-tor, *n.* one who inoculates.
In-ōdor-ōus, *a.* wanting scent, smell, or odor.
In-ōf-fēn'sive, *a.* giving no offence; harmless.
In-ōf-fēn'sive-ly, *ad.* without offence or harm.
In-ōf-fēn'sive-nēss, *n.* harmlessness.
In-ōf-fī'cial, (In-ōf-fīsh'ē) *a.* not official.
In-ōf-fī'ciōus, (In-ōf-fīsh'us) *a.* not officious.
In-ōp-er-ā-tive, *a.* not operative; inactive.
In-ōp-er-ā-tive-ly, *ad.* not operatively; unreasonably.
In-ōp-er-ā-tive-nēss, *n.* inoperativeness.
In-ōr-di-nā-cy, *n.* irregularity; disorder.
In-ōr-di-nā-cy, *n.* irregular; disorderly; inmoderate; excessive.
In-ōr-di-nā-cy, *ad.* irregularly; excessively.
In-ōr-di-nāte-nēss, *n.* irregularity; excess.
In-ōr-di-nā'tion, *n.* irregularity; excess. [R.]
In-ōr-gā'n'ic, { *a.* not organic; destitute of
In-ōr-gā'n'i-cal, { organs.
In-ōc'y-lāte, *v. a.* to unite by contact; to insert.
In-ōc'y-lāte, *v. a.* to insert; to join in.
In-ōc'y-lā'tion, *n.* union by conjunction.
In pō'ss'ib'ly (L.) in reserve or secrecy.
In pō'ss'ib'ly, (L.) in possible existence.
In pō'ss'ib'ly, (L.) in person.
In'quest, *n.* a judicial inquiry or examination.
In-qui'ē-tūde, *n.* want of quiet; disquietude.
In-qui'r-ā-ble, *a.* that may be inquired into.
In-quire, *v. a.* to ask questions; to make search; — written indifferently *inquire* or *enquire*.
In-quire, *v. a.* to ask about; to seek out.
In-qui'r-er, *n.* one who inquires; enquirer.
In-qui'ry, *n.* act of inquiring; search; interrogation; enquiry.
In-qui'q'li'tion, (In-kwē-zīsh'un) *n.* judicial inquiry; search: — an ecclesiastical tribunal or court for punishing heretics.
In-qui'q'li'tion-ā-l, *a.* busy in making inquiry.
In-qui'q'li'tive, *a.* curious; busy in search.
In-qui'q'li'tive-ly, *ad.* in an inquisitive manner.
In-qui'q'li'tive-nēss, *n.* state of being inquisitive.
In-qui'q'li'tor, *n.* officer in the court of inquisition.
In-qui'q'li'tor-ā-l, *a.* relating to inquisition.
In-rā'il, (In-rād) *v. a.* to enclose within rails.
In-rād, (In-rād) *n.* incursion; invasion.
In-sā-lū'bri-ōus, *a.* unhealthy; unwholesome.
In-sā-lū'bri-ty, *n.* unwholesomeness.
In-sā'nā-ble, *a.* incurable; irremediable.
In-sān'e, *a.* mad; distracted; delirious; crazy.
In-sān'i-ty, *n.* want of sound mind; madness.
In-sā'ti-sā-ble, (In-sā'shē-ā-bl) *a.* incapable of being satisfied; greedy beyond measure.
In-sā'ti-sā-ble-nēss, (In-sā'shē-ā-bl-nēs) *n.* state of being insatiable; greediness.
In-sā'ti-sā-bly, *ad.* in an insatiable manner.
In-sā'ti-sā-ble, (In-sā'shē-ā-bl) *a.* insatiable; greedy.
In-sā'ti-sā-ble-ly, (In-sā'shē-ā-bl-ly) *ad.* greedily.
In-sā'ti-sā-ty, *n.* insatiableness.

In-sat'ur-a-ble, *a.* not to be saturated or filled.
In-scribe, *v. a.* to write on; to address; to as-
in-scrib'er, *n.* one who inscribes. [sign.
In-scrip'tion, *n.* a title, name, character, or ad-
 dress, either written or engraved.
In-scrip'tive, *a.* bearing inscription.
In-scrut-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being inscruta-
in-scrut-a-ble-ness, *n.* ble.
In-scrut-a-ble, *a.* unsearchable; deeply hidden.
In-scrut-a-bly, *ad.* so as not to be traced out.
In-sculp', *v. a.* to engrave; to cut. *Shak.* [R.
In-sculp'ture, (*in-sculp't'yur*) *n.* sculpture. [R.
In-scam', (*in-sēm'*) *v. a.* to mark by a seam.
In-sēct, *n.* a small creeping or flying animal.
In-sēc'tile, *a.* having the nature of insects.
In-sēc'tion, *n.* an incision; a cutting in.
In-sēc'tiv'o-rous, *a.* feeding on insects.
In-sēc'ure, *a.* not secure; not safe; unsafe.
In-sēc'urely, *ad.* without security.
In-sēc'ur'i-ty, *n.* want of safety; danger; hazard.
In-sēm-i-nā'tion, *n.* the act of scattering seed.
In-sēn'sate, *a.* stupid; foolish; insensible.
In-sēn-sibil'i-ty, *n.* want of sensibility.
In-sēn'si-ble, *a.* not sensible; not perceived by
 the senses; insensible to pain; insensate;
 torpid; stupid.
In-sēn'si-ble-ness, *n.* insensibility; torpidity.
In-sēn'si-ble-ly, *ad.* imperceptibly; torpidly.
In-sēn'sible, (*in-sēn'shēnt*) *a.* not sentient.
In-sēp-a-rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality or state of
in-sēp-a-rā-ble-ness, *n.* being inseparable.
In-sēp-a-rā-ble, *a.* that cannot be separated.
In-sēp-a-rā-bly, *ad.* in an inseparable manner.
In-sērt', *v. a.* to place or set in or among; to
 infix.
In-sērt'ion, *n.* act of inserting; thing inserted.
In-shād'ed, *p. a.* marked with different shades.
In-shēll', *v. a.* to hide in a shell. *Shak.* [ter.
In-shēl'ter, *v. a.* to place under shelter; to shel-
in-shrine, *v. a.* to enclose. See *Enshrine*.
In'side, *n.* interior part; — opposed to the *outside*.
In'side, *a.* being within; interior.
In-sid'i-a-tor, *n.* [L.] one who lies in wait.
In-sid'i-ous, (*in-sid'e-ūs*, *P. J. Ja. Son.*; *in-sid'i-*
yus, *S. E. F. K.*; *in-sid'e-ūs* or *in-sid'i-ūs*,
W.) *a.* lying in wait; ensnaring; sly; circum-
 ventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
In-sid'i-ous-ly, *ad.* in an insidious manner.
In-sid'i-ous-ness, *n.* quality of being insidious.
In'sight, (*In'sit*) *n.* introspection; inspection or
 knowledge of the interior parts.
In-sig'ni-q. (*in-sig'nē-q.*) *n. pl.* [L.] badges or
 distinguishing marks of office or honor.
In-sig-nif'i-cance, *n.* want of significance.
In-sig-nif'i-can-cy, *n.* meaning, or importance.
In-sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* unimportant; trifling.
In-sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *ad.* without importance.
In-sig-nif'i-ca-tive, *a.* not significant.
In-sin-cere, *a.* not sincere; not hearty; false.
In-sin-cere-ly, *ad.* without sincerity.
In-sin-cer'i-ty, *n.* want of sincerity or of truth.
In-sin'u-ate, *v. a.* to introduce gently; to hint.
In-sin'u-ate, *v. a.* to creep or wind in.
In-sin-u-ā'tion, *n.* act of insinuating; a hint.
In-sin-u-ā-tive, *a.* stealing on the affections.
In-sin-u-ā-tor, *n.* he or that which insinuates.
In-sip'id, *a.* tasteless; vapid; flat; dull; heavy.
In-sip'id-i-ty, *n.* quality of being insipid.
In-sip'id-ness, *n.* want of taste or spirit.
In-sip'id-ly, *ad.* without taste; without spirit.
In-sist', *v. n.* to persist in; to press; to urge.
In-sist'ent, *a.* standing or resting upon.
In-sist'i-ven-cy, (*-sist'ē-*) *n.* freedom from thirst.

In-sit'ion, (*in-sit'h'ion*) *n.* a graft; an insertion.
In-sit'u, [L.] in the natural situation.
In-snu-er, *v. a.* to entrap; to inveigle; to snare
 — written also *ensnare*.
In-snar'er, *n.* one who ensnares; ensnarer.
In-sob-ri'e-ty, *n.* want of sobriety; drunkenness.
In-soc'i-a-ble, (*in-sō'shē-q-ā-ble*) *a.* not sociable.
In-sō-lāte, *v. a.* to dry or expose in the sun.
In-sō-lā'tion, *n.* exposure to the sun's rays.
In-sō-lēnce, *n.* haughtiness or pride mixed with
 contempt or abuse; impudence; insult.
In-sō-lēnt, *a.* contemptuous of others; haughty;
 abusive; rude; saucy; impudent.
In-sō-lēnt-ly, *ad.* with insolence; haughtily.
In-sol'id-i-ty, *n.* want of solidity; weakness.
In-sol-u-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being insoluble.
In-sol'u-ble, *a.* not to be dissolved or cleared.
In-sol'u-ble, *a.* not to be solved or explained.
In-sol'ven-cy, *n.* inability to pay all debts.
In-sol'vent, *a.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt.
In-som-ni-ā-nt, *a.* being without sleep; restless.
In-som-ni-ā-nt-ly, *ad.* so that; to such a degree that
 one looks into; to examine.
In-spect', *v. a.* to look into; to examine.
In-spect'or, *n.* one who inspects; overseer.
In-sper'sion, (*in-sper'sh'ion*) *n.* a sprinkling upon.
In-sper'sion, *n.* a sprinkling upon.
In-sper'sion, *n.* [L.] we have inspected: the first
 word in ancient charters, &c.] an exempli-
 fication; a royal grant.
In-sphere, *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.
In-spir'a-ble, *a.* that may be inspired.
In-spi-rā'tion, *n.* act of inspiring; a drawing in;
 infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind.
In-spire, *v. a.* to draw in the breath; to blow.
In-spire, *v. a.* to breathe into; to infuse; to in-
 fuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas.
In-spired, *p. a.* endowed with inspiration.
In-spir'er, *n.* one who inspires.
In-spir'it, *v. a.* to animate; to excite; to enliven.
In-spi-rā'te, *v. a.* to thicken; to make thick.
In-spi-rā'te, *a.* thick; dense; inspiated.
In-spi-rā'tion, *n.* the act of making thick.
In-sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* inconstancy; fickleness.
In-stā'ble, *a.* inconstant; not stable; unstable.
In-stā-lā'tion, *n.* a place or instate in office, &c.
In-stāl-lā'tion, *n.* act of installing; an investing.
In-stāl'mēt, *n.* installation. — (Com.) a part
 of a sum of money to be paid at one time.
In'stance, *n.* importunity; urgency; solicitation;
 — example; time; occasion; act.
In'stance, *v. a.* to give or offer an example.
In'stance, *v. a.* to mention as an example.
In'stant, *a.* urgent; immediate; present; quick.
In'stant, *n.* a moment; the present month.
In-stān-tā-nē-si-ty, *n.* instantaneous existence.
In-stān-tā-nē-ō-ly, *a.* done in an instant; speedy.
In-stān-tā-nē-ō-ly, *ad.* in an instant; at the
 moment; immediately.
In-stān'ter, [L.] (*Now*) instantly.
In'stant-ly, *ad.* at the moment; immediately.
In'stān'ter, [L.] an example which may
 suffice for all.
In-stā'te, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or state.
In-stā'te, [L.] in the former state.
In-stān-rā'tion, *n.* a restoration; a renewal.
In-stān-rā'tor, *n.* a renewer; a restorer.
In-stēd, *ad.* in the place; in the room.
In-stēp, *v. a.* to soak; to macerate in water.
In-stēp, *n.* the upper part of the foot.
In-stig-gate, *v. a.* to urge, provoke, or incite to ill.
In-stig-gā'tion, *n.* an incitement or impulse to ill.
In-stig-gā'tor, *n.* one who instigates.

A picture inscribed with the painter's name.

You are not insensible what numberless tender subsist by the hereditary pride of each other. — insensible to all his remonstrances. — Insensible of this inseparable bond.

It is insignificant how remote it is.

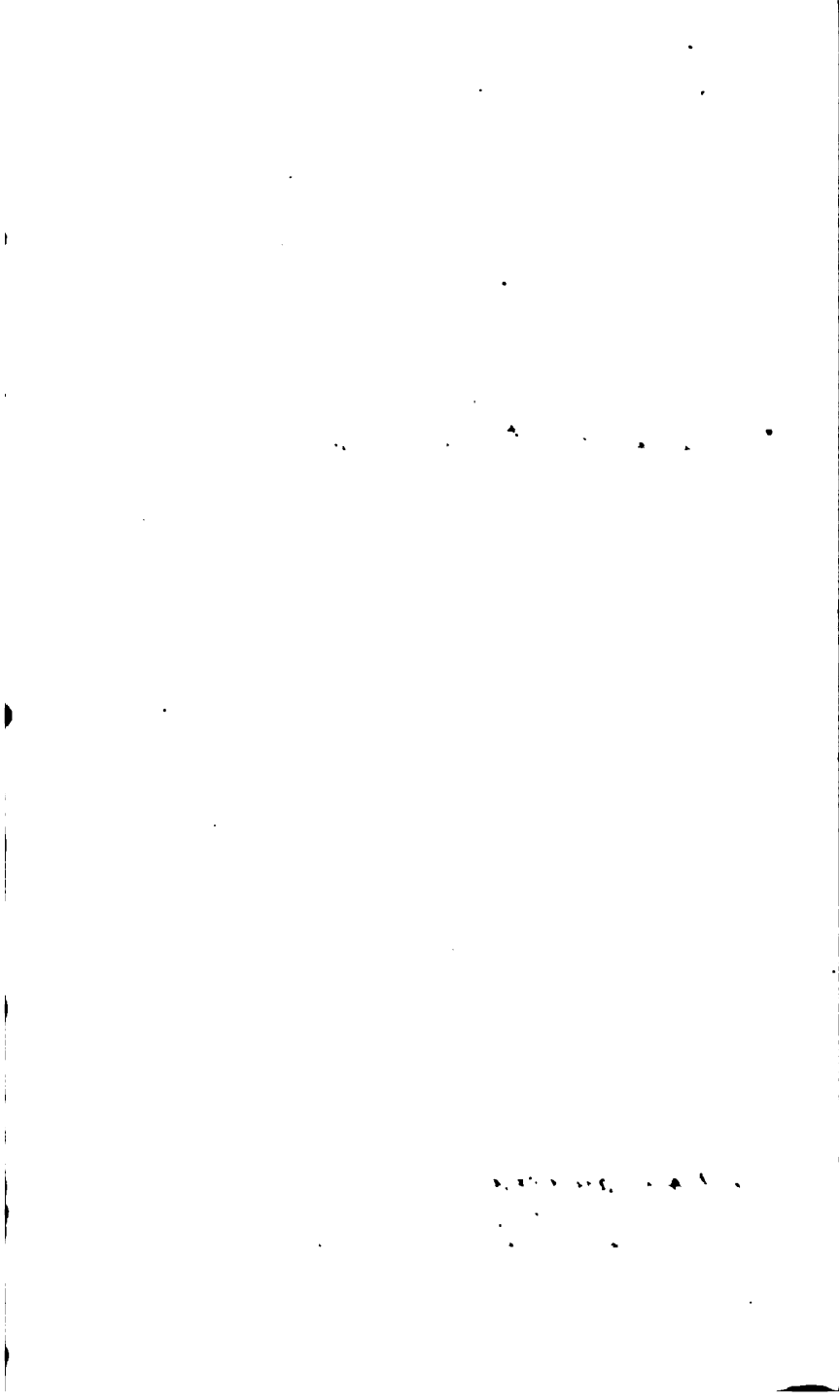
~~Insistent~~ ^{to} Insert, insérerai. — it was inserted in the insertion, inséreris. — into.

have been longer insisted upon. — They insisted that their will alone were. — He insisted upon seeing her. — I insist upon it, that they may be provided —

A remarkable instance in the other extreme. — every moment gives him fresh instances that they are

Instead of language, they express their sentiments by barking.

Jim given an invaluable int the system
of domestic life



To instil poison into

Instructed in the learning. — has in-
structed me to visit

It is an instrument for saving labor.

An insult upon her good memory

It is intended to be

Intelligible to me

To the intent they may always be ready

Intent on annoying — upon his destruction

The lady came with an intention to be
displeased.

interchangeable with

inhabits of continents

1 Intercourse with them

The interests of the state, οἱ τοῦ πῶλεως καὶ πόλεως.
— of the greatest interest to themselves — it is
of intense interest to the shipowner
He is interested in the controversy — we are
interested to ascertain the truth — is inter-
est him in your favor.

to interfere with

intermediate between them & the Heortians.

He intermixes with his statements quota-
tions from them
changed by an intermixture with the Indians.

in-sat'u-ra-ble, *a.* not to be saturated or filled.
in-scribe, *v. a.* to write on; to address; to as-
in-scrib'er, *n.* one who inscribes. [*sign.*]
in-scrip-tion, *n.* a title, name, character, or ad-
 dress, either written or engraved.
in-scrip-tive, *a.* bearing inscription.
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in-scrut-a-bil'e-ness, *n.* *ble.*
in-scrut-a-ble, *a.* unsearchable; deeply hidden.
in-scrut-a-bly, *ad.* so as not to be traced out.
in-sculp', *v. a.* to engrave; to cut. *Shak.* [*R.*]
in-sculpt'ure, (*in-skulpt'yur*) *n.* sculpture. [*R.*]
in-seam', (*in-sēm'*) *v. a.* to mark by a seam.
in-sect, *n.* a small creeping or flying animal.
in-sec'tile, *a.* having the nature of insects.
in-sec'tion, *n.* an incision; a cutting in.
in-sec-tiv'o-rous, *a.* feeding on insects.
in-se-cure, *a.* not secure; not safe; unsafe.
in-se-cure'ly, *ad.* without security.
in-se-cu-r'i-ty, *n.* want of safety; danger; hazard.
in-sēm-i-na'tion, *n.* the act of scattering seed.
in-sen'sate, *a.* stupid; foolish; insensible.
in-sen-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* want of sensibility; *por.*
in-sen'si-ble, *a.* not sensible; not perceptive of
 the senses; *por.* insensible; *por.* insensible;
 torpid; stupid.
in-sen'si-ble-ness, *n.* insensibility; torpid-
in-sen'si-ble-ly, *ad.* imperceptibly; torpidly.
in-sen'si-tive, (*in-sen'sent*) *a.* not sensitive.
in-sep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality or state of
in-sep-a-ra-ble-ness, *n.* being inseparable.
in-sep-a-ra-ble, *a.* that cannot be separated.
in-sep-a-ra-bly, *ad.* in an inseparable manner.
in-set, *v. a.* to place or set in or among; to
 infix.
in-set'tion, *n.* act of inserting; thing inserted.
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in-shēll', *v. a.* to hide in a shell. *Shak.* [*ter.*]
in-shēl'ter, *v. a.* to place under shelter; to shel-
in-shrine', *v. a.* to enshrine. See *Enshrine*.
in'side, *n.* interior part; — opposed to the *outside*.
in'side, *a.* being within; interior.
in-sid'i-a-tor, *n.* [*L.*] one who lies in wait.
in-sid'i-ous, (*in-sid'e-ūs*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *in-sid'-*
yus, *S. E. F. K.*; *in-sid'e-ūs* or *in-sid'i-ūs*,
W.) *a.* lying in wait; ensnaring; sly; circum-
 ventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
in-sid'i-ous-ly, *ad.* in an insidious manner.
in-sid'i-ous-ness, *n.* quality of being insidious.
in'sight, (*in'sit*) *n.* introspection; inspection or
 knowledge of the interior parts.
in-sig-ni-f., (*in-sig-nē-s*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] badges or
 distinguishing marks of office or honor.
in-sig-nif'i-cance, *n.* want of significance,
in-sig-nif'i-can-cy, *n.* meaning, or importance.
in-sig-nif'i-cent, *a.* unimportant; trifling.
in-sig-nif'i-cent-ly, *ad.* without importance.
in-sig-nif'i-ca-tive, *a.* not significant.
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in-sin-cere'ly, *ad.* without sincerity.
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in-sin-u-ate, *v. a.* to creep or wind in.
in-sin-u-a'tion, *n.* act of insinuating; a hint.
in-sin-u-a-tive, *a.* stealing on the affections.
in-sin-u-a-tor, *n.* he or that which insinuates.
in-sip'id, *a.* tasteless; rapid; flat; dull; heavy.
in-sip'id-i-ty, *n.* quality of being insipid;
in-sip'id-ness, *n.* want of taste or spirit.
in-sip'id-ly, *ad.* without taste; without spirit.
in-sist, *v. a.* to persist in; to press; to urge.
in-sist'ent, *a.* standing or resting upon.
in-sit'u-en-cy, (*sish'ē*) *n.* freedom from thirst.

in-sit'u-tion, (*in-sish'ēn*) *n.* a graft; an insertion.
in-sit'u, [*L.*] in the natural situation.
in-snare', *v. a.* to entrap; to inveigle; to snare
 — written also *ensnare*.
in-anar'er, *n.* one who insnare; ensnarer.
in-se-bri'e-ty, *n.* want of sobriety; drunkenness.
in-soc'i-a-ble, (*in-sō'shē-a-bl*) *a.* not sociable.
in-sō-lāte, *v. a.* to dry or expose in the sun.
in-sō-lā'tion, *n.* exposure to the sun's rays.
in-sō-lēnce, *n.* haughtiness or pride mixed with
 contempt or abuse; impudence; insult.
in-sō-lēt, *a.* contemptuous of others; haughty;
 abusive; rude; saucy; impudent.
in-sō-lēt-ly, *ad.* with insolence; haughtily.
in-sō-lid'i-ty, *n.* want of solidity; weakness.
in-sō-lu-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being insoluble.
in-sō-lu-ble, *a.* not to be dissolved or cleared.
in-sō-lu-bile, *a.* not to be solved or explained.
in-sō-lu-cy, *n.* inability to pay all debts.
in-sō-lvent, *a.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt.
in-sō-ni'ta, *a.* being without sleep; restless.
in-sō-mu'j. *conj.* so that; to such a degree that.
in-spect', *v.* to look into; to examine.
in-spect'or, *n.* one who examines; *over-*
 sight.
in-spect'or, *n.* an officer of a superintendent.
in-sper'se', (*in-sper'sit*) *p. a.* sprinkled upon.
in-sper'sion, *n.* a sprinkling upon.
in-sper's-ible, *n.* [*L.* we have inspected: the first
 word in ancient charters, &c.] an exemplifi-
 cation; a royal grant.
in-sphēre', *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.
in-spir'a-ble, *a.* that may be inspired.
in-spi-ra'tion, *n.* act of inspiring; a drawing in;
 infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind.
in-spire', *v. a.* to draw in the breath; to blow.
in-spire, *v. a.* to breathe into; to infuse; to in-
 fuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas.
in-spired', *p. a.* endowed with inspiration.
in-spir'it, *v. a.* to animate; to excite; to enliven.
in-spi-sate, *v. a.* to thicken; to make thick.
in-spi-sate, *a.* thick; dense; impregnated.
in-spi-sa'tion, *n.* the act of making thick.
in-sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* inconstancy; fickleness.
in-sta-bile, *a.* inconstant; not stable; unstable.
in-stall', *v. a.* to place or instate in office, &c.
in-stal-lā'tion, *n.* act of installing; an investing.
in-stal'ment, *n.* installation. — (*Com.*) a part
 of a sum of money to be paid at one time.
in'stance, *n.* importunity; urgency; solicitation;
 — example; time; occasion; act.
in'stance, *v. a.* to give or offer an example.
in'stance, *v. a.* to mention as an example.
in'stant, *a.* urgent; immediate; present; quick
in'stant, *n.* a moment; the present month.
in-stan-tā-ne-ty, *n.* instantaneous existence.
in-stan-tā-ne-ous, *a.* done in an instant; speedy.
in-stan-tā-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* in an instant; at the
 moment; immediately.
in-stan'ter, [*L.*] (*Law*) instantly.
in'stant-ly, *ad.* at the moment; immediately.
in'star *ōm'nī-ōm*, [*L.*] an example which may
 suffice for all.
in-stāte, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or state
in stāte quō, [*L.*] in the former state.
in-stāu-rā'tion, *n.* a restoration; a renewal.
in-stāu-rā'tor, *n.* a renewer; a restorer.
in-stēad', *ad.* in the place; in the room.
in-stēep, *v. a.* to soak; to macerate in water.
in'stēp, *n.* the upper part of the foot.
in-sti-gāte, *v. a.* to urge, provoke, or incite to ill.
in-sti-gā'tion, *n.* an incitement or impulse to ill.
in-sti-gā'tor, *n.* one who instigates.

A picture inscribed with the paint
name.

You are not insensible what num-
bers trader subsist by the harsh pride of
each other. — insensible to all his romances. — insensible of this
insupportable form.

It is insignificant how remote it is.

~~Insert~~ ^{to} Insert, insérerai. — it was inserted in
insertion, inséreris. — into.
have been longer insisted upon. — They
insisted that their will alone were. — He
insisted upon seeing her. — I insist upon
it, that they may be provided —

A remarkable instance in the other extreme. —
every moment gives him fresh instances that
they are

Instead of language, they express their
sentiments by barking.

Jim gives an insight into the domestic
life

To instil poison into

Instructed in the learning. -- has in-
structed me to visit

It is an instrument for saving labor.

An insult upon her good memory

It is intended to be

Intelligible to me

To the intent they may always be ready

Intent on annoying -- upon his destruction

The lady came with an intention to be
displeased.

in-stil', *v. a.* to infuse by drops; to insinuate.
in-stil-lá-tion, *n.* act of instilling; infusion.
in-still'er, *n.* one who instills.
in-still'ment, *n.* any thing instilled; instillation.
in-stinct, *n.* a natural aptitude or faculty, by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation.
in-stinct', [*in-stingkt'*, *S. W. P. Ja.*; *in'stingkt*, *K. Sm.*] *a.* moved from within; instinctive.
in-stinctive, *a.* prompted by instinct; natural.
in-stinctive-ly, *ad.* by force of instinct.
in-sti-túte, *v. a.* to fix; to establish; to found; to appoint; to invest, as with office.
in-sti-túte, *n.* an established law; a precept; order; maxim; principle:—a scientific body.
in-sti-tú-tion, *n.* an establishment; a law; education; the act of investing a clerk, &c.
in-sti-tú-tion-al, *a.* elemental; containing
in-sti-tú-tion-á-ry, *a.* the first principles.
in-sti-tú-tist, *n.* one versed in institutes.
in-sti-tú-tive, *a.* able to establish or institute.
in-sti-tú-tor, *n.* an establisher; an instructor.
in-struct', *v. a.* to teach; to direct; to educate.
in-struct'ible, *a.* capable of being instructed.
in-struction, *n.* act of instructing; teaching; information; a precept; direction; mandate.
in-struct'ive, *a.* conveying knowledge; didactic.
in-struct'ive-ly, *ad.* so as to convey instruction.
in-struct'ive-ness, *n.* power of instructing.
in-struct'or, *n.* one who instructs; a teacher.
in-structress, *n.* a female who instructs.
in-stru'ment, *n.* a tool; an agent; a writing.
in-stru'ment'al, *a.* conducive to some end.
in-stru'men-tál'i-ty, *n.* subordinate agency.
in-stru'men-tál-ly, *ad.* by way of an instrument.
in-stru'men-tal-ness, *n.* instrumentality.
in-sub-jec'tion, *n.* state of disobedience.
in-sub-ár-di-ná-tion, *n.* disobedience; disorder.
in-sub-stán'tial, *a.* unsubstantial. *Shak.*
in-suf'fer-a-ble, *a.* intolerable; insupportable.
in-suf'fer-a-bly, *ad.* beyond endurance.
in-suf'f'ic'ien-cy, (*-fish'en-sé*) *n.* deficiency.
in-suf'f'ic'ient, (*in-suf'fish'ent*) *a.* not sufficient; inadequate; incapable; unfit.
in-suf'f'ic'ient-ly, (*-fish'ent-ly*) *ad.* unfitly.
***in-su-lár**, (*in'su-lár*, *S. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *in-shá-lár*, *W. E.*) *a.* relating to an island; formed like an island; surrounded by water.
***in-su-lár'i-ty**, *n.* state of being an island.
***in-su-lá-ry**, *a.* the same as *insular*.
***in'su-láte**, *v. a.* to make an island; to detach.
***in'su-lát-ed**, *a.* not contiguous; separated.
***in-su-lá-tion**, *n.* the state of being insulated.
in-sult, (114) *n.* act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence; a gross abuse; an indignity.
in-sult', *v. a.* to treat with insolence or abuse.
in-sult', *v. n.* to behave with insolent triumph.
in-sult'er, *n.* one who insults.
in-sult'ing, *p. a.* bestowing insult; insolent.
in-sult'ing-ly, *ad.* in a contemptuous manner.
in-sú-per-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* invincibility.
in-sú-per-a-ble, *a.* invincible; insurmountable.
in-sú-per-a-ble-ness, *n.* invincibleness.
in-sú-per-a-bly, *ad.* invincibly; insurmountably.
in-sú-pér't'a-ble, *a.* intolerable; insufferable.
in-sú-pér't'a-ble-ness, *n.* insufferableness.
in-sú-pér't'a-bly, *ad.* beyond endurance.
in-sú-prés'si-ble, *a.* not to be suppressed.
in-sú-r'a-ble, (*in-shúr'a-ble*) *a.* that may be insured.
in-sú-r'ance, (*in-shúr'ans*) *n.* act of insuring; security against loss; assurance.
in-sú-re', (*in-shúr'*) *v. a.* to secure against loss; to make sure or secure:—written also *ensure*.

in-súr'er, (*in-shúr'er*) *n.* one who insures.
in-súr'gent, *n.* one who rises in open rebellion against the established government; a rebel.
in-súr'gent, *a.* rising in rebellion; rebellious.
in-súr-mónt'a-ble, *a.* insuperable; invincible.
in-súr-mónt'a-bly, *ad.* invincibly; insuperably.
in-súr-ec'tion, *n.* a sedition; a rebellion.
in-súr-ec'tion-á-ry, *a.* relating to insurrection.
in-súr-ec'tion-ist, *n.* an insurgent; a rebel.
in-sus-cépt'ible, *a.* not susceptible; not capable.
in-táct'ible, *a.* not perceptible to the touch. [*n.*]
in-táct'is, (*in-tál'yó*) *n.* [*It.*] a precious stone having a head or some figure engraved on it.
in-tán'gi-ble, *a.* that cannot be touched.
in-tást'a-ble, *a.* that cannot be tasted; tasteless.
in-té-ér, *n.* the whole; a whole number.
in-té-gral, *a.* whole; complete; not fractional.
in-té-gral-ly, *ad.* wholly; completely.
in-té-grant, *a.* making part of a whole.
in-té-gráte, *v. a.* to renew; to make entire.
in-té-grá-tion, *n.* the act of making whole.
in-tég-rí-ty, *n.* honesty; uprightness; probity.
in-tég-y-mént, *n.* any thing that covers; a cover.
in-tel-léct, *a.* intelligent mind; understanding.
in-tel-léct'ion, *n.* the act of understanding.
in-tel-léct'ive, *a.* understanding; perceiving.
in-tel-léct'y-ál, (*in-tel-lékt'yú-ál*) *a.* relating to the intellect or mind; mental; ideal.
in-tel-léct'y-ál-ist, *n.* one who holds that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
in-tel-léct'y-ál-ly, *ad.* by use of intellect.
in-tél'ig-éncé, *n.* information; notice; news; advice; knowledge; instruction; skill.
in-tél'ig-én-cér, *n.* a conveyer of intelligence.
in-tél'ig-ént, *a.* knowing; instructed; skilful.
in-tél'ig-én'tial, (*in-tél'ig-én'tshál*) *a.* consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; intelligent.
in-tél'ig-én't-ly, *ad.* in an intelligent manner.
in-tél'ig-é-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being in
in-tél'ig-é-ble-ness, *a.* tellible.
in-tél'ig-é-ble, *a.* that may be understood; clear.
in-tél'ig-é-bly, *ad.* so as to be understood.
in-tém-per-a-mént, *n.* a bad constitution.
in-tém-per-éncé, *n.* want of temperance; excessive indulgence, as in drink; excess.
in-tém-per-ate, *a.* immoderate in drink; drunken; glutinous; passionate; excessive.
in-tém-per-ate-ly, *ad.* immoderately; excessively.
in-tém-per-ate-ness, *n.* want of temperance.
in-tém-per-a-táre, *n.* an excess of some quality.
in-tén'a-ble, (*in-tén'a-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*)
in-tén'a-bl, *a.* indefensible; untenable.
in-ténd', *v. a.* to regard; to mean; to design.
in-ténd'ant, *n.* an officer who superintends.
in-ténd'er, *n.* one who intends.
in-ténd'mént, *n.* (*Law*) intention; design.
in-tén-ér-t'ion, *n.* act of making soft or tender.
in-tén-ésc', *a.* vehement; ardent; very attentive.
in-tén-ésc'ly, *ad.* to a great degree; earnestly.
in-tén-ésc-ness, *n.* vehemence; great attention.
in-tén'sion, *n.* a straining or forcing.
in-tén'si-ty, *n.* state of being intense; excess.
in-tén'sive, *a.* intent; assiduous; adding force.
in-tén'sive-ly, *ad.* in a manner to give force.
in-tént', *a.* anxiously diligent; eager; earnest.
in-tént', *n.* a design; a purpose; meaning.
in-tén'tion, *n.* design; purpose; end; aim.
in-tén'tion-ál, *a.* designed; done by design.
in-tén'tion-ál-ly, *ad.* by design; with choice.
in-tén'tive, *a.* diligently applied; attentive.
in-tén't'ly, *ad.* with close attention; eagerly.
in-tén't-ness, *n.* the state of being intent.
in-tér', *v. a.* to cover under ground; to bury.

In-ter-act, *n.* a short piece between others.
In-ter-ām-ni-en, *a.* situated between rivers.
In-ter-cō-lar, *a.* inserted; intercalary.
In-ter-cō-lō-ry, [**in-ter-kā-lō-rē**, *S. P. J. A. K. Sm. R. W. &*; **in-ter-kāl's-rē**, *W. J. F.*] *a.* inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time; as, the 29th of February, in a leap year, is an *intercalary* day.
In-ter-cō-lō-tō, *v. a.* to insert out of the common order, as an extraordinary day.
In-ter-cō-lō-tiōn, *n.* insertion of odd days.
In-ter-cō-de', *v. n.* to pass between; to interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one.
In-ter-cō-dent, *a.* mediating; going between.
In-ter-cō-d'er, *n.* one who intercedes.
In-ter-cēpt', *v. a.* to stop and seize on the way; to stop; to obstruct; to cut off.
In-ter-cēpt'er, *n.* one who intercepts.
In-ter-cēpt'iōn, *n.* a stoppage; obstruction.
In-ter-cō-siōn, (**in-ter-sēsh'un**) *n.* act of interceding; mediation; interposition.
In-ter-cō-s'er, *n.* one who intercedes; a mediator.
In-ter-cō-s'ō-ry, *a.* containing intercession.
In-ter-chām', *v. a.* to chain; to link together.
In-ter-chāng', *v. a.* to give and take mutually.
In-ter-chāng'e, *n.* a mutual exchange.
In-ter-chāng'e-a-ble, *a.* given and taken mutually.
In-ter-chāng'e-a-ble-nēss, *n.* the quality of being interchangeable.
In-ter-chāng'e-a-bly, *ad.* by interchange.
In-ter-chāng'e-ment, *n.* interchange. *Shak.*
In-ter-clip'i-ent, *a.* obstructing; stopping.
In-ter-clip'i-ent, *n.* an intercepting power.
In-ter-clūd', *v. n.* to shut from; to intercept.
In-ter-clū-siōn, (**in-ter-kli'shyn**) *n.* obstruction.
In-ter-cō-lūm-ni-s'iōn, *n.* space between pillars.
In-ter-cōm-mōn, *v. n.* to feed at the same table.
In-ter-cōm-mōn-ēss, *n.* the joint use of the same commons.
In-ter-cōm-mūn'iōn, *n.* mutual communion.
In-ter-cōm-mū-ni-ty, *n.* a mutual community.
In-ter-cō-m'p'l, *a.* placed between the ribs.
In-ter-cōurse, (**in-ter-kōrs**) *n.* commerce; reciprocal exchange; communication; connection.
In-ter-cār-rence, *n.* a passage between.
In-ter-cār-rent, *a.* running between; intervening.
In-ter-cō-tā-nē-ōus, *a.* within the skin. [*clūde*].
In-ter-dict', *v. a.* to prohibit; to forbid; to ex-
In-ter-dict, *n.* a prohibition; a papal prohibition of the sacrament.
In-ter-dic'tiōn, *n.* prohibition; a curse; interdict.
In-ter-dic'tive, *a.* having power to prohibit.
In-ter-dic'tō-ry, *a.* serving to prohibit.
In-ter-ēct, *v. a.* to concern; to affect; to excite.
In-ter-ēct, *n.* concern; advantage; benefit; influence; share; excited feeling:—a premium paid for the use of money.
In-ter-ēst-ed, *p. a.* having an interest or concern.
In-ter-ēst-ing, *p. a.* exciting interest or attention; affecting.
In-ter-fere', *v. n.* to interpose; to intermeddle.
In-ter-fere'nce, *n.* an interposition; a clashing.
In-ter-flu-ent, *a.* flowing between.
In-ter-fū'gent, *a.* shining between.
In-ter-fū-gēd', (**in-ter-fūd'**) *a.* poured between.
In-ter-im, *n.* the mean time; intervening time.
In-ter-i-er, *a.* internal; inner; not outward.
In-ter-i-er, *n.* that which is within; the inside.
In-ter-i-er-ly, *ad.* inwardly; internally.
In-ter-jā-cen-cy, *n.* a lying between.
In-ter-jā-cent, *a.* intervening; lying between.
In-ter-ject, *v. a.* to put between; to throw in.
In-ter-ject', *v. n.* to come between; to interpose.

In-ter-jec'tiōn, *n.* an exclamation; a word or part of speech expressing some emotion.
In-ter-jec'tiōn-al, *a.* relating to interjections.
In-ter-jōin', *v. a.* to join mutually; to intermingle.
In-ter-lāce', *v. a.* to intermix; to put together.
In-ter-lāpse, *n.* time between any two events.
In-ter-lārd', *v. a.* to interpose; to insert between.
In-ter-lāy', *v. a.* to lay between or among.
In-ter-lēave', *v. a.* to insert between leaves.
In-ter-line', *v. a.* to write between lines.
In-ter-lin'e-āl, *a.* same as *interlinear*.
In-ter-lin'e-ar, } *a.* written or inserted between
In-ter-lin'e-ary, } lines.
In-ter-lin'e-ā-tiōn, *n.* the act of interlining.
In-ter-link', *v. a.* to connect by links; to join.
In-ter-lō-cā-tiōn, *n.* a placing between.
In-ter-lōck', *v. n.* to communicate with, or flow into, each other.
In-ter-lō-cā-tiōn, *n.* an interchange of speech.
In-ter-lōk'y-tor, [**in-ter-lōk'y-tur**, *S. P. F. Ja. Sm. W. &*; **in-ter-lōk'y-tor** or **in-ter-lō-kū'tur**, *W. J. F.*; **in-ter-lō-kū'tur**, *Naves.*] *n.* a dialogist; one who speaks with or among others.
In-ter-lōk'y-tō-ry, [**in-ter-lōk'y-tūr-ē**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **in-ter-lō-kū'tur-ē**, *E.*] *a.* consisting of dialogue. [*intrude*].
In-ter-lōp', *v. n.* to run between parties; to
In-ter-lōp'er, *n.* one who interlopes; an intruder.
In-ter-lū-cā-tiōn, *n.* a thinning of a wood.
In-ter-lū-cent, *a.* shining between.
In-ter-lū-de, *n.* a piece played at intervals.
In-ter-lū-nary, } *a.* belonging to the time when
In-ter-lū-nary, } the moon, about to change is invisible.
In-ter-mā'rriage, *n.* reciprocal marriage between families.
In-ter-mā-ry, *v. n.* to marry mutually.
In-ter-mēd'dle, *v. n.* to interpose officiously.
In-ter-mēd'dle, *v. a.* to intermix; to mingle.
In-ter-mēd'dler, *n.* one who intermeddles.
In-ter-mēde, *n.* a sort of interlude in a drama.
***In-ter-mēd'i-a-cy**, *n.* an intervention.
***In-ter-mēd'i-āl**, (**in-ter-mēd'e-āl**, *P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*; **in-ter-mēd'yāl**, *S. E. F. K.*; **in-ter-mēd'e-āl** or **in-ter-mēd'i-āl**, *W. J. F.*) *a.* intervening; lying between; intermediate.
***In-ter-mēd'i-ate**, *a.* intervening; interposed.
***In-ter-mēd'i-ate**, *v. n.* to interpose.
***In-ter-mēd'i-ate-ly**, *ad.* by way of intervention.
***In-ter-mēd'i-um**, *n.* [*L.*] intermediate space.
In-ter-ment, *n.* act of interring; burial.
In-ter-mi-grā'tiōn, *n.* reciprocal migration.
In-ter-mi-nā-ble, *a.* immense; boundless; end-
In-ter-mi-nāte, *a.* unbounded; unlimited. [*Imm.*]
In-ter-mi-n'gle, *v. a.* to mingle; to intermix.
In-ter-mi-n'gle, *v. n.* to be mixed or incorporated.
In-ter-mi-shiōn, (**in-ter-mi-sh'un**) *n.* a cessation for a time; pause; intervening time; rest.
In-ter-mi-si-ve, *a.* coming by fits; not continual.
In-ter-mit', *v. a.* to forbear for a time; to sus-
In-ter-mit', *v. n.* to cease for a time. [*pend.*]
In-ter-mi'tent, *a.* ceasing at intervals.
In-ter-mi'ting-ly, *ad.* at intervals.
In-ter-mix', *v. a.* to mingle; to mix together.
In-ter-mix', *v. n.* to be mingled together.
In-ter-mix'ture, (**in-ter-mikst'yur**) *n.* mixture.
In-ter-mūn'dāne, *a.* being between worlds.
In-ter-mū'rāl, *a.* lying between walls.
In-ter-nāl, *a.* not external; inward; interior.
In-ter-nāl-ly, *ad.* inwardly; mentally.
In-ter-nā'tiōn-āl, (**in-ter-nāsh'un-āl**) *a.* relating to the mutual intercourse between different nations.

interchangeable with

inhabits of continued

1 Intercourse with them

The interests of the state, οἱ τῆς πόλεως καὶ πόλ.
— of the greatest interest to themselves — it is
of intense interest to the government
He is interested in the controversy — we are
interested to ascertain the truth — no inter-
est in him in your favor.

to interfere with

intermediate between them & the Hottentots

He intermixes with his statements quota-
tions from them
changed by an intermixture with the Indians.

W. H. Langley.

1874.

In interview with

works written at considerable intervals
from each other. — the interval between

Interspersed their hymns with jokes

At long intervals, δια^{πολλοῦ} χρόνου

an intimacy with

Intimate with.

After he had received intimation that
poison was contained in the cup.

To intimate ~~καταγγέλλω~~

Interwoven with silk

in-trép'id, *a.* fearless; daring; bold; brave.
in-trép'id-i-ty, *n.* fearlessness; courage; valor.
in-trép'id-ly, *ad.* fearlessly; daringly.
in-tri-ca-cy, *n.* complexity; complication.
in-tri-cate, *a.* perplexed; complicated; obscure.
in-tri-cate-ly, *ad.* in an intricate manner.
in-tri-cate-ness, *n.* involution; intricacy.
in-trigue', (*in-trég'*) *n.* [Fr.] a plot, applied to affairs of love or government; a complication; a stratagem; amour.
in-trigue', (*in-trég'*) *v. n.* to form plots.
in-trigu'er, (*in-trég'er*) *n.* one who intrigues.
in-trigu'ing-ly, (*in-trég'ing-le*) *ad.* with intrigue.
in-trin'sic, *a.* not extrinsic; inherent; intrinsic.
in-trin'sic-cal, *a.* ternal; natural; substantial; real; true; genuine.
in-trin'sic-cal-ly, *ad.* internally; really; within.
in-tró-dúce', *v. a.* to bring, conduct, or usher in.
in-tró-dúc'er, *n.* one who introduces.
in-tró-dúc'tion, *n.* act of introducing; presentation; — an exordium; a preface.
in-tró-dúc'tive, *a.* serving to introduce.
in-tró-dúc'tor, *n.* one who introduces.
in-tró-dúc'to-ry, *a.* serving to introduce.
in-tró-grés'sion, (*in-tró-grésh'un*) *n.* entrance.
in-tró-mis'sion, (*in-tró-mish'un*) *n.* a sending in.
in-tró-mít', *v. a.* to send in; to let in; to admit.
in-tró-spéct', *v. a.* to take a view of the inside.
in-tró-spéct'ion, *n.* a view of the inside.
in-tró-vér'sion, *n.* the act of introverting.
in-tró-vért', *v. a.* to turn inward.
in-trú-de', *v. a.* to come in unwelcome; to enter without permission; to encroach.
in-trú-de', *v. a.* to force in rudely; to obtrude.
in-trú-dér, *n.* one who intrudes.
in-trú'sh'n, (*in-trú'zhun*) *n.* act of intruding.
in-trú'sive, *a.* intruding; apt to intrude.
in-trúst', *v. a.* to deliver in trust; to commit to.
in-trú'tion, (*in-trú'leh'un*) *n.* intuitive perception; immediate knowledge.
in-trú'tive, *a.* seen by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; clearly seen.
in-trú'tive-ly, *ad.* by immediate perception.
in-trú'se'nce, *n.* a swelling; a tumor.
in-twíne', *v. a.* to twist or wreath together.
in-úm-bráte, *v. a.* to cover with shades.
in-ún-dant, *a.* overflowing. [R.]
in-ún-date, *v. a.* to overflow with water.
in-ún-dá'tion, *n.* an overflow of water; deluge.
in-úr-bán'i-ty, *n.* incivility; rudeness.
in-úre', (*in-yúr'*) *v. a.* to habituate; to accustom.
in-úre', (*in-yúr'*) *v. n.* (Law) to take effect.
in-úre'mént, *n.* practice; habit; use; custom.
in-úr-n', *v. a.* to intomb; to bury.
in-ú-sá't'ion, *n.* want of use; disuse.
in-ú'tile, (*in-yú'til*) *a.* useless; unprofitable.
in-ú'til-i-ty, *n.* uselessness; unprofitableness.
in-ú'tér-a-ble, *a.* unutterable. [assail.]
in-váde', *v. a.* to attack; to enter hostilely; to invade.
in-vád'er, *n.* one who invades; an assailant.
in-vál'id, *a.* weak; of no weight or cogency.
in-vá'id', (*in-vá'id'*) *n.* a soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds.
in-vá'id-ly, *a.* disabled; infirm; weak.
in-vál'id-ate, *v. a.* to weaken; to make void.
in-vál'id-á'tion, *n.* the act of weakening.
in-vá'id-i-ty, *n.* want of validity; weakness.
in-vál'ú-a-ble, (*in-vál'yú-a-bl*) *a.* that cannot be valued or estimated; inestimable; precious.
in-vál'ú-a-bly, (*in-vál'yú-a-bl*) *ad.* inestimably.
in-vá'r-i-a-ble, *a.* unchangeable; constant.
in-vá'r-i-a-ble-ness, *n.* immutability; constancy.

in-vá'r-i-a-bly, *ad.* unchangeably; constantly.
in-vá'sion, (*in-vá'zhun*) *n.* act of invading; a hostile entrance; inroad; attack.
in-vá'sive, *a.* entering hostilely; aggressive.
in-véct'ive, *n.* a harsh censure; angry abuse.
in-véct'ive, *a.* satirical; abusive; censorious.
in-véct'ive-ly, *ad.* satirically; abusively.
in-veigh', (*in-vá'*) *v. n.* to utter censure; to rail.
in-veigh'er, (*in-vá'er*) *n.* one who inveighs.
in-véigle, (*in-vé'gl*) *v. a.* to wheedle; to seduce.
in-véigle-mént, (*in-vé'gl-mént*) *n.* seduction.
in-véigler, (*in-vé'glér*) *n.* a seducer; a deceiver.
in-veiled', (*in-váld'*) *a.* covered as with a veil.
in-vént', *v. a.* to discover; to forge; to feign.
in-vént'er, *n.* one who invents; a forger.
in-vént'ful, *a.* full of invention; inventive.
in-vént'i-ble, *a.* capable of being found out.
in-vén'tion, *n.* act or faculty of inventing; a thing invented; a contrivance; forgery; fiction.
in-vén'tive, *a.* apt to invent; ingenious.
in-vén'tor, *n.* one who invents; a contriver.
in-ven-tó-r-i-al, *a.* relating to an inventory.
in-ven-tó-r-i-al-ly, *ad.* in manner of an inventory.
in-ven-tó-ry, *n.* a list or account of goods.
in-ven-tó-ry, *v. a.* to make a list of. [Shak. [A.]]
in-vén'tress, *n.* a female who invents.
in-vérse', *a.* inverted; — opposed to direct.
in-vérse-ly, *ad.* in an inverted order.
in-vér'sion, *n.* change of order, time, place, &c.
in-vért', *v. a.* to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order; to place the last first; to reverse.
in-vér'te-bráte, *a.* not vertebrated; destitute
in-vér'te-brát-ed, *a.* of vertebrae.
in-vért'ed, *a.* changed by inversion.
in-vért'ed-ly, *ad.* in a contrary or reversed order.
in-vest', *v. a.* to dress; to clothe; to array; to vest; to confer upon; to enclose; to surround.
in-vest'ig-a-ble, *a.* that may be searched out.
in-vest'ig-á-té, *v. a.* to search out; to find out.
in-vest'ig-á'tion, *n.* a searching; examination.
in-vest'ig-á-tive, *a.* curious; searching.
in-vest'ig-á-tor, *n.* one who investigates.
in-vest'ig-ture, *n.* the act of giving possession.
in-vest'ive, *a.* encircling; enclosing.
in-vest'mént, *n.* act of investing; dress; clothes.
in-vestor, *n.* one who invests.
in-vét'er-a-cy, *n.* long continuance of any thing bad, as a disease, &c.; obstinacy of mind.
in-vét'er-ate, *a.* old; long established; fixed.
in-vét'er-ate-ness, *n.* state of being inveterate.
in-vét'er-á'tion, *n.* act of making inveterate.
in-vid'i-ous, (*in-vid'ús*, P. J. Ja.; *in-vid'yus*, S. E. F.; *in-vid'ús* or *in-vid'ús*, W.) *a.* envious; exciting envy or ill-will; offensive.
in-vid'i-ous-ly, *ad.* in an invidious manner.
in-vid'i-ous-ness, *n.* quality of provoking envy.
in-vig'il-ance, *n.* want of vigilance.
in-vig'o-rate, *v. a.* to strengthen; to animate.
in-vig-o-rá'tion, *n.* the act of invigorating.
in-vin-ci-bil-i-ty, *n.* quality of being invincible.
in-vin-ci-ble, *a.* insuperable; unconquerable.
in-vin-ci-ble-ness, *n.* unconquerableness.
in-vin-ci-bly, *ad.* insuperably; unconquerably.
in-vi-ol-á-bil-i-ty, *n.* quality of being inviolable.
in-vi-ol-á-ble, *a.* that may not be violated, profaned, or broken; sacred.
in-vi-ol-á-ble-ness, *n.* quality of being inviolable.
in-vi-ol-á-bly, *ad.* without breach or failure.
in-vi-olate, *a.* unhurt; unprofaned; unbroken.
in-vi-ol-á-ted, *a.* unprofaned; unviolated.
in-vi-ol-á-ble, *a.* impassable; not to be passed. [N.]
in-vi-sá-ble, *v. a.* to lime; to daub with glue.
in-vi-sér-á-ble, *v. a.* to breed; to nourish.

is introduced at Rome

to be introduced into ^{a company of philosophers} ~~the~~ most apartments —
introduced to a temple. — to introduce the
sciences into a nation — was introduced
into the assembly.

In the introduction to his book — to the interior of the book
it is introductory to the whole subject.

To intrude into the administration —
upon the system was intruded upon it
they are forced in the introduction of the volume.

They are intrusted to its care — he is in-
trusted with the care of — is intrusted by
him with the administration of — I. I. son

is inveigh against he intrusted the
management of the

the investment of capital in them would
not have been profitable.

To invest something in fixed cap-
ital.

His investigations into the general character
of the whisky of Captain Goose

How many insects themselves by
custom to bear the extre-
mities of weather



Nor was I invited to repeat - inviting ~~them~~
to accept -

To be involved in - involve the subject
in doubt.

Irreconcilable with

In-vi-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* the state of being invisible.
 In-vi-si-bi-le, *a.* that cannot be seen; imperceptible.
 In-vi-si-bly, *ad.* in an invisible manner. [table
pro-ter-q *Mi-ter-q*, [L. *Minerva being unwilling* ;]
 without the aid of genius.
 In-vi-ta-tion, *n.* act of inviting ; solicitation.
 In-vi-ta-to-ry, *a.* using or containing invitation.
 In-vi-te, *v. a.* to bid ; to call ; to allure ; to persuade.
 In-vi-te', *v. n.* to give an invitation ; to ask.
 In-vi-ter, *n.* one who invites.
 In-vit-ing, *p. a.* alluring ; tempting ; attractive.
 In-vit-ing-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as invites.
 In-vit-ing-ness, *n.* power or quality of inviting.
 In-vo-ca-te, *v. a.* to invoke ; to implore. [R.]
 In-vo-ca-tion, *n.* act of calling upon in prayer.
 In-voice, *v. a.* to insert in an invoice or account.
 In-voice, *n.* a catalogue of a ship's freight ; a cat-
 alogue of goods with their prices.
 In-voke', *v. a.* to call upon ; to implore ; to pray to.
 In-vo-y-lu-cre, (In-vo-y-lu-ker) *n.* a calyx or bract.
 In-vol-un-ta-ri-ly, *ad.* not by choice or will.
 In-vol-un-ta-ri-ness, *n.* want of choice or will.
 In-vol-un-ta-ry, *a.* not voluntary ; not willing.
 In-vo-lu-tion, *n.* act of involving ; complication.
 In-volve', *v. a.* to inwrap ; to comprise ; to en-
 twist ; to take in ; to entangle ; to blend.
 In-vol-ved-ness, *n.* state of being involved.
 In-vul-ner-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* invulnerableness.
 In-vul-ner-a-bi-le, *a.* that cannot be wounded.
 In-vul-ner-a-bi-ness, *n.* the being invulnerable.
 In-wall', *v. a.* to enclose or fortify with a wall.
 In-ward, *a.* internal ; interior ; placed within.
 In-ward, } *ad.* towards the inside or internal
 in-wards, } parts ; within ; concavely.
 In-ward-ly, *ad.* in the heart ; internally.
 In-wards, *n. pl.* the bowels ; inner parts.
 In-weave', *v. n.* (i. inwove ; *pp.* inweaving, in-
 woven ;) to mix in weaving ; to intertwine.
 In-wrap', (in-rip') *v. a.* to infold ; to involve.
 In-wreath', (in-rith') *v. a.* to wreath round.
 In-wrought', (in-rawt') *a.* adorned with figures.
 I'-e-dine, *n.* a substance obtained from kelp.
 I'-ni-en, *a.* relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of
 Greek islands.
 I'-onic, *a.* relating to Ionia or the dialect of the
 Ionians : — belonging to one of the five or-
 ders of architecture.
 I'-ots, *n.* a title ; a jot ; the least quantity.
 I'-p-e-cac-u-an'ta, (Ip-e-kak-u-an'a) [Ip-e-kak-u-
 an'ta, *S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.* ; Ip-e-kak-u-a'na,
W. ; Ip-e-kak-u-a'na, *Ja.*] *n.* a South American
 plant or root of emetic virtues.
 I'-p-e-dic-ta, [L.] mere assertion ; dogmatism.
 I'-p-sa-fac-ta, [L.] by or in the mere fact.
 I'-ra-ci-bil'i-ty, *n.* propensity to anger.
 I'-ra-ci-bi-le, *a.* prone to anger ; irritable ; hasty.
 I'-ra-ci-bi-ness, *n.* state of being irascible.
 Ire, *n.* anger ; rage ; passionate hatred.
 I'-re-ful, *a.* angry ; raging ; furious.
 I'-re-ful-ly, *ad.* with ire ; in an angry manner.
 I'-re-dés-cence, *n.* the color of the rainbow.
 I'-re-dés-cent, *a.* colored like the rainbow.
 Iris, *n.* [L.] the rainbow : — the circle round
 the pupil of the eye ; the flower-de-luce.
 Irish, *a.* relating to Ireland or its people.
 Irish-ism, *n.* an Irish idiom or phrase.
 I'-re, *a.* to weary. [Used impersonally.]
 I'-re-some, (irk'sum) *a.* wearisome ; tedious.
 I'-re-some-ly, (irk'sum-le) *ad.* wearisomely.
 I'-re-some-ness, (irk'sum-nés) *n.* tediousness.
 I'-ron, (i'urn) [i'urn, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.* ; i'urn,
E. Ja. Nares.] *n.* the most common and use-
 ful of the metals : — *pl.* chains ; manacles.

Ir'ron, (I'urn) *a.* made of iron; stern; hard.
 Ir'ron, (I'urn) *a.* to smooth with an iron; to
 confine or shackle with irons.
 Ir'oned, (I'urnd) *a.* armed; fettered.
 Ir'ron-heart-ed, (I'urn-härt-ed) *a.* hard-hearted.
 Ir-rön'ic, { *a.* expressing one thing and mean-
 Ir-rön'i-cal, { ing another; containing irony.
 Ir-rön'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by the use of irony. [iron.
 Ir'ron-möñ-ger, (I'urn-müñ-ger) *n.* a dealer in
 Ir'ron-möld, (I'urn-möld) *n.* a mark or spot on
 linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.
 Ir'ron-sld-ed, (I'urn-) *a.* strong; rough; hardy
 Ir'ron-wood, (I'urn-wüd) *n.* a very hard wood.
 Ir'ron-y, (I'urn-e) *a.* made of or like iron.
 Ir'ron-y, (I'run-e) *n.* a mode of speech in which
 the meaning is contrary to the words.
 *Ir-rä'di-ance, { *n.* an emission of rays of light;
 *Ir-rä'di-au-cy, { beams of light.
 *Ir-rä'di-äte, [ir-rä'de-ät, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.;*
 Ir-rä'dyät, *S. E. F. K.* *v.* to adorn with
 light; to brighten; to illumine; to illuminate.
 *Ir-rä'di-äte, *v. n.* to shine; to grow bright.
 *Ir-rä'di-äte, *a.* adorned with light.
 *Ir-rä'di-ät-ion, *n.* illumination; light.
 *Ir-rä'tiön-al, (Ir-räsh'un-al) [Ir-räsh'un-al, *S. W.*
P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; Ir-rä'shun-al, *Wb.*]
a. not rational; contrary to reason; absurd.
 *Ir-rä-tiön-äl'i-ty, (Ir-räsh'un-äl'i-e-te) *n.* state of
 being irrational; want of reason.
 *Ir-rä'tiön-äl-ly, (Ir-räsh'un-äl-le) *ad.* absurdly.
 Ir-re-cläim'-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.
 Ir-re-cläim'-a-bly, *ad.* so as not to be reclaimed.
 Ir-réc-on-cll'-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be reconciled.
 Ir-réc-on-cll'-a-ble-nëss, *n.* state of being irrecon-
 cilable. [uer.
 Ir-réc-on-cll'-a-bly, *ad.* in an irreconcilable man-
 Ir-réc-on-cll'-ä'tiön, *n.* want of reconciliation.
 Ir-re-cörd'-a-ble, *a.* not to be recorded.
 Ir-re-cöv'-er-a-ble, (Ir-re-küv'-er-a-bl) *a.* that can-
 not be recovered; not recoverable.
 Ir-re-cöv'-er-a-ble-nëss, *n.* state beyond recovery.
 Ir-re-cöv'-er-a-bly, *ad.* beyond recovery.
 Ir-re-dëem'-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be redeemed.
 Ir-re-dü'-ci-ble, *a.* that cannot be reduced.
 Ir-réf'-ra-ga-bl'i-ty, *n.* incapacity of confutation.
 *Ir-réf'-ra-ga-ble, (Ir-réf'-ra-ga-bl, *S. J. F. Ja. K.*
Sm. Rees; Ir-re-fräg'-a-bl, *P. E.;* Ir-réf'-ra-ga-bl
 or Ir-re-fräg'-a-bl, *W.*) *a.* not to be confuted.
 *Ir-réf'-ra-ga-bly, *ad.* above confutation.
 Ir-re-füt'-a-ble, or Ir-réf'-ü-ta-ble, [Ir-re-füt'-a-bl,
S. P. Ja. Sm.; Ir-réf'-ü-ta-bl, *J. F. K.;* Ir-re-
 füt'-a-bl or Ir-réf'-ü-ta-bl, *W.*] *a.* that cannot
 be refuted; unanswerable. [orderly.
 Ir-rég'-u-lar, *a.* not regular; immethodical; dis-
 Ir-rég-u-lär'i-ty, *n.* want of regularity; vice.
 Ir-rég'-u-lär-ly, *ad.* without rule or method.
 Ir-rél'-a-tive, *a.* not relative; unconnected.
 Ir-rél'-a-tive-ly, *ad.* unconnectedly.
 Ir-rél'-e-van-cy, *a.* state of being irrelevant.
 Ir-rél'-e-vant, *a.* not relevant; not applicable.
 Ir-rél'-e-vant-ly, *ad.* in an irrelevant manner.
 Ir-re-liev'-a-ble, *a.* not admitting relief.
 Ir-re-lig'-iön, (Ir-re-lid'jön) *n.* impiety.
 Ir-re-lig'-ious, (Ir-re-lid'jüs) *a.* impious; profane.
 Ir-re-lig'-ious-ly, *ad.* with irreligion; impiously.
 Ir-rö-mö'-a-ble, *a.* admitting no return.
 *Ir-re-méd'-ä-a-ble, [Ir-re-mäd'-de-a-bl, *S. W. J. Ja.*
Sm.; Ir-re-méd'-e-a-bl, *P.*] *a.* that cannot be
 remedied. [diabla.
 *Ir-re-méd'-ä-a-ble-nëss, *n.* state of being irreme-
 diable.
 *Ir-re-méd'-ä-a-bly, *ad.* without remedy.
 Ir-re-mis'-s-i-ble, *a.* not to be pardoned. [ble.
 Ir-re-mis'-s-i-ble-nëss, *n.* quality of being irremis-

union, sür; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle.—C, G, c, g, soft; C, G, c, g, hard; u as u; i as y;—thle

Ir-ré-mis/si-bly, *ad.* so as not to be pardoned.
 Ir-ré-mov'a-ble, *a.* immovable.
 Ir-ré-mā'ner'a-ble, *a.* not to be rewarded.
 Ir-rép'a-ra-bil'i-ty, *a.* state of being irrepensible.
 Ir-rép'a-ra-ble, *a.* that cannot be repaired.
 Ir-rép'a-ra-bly, *ad.* without recovery or remedy.
 Ir-ré-péal'a-ble, *a.* that cannot be repealed.
 Ir-ré-pént'ance, *a.* impenitence.
 Ir-rép'ér'i-a-ble, *a.* that cannot be replevied.
 Ir-ré-plév'i-a-ble, *a.* irrepleviable.
 Ir-rép-ré-hén'si-ble, *a.* not reprehensible.
 Ir-rép-ré-hén'si-bly, *ad.* without blame.
 Ir-ré-prés'i-ble, *a.* that cannot be repressed.
 Ir-ré-próach'a-ble, (Ir-ré-próch'a-bl) *a.* not re-
 proachable; free from blame or reproach.
 Ir-ré-próch'a-bly, *ad.* without reproach.
 Ir-ré-próv'a-ble, *a.* not reprovable; upright.
 Ir-ré-próv'a-bly, *ad.* beyond reproach.
 Ir-rép-ti'tious, (Ir-rép-tish'us) *a.* creeping in.
 Ir-ré-sist'ance, *a.* non-resistance; gentleness.
 Ir-ré-sist-i-bil'i-ty, *a.* force above opposition.
 Ir-ré-sist'i-ble, *a.* that cannot be resisted; supe-
 rior to opposition.
 Ir-ré-sist'i-ble-néss, *a.* power above opposition.
 Ir-ré-sist'i-bly, *ad.* above opposition.
 Ir-rép'o-la-ble, *a.* not to be broken or dissolved.
 Ir-rép'o-la-ble-néss, *a.* resistance to separation.
 Ir-rép'o-lúte, *a.* not resolute; not firm.
 Ir-rép'o-lúte-ly, *ad.* without firmness of mind.
 Ir-rép'o-lúte-néss, *a.* want of resolution.
 Ir-rép'o-lú'tion, *a.* want of firmness of mind.
 Ir-ré-sól'v'a-ble, *a.* that cannot be resolved.
 Ir-ré-sól'v'ed-ly, *ad.* without determination.
 Ir-ré-spéc'tive, *a.* regardless of circumstances.
 Ir-ré-spéc'tive-ly, *ad.* in an irrespective manner.
 Ir-rép'ir-a-ble, *a.* not respirable.
 Ir-ré-spón-si-bil'i-ty, *a.* want of responsibility.
 Ir-ré-spón'si-ble, *a.* not responsible or answer-
 able.
 Ir-ré-tén'tive, *a.* not retentive.
 Ir-ré-triév'a-ble, *a.* irrecoverable; irreparable.
 Ir-ré-triév'a-bly, *ad.* irrecoverably.
 Ir-rév'er-éce, *a.* want of reverence.
 Ir-rév'er-éce, *a.* wanting in reverence.
 Ir-rév'er-éce-ly, *ad.* without reverence.
 Ir-ré-vér'si-ble, *a.* that cannot be reversed.
 Ir-ré-vér'si-ble-néss, *a.* state of being irreversible.
 Ir-ré-vér'si-bly, *ad.* without change.
 Ir-rév'o-ca-bil'i-ty, *a.* impossibility of recall.
 Ir-rév'o-ca-ble, *a.* that cannot be revoked, re-
 called, or reversed; irreversible.
 Ir-rév'o-ca-ble-néss, *a.* state of being irrevocable.
 Ir-rév'o-ca-bly, *ad.* without recall or change.
 Ir-ré-gáte, *v. a.* to wet; to moisten; to water.
 Ir-ré-gá'tion, *n.* act of irrigating or watering.
 Ir-ré-gá's, *a.* watery; watered; dewy; moist.
 Ir-ré-gi-ble, *a.* not risible.
 Ir-ré-gi-bil'i-ty, *a.* the state of being irritable.
 Ir-ré-gi-ble, *a.* easily irritated; irascible.
 Ir-ré-gi-ant, *a.* (Lanc) rendering void.
 Ir-ré-gi-ate, *v. a.* to provoke; to tease; to fret.
 Ir-ré-gi'tion, *a.* a provocation; exasperation.
 Ir-ré-gi'tory, *a.* stimulating; irritating.
 Ir-ré-gi'cal, *a.* contrary to the rubric.
 Ir-ráp'tion, *n.* an entrance by force; inroad.
 Ir-ráp'tive, *a.* bursting forth; rushing in.
 Ir, (ix) *v. n.* the third person singular of to be.

I'q-gún, *n.* a figure having equal sides.
 Is-chi-ád'ic, *a.* pertaining to the hip. [chury
 Is-chy-rét'ics, *n. pl.* medicines to gelieve is
 Is-chy-ry, (Is'ky-ry) *n.* a stoppage of urine.
 Isk, a termination added to an adjective to ex-
 press diminution; as, blue, blisk.
 Is'cle, *n.* a pendent shoot of ice. See *Iscla*.
 Is'in-glass, (I'zing-glass) *n.* a substance prepared
 from the intestines of certain fishes; mica.
 Is'lam, *n.* Mahometanism or Mohammedanism.
 Is'lam-ism, *n.* Mohammedanism; Islam.
 Is'land, (I'land) *n.* land surrounded by water.
 Is'land-ér, (I'land-ér) *n.* an inhabitant of an
 isle, (il) *n.* an island. [island
 Is'let, (I'let) *n.* a little island.
 Is-sch-ro-mat'ic, *a.* having the same color.
 Is-sch-ro-nal, *a.* having equal times.
 Is-sch-ro-nism, *n.* a vibration of a pendulum.
 Is-sch-ro-noús, *a.* having the same length of
 time; isochronal.
 Is'o-láte, (Iz'o-lát, W. J. F. Sm. ; Is'o-lát, E. W. H. ;
 I'o-lát, K.) *v. a.* to detach; to separate.
 Is'o-lá'tion, *n.* a detached state; separation.
 Is-o-mét'ri-cal, *a.* of equal dimensions.
 Is-o-pér-i-mét'ri-cal, *a.* having equal boundaries.
 Is-ós-ce-lés, *a.* having two legs or sides equal.
 Is-ó-thér'mal, *a.* having equal heat.
 Is-ó-tón'ic, *a.* having equal tones.
 Is'sue, (Is'h'shu) *n.* act of passing out; exit;
 egress; event; termination; conclusion;—a
 vent; evacuation;—progeny; offspring.
 Is'sue, (Is'h'shu) *v. n.* to come out; to proceed.
 Is'sue, (Is'h'shu) *v. a.* to send out; to send forth.
 Is'sue-léss, (Is'h'shu-léss) *a.* having no issue.
 Is'su-ing, (Is'h'shu-ing) *n.* act of sending out.
 Ist'mus, (Ist'mys) *n.* a neck of land joining a
 peninsula to a continent.
 It, *pron.* of the neuter gender, used for a thing.
 It-al'ian, (it-tal'yan) *n.* a native of Italy.
 It-al'ian, (it-tal'yan) *a.* relating to Italy.
 It-al'ian-ize, (it-tal'yan-iz) *v. a.* to make Italian.
 It-al'ic, *a.* denoting a kind of letter or type.
 It-al'i-cize, *v. a.* to represent in Italic letters.
 It-al'ics, *n. pl.* Italic or inclining letters, first
 used in Italy.
 Itch, *n.* a cutaneous disease; a teasing desire.
 Itch, *v. n.* to feel irritation in the skin; to long.
 Itch'y, *a.* infected with the itch; uneasy.
 It'em, *n.* a new article; a single entry; a hint.
 It'em, *ad.* [L.] also;—used when something is
 It'er-ant, *a.* repeating. [added
 It'er-ate, *v. a.* to repeat; to utter or do again.
 It'er-á'tion, *n.* act of iterating; repetition.
 It'er-a-tive, *a.* repeating; redoubling.
 It'in'er-an-cy, *n.* the act or habit of travelling.
 It'in'er-ant, *a.* travelling; wandering.
 It'in'er-a-ry, *n.* a book or account of travels.
 It'in'er-a-ry, *a.* travelling; done on a journey.
 It'in'er-áte, *v. n.* to travel from place to place.
 It-sél'f, *pron.* a neuter reciprocal pronoun.
 Iv'vy, *n.* a hard white substance, being the
 tusk of the elephant.
 Iv'vy-ry, (I'vy-ry) *a.* made of ivory.
 Iv'y, (I'vy) *n.* a parasitical plant.
 Iz'zard, *n.* another name of the letter Z

I, é, i, ô, ô, y, long; I, é, i, ô, ô, y, short; z, z, i, q, y, y, obscure.—färe, f'är, f'äst, füll; häh, hür;

Creusistable, 2 προβολιστος.

This is the great point at issue between sea
and non

It is on this account that the first settle-
ments of nations are always either on the shore
of the ocean or ...

Log, xioo's





jealous for the law

J.

J a consonant, has invariably the same sound with that of *j* soft in *gent*; as, *jet*, *just*.

Jab'ber, *v. a.* to talk idly; to chatter.

Jab'ber, *n.* idle talk; prate; chat.

Jab'ber-er, *n.* one who jabbers.

Jab'ber-mént, *n.* idle talk; prate. *Milton*. [*E.*]

Jac'co-nét, *n.* a slight species of muslin.

Jac'cent, *a.* lying at length; extended.

Jac'cinth, *n.* a precious gem; the hyacinth.

Jack, *n.* [the diminutive of *Johanna*] an instrument to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spit, &c.; a young pike; a flag; a support; a bowl.

Jack'-a-dan'dy, *n.* a little impertinent fellow.

Jack'al, [*jak'al*], *S. J. E. F. Sm.*; *jak'al*, *W. P. Ja.* *n.* a small animal, somewhat like a fox.

Jack'-á-lent, *n.* a sort of puppet; a boy.

Jack'-an-á-pee, *n.* a monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.

Jack'-á-s, *n.* the male of the ass.

Jack'-bóts, *n. pl.* boots which serve as armor.

Jack'-dáv, *n.* a species of the crow.

Jack'-et, *n.* a short coat; a close waistcoat.

Jack'-kníf, (*jak'nlíf*) *n.* a pocket whittling knife, in the form of a penknife.

Jack'-pód'ding, *n.* a sany; a merry Andrew.

Jack'-smith, *n.* a maker of the engine jack.

Jack'-with-a-ján'tern, *n.* an ignis fatuus.

Jack'-bin, *n.* a Gray or White Friar:— a member of a late French faction:— a sort of pigeon.

Jac'-o-bin'ic, *a.* relating to the Jacobins or

Jac'-o-bin'i-cal, *a.* their principles.

Jac'-o-bin-ism, *n.* the principles of the Jacobins.

Jac'-o-bin-ize, *v. a.* to infect with Jacobinism.

Jac'-o-bite, *n.* a partisan of James II., England.

Jac'-o-bite, *a.* of the principles of the Jacobites.

Ja'-c'o-by, *n.* [*L.*] a gold coin, value 25 s. sterling.

Jac'-o-nét, *n.* a slight muslin. See *Jacconet*.

Jac'-ti-tá-tion, *n.* a tossing; vain boasting. — (*Can-on Law*) a false pretension to marriage.

Jac'-o-lá-te, *v. a.* to dart. [*E.*]

Jac'-o-lá-tion, *n.* the act of throwing weapons.

Jac'-o-lá-ty, *n.* a throwing out.

Jáde, *n.* a worthless horse:— a woman, in contempt:— a silicious mineral.

Jáde, *v. a.* to tire; to weary; to ride down.

Jáde, *v. a.* to lose spirit; to sink.

Jád'ish, *a.* vicious; bad; unchaste.

Jág, *n.* a denticulation; a small load.

Jág, or **Jágg**, *v. a.* to cut into indentures or teeth.

Jág'-ed-nés, *n.* a state of being denticulated.

Jág'-ly, *a.* uneven; denticulated; notched.

Jág'-y-lí', *n.* a ferocious, feline animal; the American tiger.

Jáil, *n.* a prison; place of confinement; gaol:— written both *jail* and *gaol*. See *Gaol*.

Jáil'-byrd, *n.* one who has been in jail.

Jáil'-er, *n.* a keeper of a jail or prison; gaoler.

Jákes, *n.* a privy.

Jál'ap, [*jal'ap*], *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *jál'ap*, [*E.*]

n. a medicinal, purgative root or drug.

Jám, *n.* a conserve:— bed of stone:— a child's

Jám, *v. a.* to squeeze closely; to press. [*frock.*]

Ja-má'i'ca pép'per, (*ja-má'ka*) *n.* See *Allspice*.

Jám, (*jám*) *n.* a side piece of a fireplace, &c.

Já-ne, *n.* a twilled cotton cloth:— a coin of Genoa.

Ján'gle, *v. a.* to prate; to quarrel; to bicker.

Ján'gle, *v. a.* to make sound untunably.

Ján'gle, *n.* discordant sound; prate; dispute.

Ján'gler, *n.* a wrangling, noisy fellow.

Ján'gling, *n.* babble; dispute; altercation.

Ján'i-tór, *n.* [*L.*] a door-keeper; a porter.

Ján'i-tá-ry, *n.* one of the late Turkish guards

Ján'nock, *n.* oat bread; bannock. [*Local.*]

Ján'sen-ist, *n.* a follower of Jansen.

Jánt, *n.* a rambler. See *Jawut*.

Jánt'i-nés, *n.* airiness; flutter; fickleness.

Ján'ty, *a.* showy; airy; fluttering; finical.

Ján'y-a-ry, *n.* the first month of the year.

Ja-pán', *n.* a varnish; work varnished.

Ja-pán', *v. a.* to varnish and embellish.

Ja-pán'ner, *n.* one who japans.

Ja-pán'ning, *n.* the act or art of varnishing.

Jár, *v. a.* to clash; to interfere; to quarrel.

Jár, *v. a.* to make to jar; to shake; to agitate.

Jár, *n.* a vibration; discord:— a vessel or bottle.

Járdeq, (*járdz*) *n. pl.* hard, callous tumors on the legs of horses.

Jár'gon, *n.* unintelligible talk; gibberish.

Jár-go-nélle', (*jár-go-nél'*) *n.* a species of pear.

Jás'mine, or **Jás'mine**, (*jás'mín*, *W. Sm.*; *jás'mín*, *P. Ja.*) *n.* a plant and flower:— written also *jasamine*.

Jás'per, *n.* a hard stone used in jewelry.

Jáun'dice, (*ján'dis*) *n.* a disease which gives the eyes and skin a yellow color.

Jáun'diced, (*ján'dist*) *a.* having the jaundice.

Jáunt, (*jánt*) *v. a.* to ramble; to wander about; to bustle about:— written also *jant*.

Jáunt, (*jánt*) *n.* a ramble; a walk:— a felly.

Jáve'lin, (*jáv'lin*) *n.* a spear or half-pike.

Jáw, *n.* the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth:— gross abuse. [*Low.*]

Jáw, *v. a.* to abuse. — *v. n.* to scold. [*Vulgar*]

Jáy, (*já*) *n.* a bird with gaudy plumage.

Já'zel, *n.* a gem of an azure or blue color.

Jéal'ous, (*jél'us*) *a.* suspicious in love; emulous; suspiciously cautious or vigilant.

Jéal'ous-ly, (*jél'us-ly*) *ad.* suspiciously.

Jéal'ous-nés, (*jél'us-nés*) *n.* suspicion.

Jéal'ous-y, (*jél'us-y*) *n.* suspicion in love; fear

Jéér, *v. a.* to scoff; to flout; to make mock.

Jéér, *v. a.* to treat with scoff; to mock.

Jéér, *n.* a scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe.

Jéér'er, *n.* a scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

Jéér'ing-ly, *ad.* scornfully; contemptuously.

Je-hó'vah, *n.* the Hebrew proper name of God.

***Je-júne'**, (*je-ján'*, *S. W. J. F.*; *je-ján'*, *P. E.*;

je-ján, *Ja.*; *jéd'ján*, *Sm.*) *a.* wanting; empty;

vacant; dry; barren; bare; unaffected.

***Je-júne'ly**, *ad.* in a jejune manner.

***Je-júne'nés**, *n.* penury; barrenness; dryness.

Jél'lied, (*jél'lid*) *a.* glutinous; viscous.

Jél'ly, *n.* a gelatinous substance; a kind of sweet-

meat:— written also *gelly*.

Jém'my, *a.* spruce; neat. [*Low.*]

Jén'net, *n.* a Spanish horse. See *Genet*.

Jén'net-ing, *n.* corrupted from *Juxteating*, an apple ripe in June; a species of early apple.

Jén'ni-íp-er-g'fén'dí', *n.* an officer among the

Turks, whose duties are similar to those of the provost-marshal in the European armies.

Jén'ny, *n.* a machine for spinning.

Jeop'ard, (*jép'ard*) *v. a.* to hazard; to risk.

Jeop'ard-ize, *v. a.* to put in jeopardy; to hazard; to jeopard. [*Modern.*]

Jōp'ard-ōds, (jōp'ar-dūs) *a.* hazardous.
Jōp'ar-dy, (jōp'ar-dē) *a.* hazard; danger.
Jōrk, *v. a.* to strike; to throw; to lash; to cut.
Jōrk, *n.* a lash; a sudden spring; a throw.
Jōrked, (jōrkt) *p. a.* sliced and dried, as beef.
Jōrk'er, *n.* one who jerks; a whipper.
Jōr'kin, *n.* a jacket; a short coat; — a male falcon, a kind of hawk.
Jōr'ey, (jōr'zē) *n.* fine wool, or yarn of wool.
Jōs, *n.* a short strap of leather; a ribbon.
Jōs'-e-mine, *n.* a fragrant flower. See *Jasmine*.
Jōs'ac, *n.* a large, branching, brass candlestick.
Jōs, *v. n.* to divert; to make sport; to joke.
Jōt, *n.* any thing ludicrous; a laughing-stock.
Jōt'er, *n.* one given to jesting or sport.
Jōt'ing, *n.* utterance of sarcasms or jests.
Jōt'y-ut, *n.* one of a religious and learned order of the Roman Catholic church, called the *Society of Jesus*.
Jōt'y-ut'ic, *a.* belonging to a Jesuit: — crafty;
Jōt'y-ut'ic-al, *a.* artful; deceitful.
Jōt'y-ut'ic-ly, *ad.* in a Jesuitical manner.
Jōt'y-ut-lym, *n.* the principles of the Jesuits.
Jēt, *n.* a fine black fossil: — a spout of water.
Jēt, *v. n.* to shoot forward; to project; to jut.
Jēt d'eau, (zhā-dō') *n.* [Fr.] a water pipe or spout.
Jēt'am, *n.* (*Lase*) the act of throwing goods overboard in a storm; goods cast overboard.
Jēt'pce, *n.* a projection; a kind of pier; jetty.
Jēt'ty, *n.* a mole projecting into the sea; a pier: — written also *jettee* and *jutty*.
Jēt's, *a.* made of jet; black as jet.
Jes de mots, (zhē-dē-mō') [Fr.] a play upon words; a pun.
Jes d'esprit, (zhē-dē-sprē') [Fr.] a witticism.
Jew, (jū) [*Jū*, *W. P. J. E. Ja.*; *Jū*, *S. F. K. Sm.*] *n.* a Hebrew; an Israelite.
Jew'el, (jū'el) *n.* an ornament worn by ladies; a precious stone; a gem; any thing precious.
Jew'el, (jū'el) *v. a.* to adorn with jewels.
Jew'el-ler, *n.* a maker of, or dealer in, jewels.
Jew'el-ry, *n.* jewels or the wares of jewellers: — written also *jewellery*.
Jew'ess, (jū'ēs) *n.* a Hebrew woman.
Jew'ish, (jū'ish) *a.* relating to the Jews.
Jew'y-harp, (jūz'hārp) *n.* a musical instrument.
Jib, *n.* the beam or arm of a crane: — the foremost sail of a ship.
Jib, *v. a.* to shift a boom-sail.
Jib'fy, *n.* an instant; a moment. [*Colloquial*.]
Jig, *n.* a light careless dance or tune; a song.
Jig, *v. n.* to dance carelessly; to dance.
Jig'ger, *n.* a machine to hold on a cable.
Jig'ger, *a.* disposed or suitable to a jig.
Jill'-flirt, *n.* a giddy or wanton woman; a flirt.
Jilt, *n.* a woman who deceives her lover.
Jilt, *v. a.* to trick or deceive in love.
Jilt, *v. n.* to play or act the jilt or coquette.
Jim'mer, *n.* a jointed hinge. [*x.*]
Jimp, *a.* neat; handsome; well-shaped. [*Local*.]
Jin'gle, *v. n.* to sound with a sharp rattle; to tinkle: — written also *gingle*.
Jin'gle, *v. a.* to cause to give a sharp sound.
Jin'gle, *n.* a rattling or clinking sound; tinkle.
Jōb, *n.* a piece of chance work; piece of labor; a piece of work undertaken for gain.
Jōb, *v. a.* to strike or stab with a sharp instrument. [*at jobs*.]
Jōb, *v. n.* to buy and sell as a broker; to work
Jōb'ber, *n.* one who does chance work, &c.
Jōb'ber-nōwl, (jōb'ber-nōl) *n.* a blockhead.
Jōck'ey, (jōck'ē) *n.* one who rides, or one who deals in, horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.

Jōck'ey, (jōck'ē) *v. a.* to cheat; to trick.
Jō-cōse, *a.* merry; waggish; given to jest.
Jō-cōse'ly, *ad.* waggishly; in jest; in game.
Jō-cōse'n'ess, or **Jō-cōs'i'ty**, *n.* waggery.
Jō'cō-āz'ri-ōds, *a.* partaking of mirth and jocundness.
Jō'e-lpr, *a.* sportive; merry; jocose; waggish.
Jō'e-lpr'i'ty, *n.* merriment; disposition to jest.
Jō'e-lpr-ly, *ad.* in a jocose or jocular manner.
Jōc'und, *a.* merry; gay; airy; lively.
Jōc'und'i'ty, *n.* gaiety; mirth.
Jōc'und-ly, *ad.* merrily; gayly.
Jōc'und-ness, *n.* state of being jocund.
Jōg, *v. a.* to push gently; to give notice by a sudden push.
Jōg, *v. n.* to move by jogs; to travel leisurely.
Jōg, *n.* a push; a slight shake; a hint; a stop: — a jog: — a gentle trot, pace, or motion.
Jōg'ger, *n.* one who jogs or moves heavily.
Jōg'gle, *v. a.* to push; to shake; to jostle; to juss.
Jōg'gle, *v. n.* to shake; to totter; to jostle. [*the*.]
Jōg'gle, *n.* a shake; a jostle; a push; a jog.
Jō-ān'ān'ar, *n.* [*L.*] a Portuguese gold coin, valued eight dollars: — often contracted into *joe*.
Jōm, *v. a.* to couple; to combine; to unite.
Jōin, *v. n.* to adhere; to close; to unite with.
Jōin'der, *n.* a conjunction; act of joining.
Jōin'er, *n.* one who joins; a mechanic.
Jōin'er-y, *n.* work of a joiner; carpentry.
Jōint, *n.* an articulation of limbs; a juncture.
Jōint, *a.* shared by two or more; united.
Jōint, *v. a.* to unite: — to divide a joint.
Jōint'ed, *a.* having joints, knots, or c. mmissures.
Jōint'er, *n.* a sort of long plane, used by joiners.
Jōint'-bēir, (jōint'ār) *n.* a co-heir; fellow-heir.
Jōint'ly, *ad.* together; not separately.
Jōint'ness, *n.* a woman who has a jointure.
Jōint'-stock, *n.* stock held in company.
Jōint'-stōd, *n.* a stool consisting of parts united.
Jōint-tēn'an-cy, *n.* a tenure by unity of title.
Jōint-tēn'an-cy, *n.* one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.
Jōint'ure, (jōint'yūr) *n.* an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
Jōint'ure, *v. a.* to endow with a jointure.
Jōist, *n.* a secondary beam of a floor.
Jōist, *v. a.* to fit or lay in joists.
Jōke, *n.* a jest; something not serious; sport.
Jōke, *v. n.* to jest. — *v. a.* to cast jokes at.
Jōk'er, *n.* a jester; a merry fellow.
Jōk'ing-ly, *ad.* in a jesting, merry way.
Jōle, *n.* the face or cheek; the head of a fish: — written also *jowl*.
Jōll, *v. a.* to beat the head against; to clash.
Jōll-ly, *ad.* gayly; with elevation of spirit.
Jōll'n-ness, or **Jōll'i'ty**, *n.* gaiety; merriment.
Jōll'y, *a.* gay; merry; airy; cheerful; plump.
Jōll'y-bōat, (jōll'pōt) *n.* a ship's small boat.
Jōlt, *v. n.* to shake as a carriage on an uneven road or on rough ground.
Jōlt, *v. a.* to shake one as a carriage does.
Jōlt, *n.* a shock; a violent agitation.
Jōlt'er, *n.* he or that which shakes or jolts.
Jōlt'hēad, (jōlt'hēd) *n.* a great head; a dunce.
Jōn-quillo, (jōn-kwīl', *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; jūn-kwīl', *S.*; jōn'kwīl', *W. B.*; jōn-kēl', *K.*; jūng'kwīl', *Sm.*) *n.* a species of daffodil.
Jōn'tle, (jōn'sl) *v. a.* to rush against; to jostle.
Jōt, *n.* a point; a tittle; lots; the least quantity.
Jōt'nal, (jūr'nəl) *n.* an account of daily transactions; a diary; a paper published daily.
Jōt'nal-ism, *n.* the management of journals.

I join in whatever.

gostling, Μαπληκτιομεί's.





Smile for joy that I feel pain and joy

We are not judges what may happen.

If we judge the English by this rule.

Our judgment that such actions prove
— pronounce judgement — on this

It is but justice to say that whenever ...

Jus-ti'-ci-ty, (jus-ti-sh'q-s-rē) *n.* an administrator of justice; a high judge.
Jus-ti'-fi-ble, *a.* that may be justified; right; defensible by law or reason.
Jus-ti'-fi-ble-ness, *n.* state of being justifiable.
Jus-ti'-fi-ably, *ad.* rightly; so as to be justified.
Jus-ti'-fi-ca-tion, *n.* a defence; a vindication.
Jus-ti'-fi-ca-tive, *a.* having power to justify.
Jus-ti'-fi-ca-tor, *n.* one who supports or justifies.
Jus-ti'-fi-ca-tory, *a.* vindicatory; defensorial.
Jus-ti'-fi-er, *n.* one who justifies.
Jus-ti'-fy, *v. a.* to prove or show to be just; to absolve; to defend; to vindicate:—to adjust.

Jus-tle, (jūs'al) *v. a.* to encounter; to jostle.
Jūs'tle, (jūs'al) *v. a.* to push; to drive; to jostle.
Jūs'tle, (jūs'al) *n.* a shock; a slight encounter.
Jūs'tness, *n.* justice; equity; accuracy.
Jūt, *v. n.* to push or shoot out; to butt.
Jūt'ty, *n.* a projection; a pier; a mole; jetty.
Jū-ve-nē-scence, *n.* act of growing up.
Jū-ve-nile, [jū've-nil, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; jū've-nil, *S. Ja. K.*] *a.* young; youthful.
Jū-ve-nil'-ity, *n.* youthfulness; light manner.
Jūx-ta-po-si-tion, (jūs-ta-po-zish'un) *n.* a placing or being placed together; apposition.

K.

K, a letter borrowed from the English from the Greek alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound; as, *keen, kill*.
Kāle, or **Kāil**, *n.* a kind of cabbage; colewort.
Ka-lel'-do-scōpe, (ka-lī'dō-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument exhibiting fine forms and colors.
Kāl'en-dar, *n.* an account of time. See *Calendar*.
Kāl'en-der, *n.* a sort of dervish. See *Calendar*.
Kāl'i, *n.* sea-weed:—whence the word *caliche*.
Kāl'mi-s, *n.* (*Bot.*) an evergreen shrub; a laurel.
Ka-kō'er, *n.* a Greek monk. See *Galeger*.
Kām'in, *n.* a noxious wind; simoom.
Kān-ga-rō', (kāng-ga-rō') *n.* an animal of New South Wales, having short fore legs.
Kā'ty-did, *n.* an insect; a sort of grasshopper.
Kāw, *v. a.* to cry as a crow or rook. See *Caw*.
Kāyle, (kāl) *n.* a ninepin:—*pl.* a kind of play.
Kēck, *v. n.* to heave the stomach; to reach.
Kēck'kle, *v. a.* to defend a cable with a rope.
Kēck'ny, *n.* hemlock; kex; a jointed plant.
Kēdge, *v. a.* to warp or move, as a ship.
Kēdge, *n.* a small anchor, used in a river or harbor.
Kēdg'er, *n.* a small anchor; kedg. [*bor.*]
Kēel, *n.* the largest and lowest timber in a ship:—a ship.
Kēel, *v. a.* to turn the keel; to navigate.
Kēel'fat, *n.* a tub in which liquor is set to cool.
Kēel'hāle, [kēl'hāl, *W. E. Ja. Sm.*; kēl'hāwl, *S. P. J.*; kēl'hāl or kēl'hāwl, *F.*] *v. a.* same as *keelhaul*.
Kēel'hāul, *v. a.* to punish by dragging the offender under the keel.
Kēel'ing, *n.* a kind of small codfish.
Kēel'man, *n.* one who manages the keel.
Kēel'son, or **Kēel'son**, [kēl'sun, *W. J. F. Sm.*; kēl'sun, *S. Ja. K.*; kēl'sun or kēl'sun, *P.*] *n.* the piece of timber in a ship next to her keel.
Kēen, *a.* sharp; acute; severe; piercing; eager.
Kēen'ly, *ad.* sharply; eagerly; bitterly.
Kēen'ness, *n.* sharpness; asperity; eagerness.
Kēep, *v. a.* [*i.* kept; *pp.* keeping, kept;] to retain; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to detain or hold; to observe; to restrain.
Kēep, *v. n.* to remain; to stay; to last; to live.
Kēep, *n.* strongest part of a castle; guard; care.
Kēep'er, *n.* one who keeps or holds; a defender.
Kēep'er-ship, *n.* the office of a keeper.
Kēep'ing, *n.* charge; custody; guard; support:—management of light and shade in painting.
Kēep'ing-rōom, *n.* a parlor. [*Local.*] *Forby*.
Kēep'sake, *n.* a gift in token of regard.
Kēeve, *n.* a large vessel or tub; keever.
Kēev'er, *n.* a brewing vessel or tub.

Kēg, *n.* a small cask or barrel; a cag. See *Cag*.
Kēll, *n.* the omentum; a child's caul.
Kēlp, *n.* sea-weed; a salt from sea-weed.
Kēlp'y, *n.* a supposed spirit of the waters.
Kēl'son, *n.* See *Keelson*.
Kēit, *n.* [*Scot.*] cloth with the nap on. See *Kik*.
Kēl'ter, *n.* order; good condition:—written also *kiltery*.
Kēn, *v. a.* to see at a distance; to know.
Kēn, *v. n.* to look round; to direct the eye.
Kēn, *n.* view; sight; the reach of the sight.
Kēn'nel, *n.* a cot for dogs; a number of dogs, hole of a fox, &c.; the watercourse of a street.
Kēn'nel, *v. n.* to lie; to dwell, as beasts.
Kēn'nel, *v. a.* to keep in a kennel.
Kēn'nel-cōal, *n.* See *Canal-coal*.
Kēpt, *i. & p.* from *Keep*.
Kērb, *n.* See *Curb*.
Kēr'chief, (kēr'chif) *n.* a head-dress of a woman.
Kēr'mēg, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* a small insect found in the scarlet oak, and used as a scarlet dye.
Kēr'n, *n.* an Irish foot-soldier:—a band-mill.
†Kēr'n, *v. n.* to harden, as grains; to granulate.
Kēr'nel, *n.* an edible substance in a shell; grain.
Kēr'sey, *n.* a kind of coarse stuff or cloth.
Kēr'sey-mēre, *n.* a fine, twilled, woollen cloth:—called also *cassimere*.
Kēr'sey-nētte, *n.* a thin woollen stuff.
Kēs'trel, *n.* a kind of bastard hawk; colstrel.
Kēth, *n.* a sea-vessel with two masts.
Kēt'tle, *n.* a vessel in which liquor is boiled.
Kēt'tle-drūm, *n.* a drum with a body of brass.
Kēt'tle-pīng, *n. pl.* ninepins; skittles.
Kēx, *n.* hemlock; kecksy:—a dry stalk.
Kēy, (kē) *n.* an instrument to fasten and open a lock, &c.:—a note in music; an index; an explanation; that which explains:—a quay.
Kēy'age, (kē'ā) *n.* money paid for wharfage.
Kēy'hōle, (kē'hōl) *n.* a hole to put a key in.
Kēy'stōne, *n.* the middle stone of an arch.
Khan, (kān or kān) [*Turk.*] a prince; a sovereign; a high officer:—a sort of inn.
Kibe, *n.* a chilblain; a chap in the heel.
Kibed, (kībd) *a.* troubled with kibes.
Kī-bī'tē, (kī) *n.* a sort of Russian vehicle.
Kī'by, *a.* having kibes; sore with kibes.
Kīck, *v. a.* to strike with the foot.
Kīck, *v. n.* to thrust out the foot; to resist.
Kīck, *n.* a blow with the foot.
Kīck'er, *n.* one who kicks; a winning horse.
Kīck'shaw, *n.* a fantastic dish of cookery.
Kīd, *n.* the young of a goat:—a bundle of heath.
Kīd, *v. n.* to bring forth kids.
Kīd'der, *n.* an engrosser or dealer in corn.

k, k, l, o, ā, y, long; k, k, l, o, ā, y, short; q, q, i, o, y, y, obscure.—*fāre, fār, fāt, fāl; hēir, hēr*

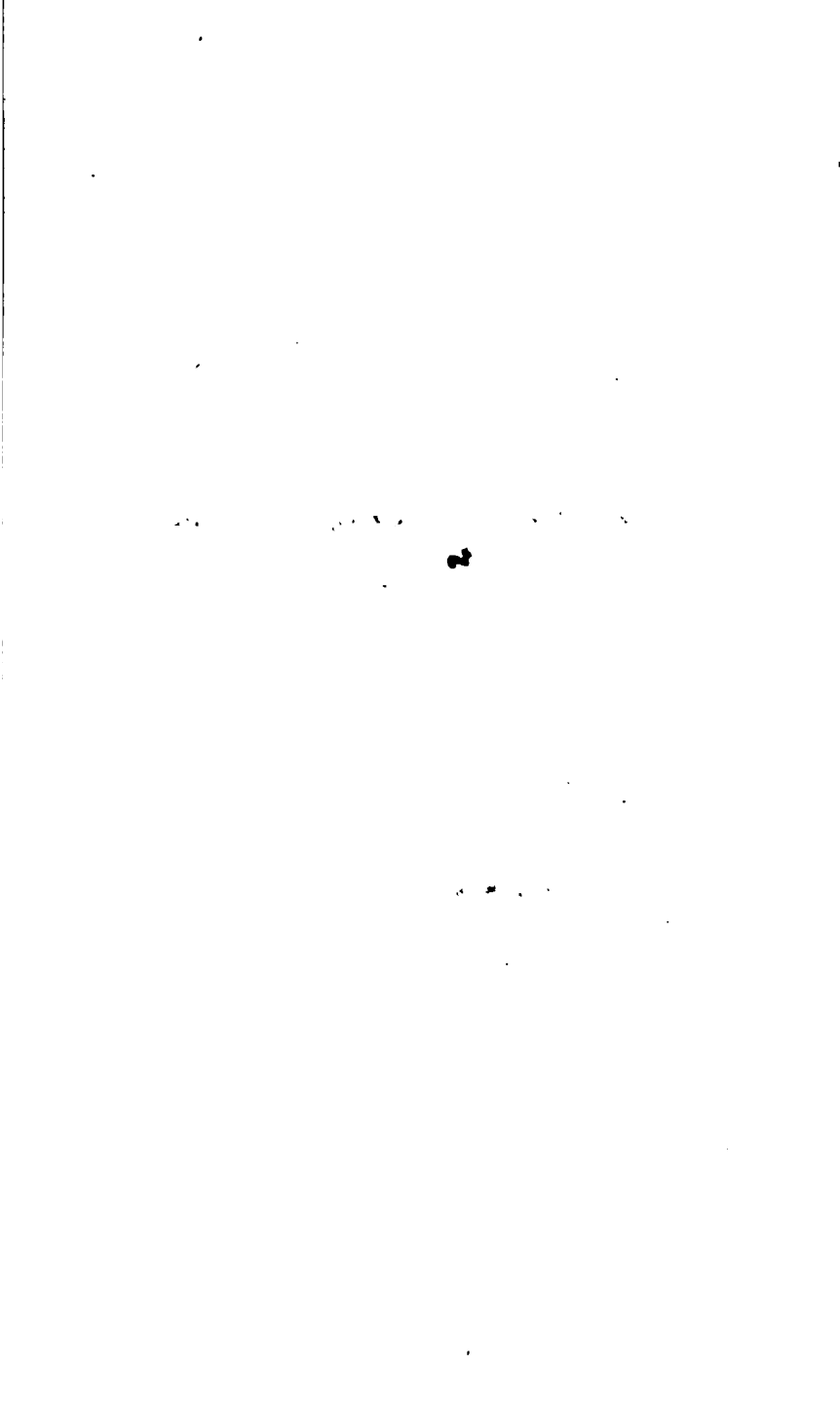
He justified them for not fasting

To keep them company. — To keep one
from starving. — No body understood keeping
reunion with your lordships. — To keep
aloof from them — It is to be kept in mind.

this is in keeping with his character.

Kernel, apogee.

It serves as a key to the work



0% knock at

Kid'dle, *n.* a kind of wear in a river, to catch fish.
Kid'dow, *n.* a web-footed bird. [fish.]
Kid'ling, *n.* a young kid.
Kid'náp, *v. a.* to steal a human being.
Kid'náp-er, *n.* one who steals human beings.
Kid'néy, (*kíd'ne*) *n.* one of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood:—a cant term for *kidney* or *sort*.
Kid'néy-béan, (*kíd'ne-bén*) *n.* a kind of bean.
Kil'dér-kín, *n.* a small barrel.
Kill, *v. a.* to deprive of life; to destroy.
Kill'er, *n.* one who kills or deprives of life.
Kiln, (*kíl*) *n.* a stove or furnace; a pile of brick.
Kiln'dry, (*kíl'drí*) *v. a.* to dry by a kiln. [brick.]
Kilt, *n.* a kind of short petticoat worn by the Scotch Highlanders:—called also *skibeg*.
Kilt'er, *n.* condition; order. See *Kelter*.
Kim'bó, *a.* crooked; bent; arched. See *A-kimbo*.
Kin, *n.* a relation; kindred; relatives; the same species:—a diminutive termination.
Kin, *a.* of the same nature; kindred.
***Kind**, [*kind*, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *kyind*, *S. W. J. F.*] *a.* benevolent; good; tender; beneficent; favorable; indulgent; mild.
***Kind**, *n.* race; general class; sort; nature.
***Kind'-heart-éd**, (*kind'hárt-éd*) *a.* benevolent.
Kin'dle, *v. a.* to set on fire; to light; to inflame.
Kin'dle, *v. n.* to catch fire; to be inflamed.
Kin'dler, *n.* one who kindles or inflames.
***Kind'ly-néss**, *n.* favor; affection; good-will.
***Kind'ly**, *a.* congenial; proper; bland; mild.
***Kind'ly**, *ad.* benevolently; favorably; fitly.
***Kind'néss**, *n.* benevolence; good-will; favor; beneficence; humanity; love. [tives.]
Kin'dred, *n.* relation by birth; affinity; relationship.
Kin'dred, *a.* congenial; related; cognate.
Kine, *n.* plural of *Cow*; cows. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
King, *n.* a monarch; a sovereign; a chief ruler.
King'craft, *n.* craft of kings; art of governing.
King'cúp, *n.* a flower; crowfoot.
King'dóm, *n.* the dominion of a king; reign; government:—a class; as, the vegetable *king'dóm*.
King'fish-ér, *n.* a species of bird. [*dom.*]
King'ly, *a.* royal; monarchical; noble; august.
King'-póst, *n.* (*Arch.*) the middle post of a framed roof.
King'y'-á-vil, (*king'á-vil*) *n.* the scrofula. [roof.]
King'ship, *n.* the office of a king; royalty.
Kink, *n.* a twist; an entanglement.
Kink, *v. n.* to become entangled.
Kins'folk, (*kínz'fók*) *n. pl.* kindred; relations.
Kins'mán, *n.*; *pl.* *kins'mén*; a man of the same race or family. [tion.]
Kins'wóm-an, (*kínz'wóm-an*) *n.* a female relation.
Kip'sak, *n.* a Turkish pleasure-house. [taken.]
Kip'per, *a.* applied to salmon when unfit to be eaten.
Kirk, *n.* a church; the church of Scotland.
Kirk'mán, *n.* one of the church of Scotland.
Kirtle, *n.* a gown; a petticoat; a cloak.
Kirtled, (*kért'id*) *a.* wearing a kirtle.
Kiss, *v. a.* to salute by applying the lips; to caress; to touch gently.
Kiss, *n.* a salute given by joining lips.
Kiss'ing-cám'fit, *n.* a perfumed sugar-plum.
Kiss'ing-crúst, *n.* the crust of a part of a loaf that touches another.
Kit, *n.* a small fiddle; a fish-tub; a milk-pail; a kitten:—the tools of a shoemaker.
Kit'cat, *a.* applied to a club in London; and also to a portrait about three quarters' length.
Kitch'en, *n.* room where provisions are cooked.
Kitch'en-gár-den, *n.* a vegetable garden.
Kitch'en-máid, *n.* a maid employed in a kitchen.
Kitch'en-stúff, *n.* a fat scummed off of pots, &c.

Kitch'en-wénch, *n.* a kitchen-maid.
Kitch'en-work, (*kích'en-würk*) *n.* work done in a kitchen; cookery, &c.
Kite, *n.* a bird of prey:—a paper toy raised by a string and the wind.
†Kith, *n.* acquaintance. *Gower*
Kit'ling, *n.* a kitten; the young of a beast.
Kit'ten, (*kít'tn*) *n.* a young cat.
Kit'ten, (*kít'tn*) *v. n.* to bring forth young cats.
Klick, *v. n.* to make a small, sharp noise.
Klick, or **Klick'ing**, *n.* a small, sharp noise.
Knáb, (*náb*) *v. a.* to bite; to catch; to nab.
Knáck, (*nák*) *n.* a toy:—readiness; dexterity.
Knáck, (*nák*) *v. n.* to make a sharp noise.
Knáck'er, *n.* a maker of small work.
Knag, (*nag*) *n.* a knot in wood; a peg; a shoot.
Knag'gy, (*nág'gy*) *a.* knotty:—rough; morose.
Knáp, (*náp*) *n.* a protuberance; a swelling.
Knáp, (*náp*) *v. a.* to bite; to break short.
Knáp, (*náp*) *v. n.* to make a sharp noise; to knock; to snap.
Knáp'ple, (*náp'pl*) *v. n.* to break off quickly.
Knáp'py, (*náp'pé*) *a.* full of knaps or hillocks.
Knáp'sack, (*náp'sák*) *n.* a soldier's bag.
Knarl, (*när*) *n.* a hard knot in wood; a knurl.
Knarl, (*när*) *n.* a knot in wood; a knurl.
Knarled, (*närid*) *a.* knotted; knotty.
Knave, (*näv*) *n.* a rascal; a scoundrel:—a card.
Knäw'er-y, (*näv'w-é-y*) *n.* dishonesty; villany.
Knäw'ish, (*näv'ish*) *a.* dishonest; fraudulent.
Knäw'ish-ly, (*näv'ish-le*) *ad.* dishonestly.
Knäw'ish-néss, (*näv'ish-nés*) *n.* knavery.
Knéad, (*néd*) *v. a.* to work into a mass.
Knéad'er, (*néd'er*) *n.* one who kneads; a baker.
Knéé, (*né*) *n.* the joint of the leg and thigh.
Knééd, (*néd*) *a.* having knees; having joints.
Knéé'-dép, (*nédép*) *a.* rising to the knees.
Knéél, (*nél*) *v. n.* to bend or rest on the knee.
Knéél'er, (*nél'er*) *n.* one who kneels.
Knéé'pan, (*nép'an*) *n.* a round bone on the knee.
Knéé'-trib-ute, (*nép'trib-út*) *n.* genuflection.
Knéll, (*nél*) *n.* the sound of a funeral bell.
Knéll, *p.* from *Knell*.
Knéw, (*nä*) *i.* from *Know*.
Knick'-knáck, (*ník'nák*) *n.* any trifle or toy.
Knife, (*níf*) *n.*; *pl.* *knives*; an instrument with a sharp edge for cutting.
Knight, (*nít*) *n.* a military attendant; a champion:—a man advanced to a certain rank, having *Sir* prefixed to his name.
Knight, (*nít*) *v. a.* to create one a knight.
Knight'ége, (*nít'éj*) *n.* the body of knights.
Knight-ér'ránt, (*nít-ér'ránt*) *n.*; *pl.* *knights-ér'ránt*; a wandering knight.
Knight-ér'ránt-ry, (*nít-ér'ránt-ré*) *n.* the character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.
Knight'hood, (*nít'húd*) *n.* the dignity of a knight.
Knight'ly-néss, *n.* the qualities of a knight.
Knight'ly, (*nít'le*) *a.* pertaining to a knight.
Knit, (*nít*) *v. a.* [*i.* knit or knitted; *pp.* knitting, knit or knitted;] to weave without a loom; to tie; to unite.
Knit, (*nít*) *v. n.* to unite, as yarn with needles.
Knit'ter, (*nít'tér*) *n.* one who knits.
Knit'ting-néé'dle, (*nít'ting-néd'dl*) *n.* a wire which is used in knitting.
Knivez, (*nívz*) *n.* plural of *Knife*.
Knób, (*nób*) *n.* a protuberance; a bunch.
Knóbbed, (*nóbd*) *a.* having protuberances.
Knób'-bi-néss, (*nób'bé-nés*) *n.* the being knobby.
Knób'by, (*nób'bé*) *a.* full of knobs; hard.
Knóck, (*nók*) *v. n.* to clash; to beat; to strike.
Knóck, (*nók*) *v. a.* to beat; to strike; to collide.

knán, str; knéve, nör, sön; báll, bür, rdle.—C, G, g, soft; E, G, S, E, hard; q as z; x as gz;—chla.

Knäck, (nők) *n.* a sudden stroke; a blow.
Knäck'er, (nők'er) *n.* one who knocks; a striker; a door-hammer.
Knöll, (nöl) *v. a.* to ring a funeral bell; to toll.
Knöll, (nöl) *v. n.* to sound as a bell.
Knöll, (nöl) *n.* a little round hill; top of a hill.
Knöll'er, (nöl'er) *n.* one who tolls a bell.
Knöt, (nöt) *n.* a part which is tied; complication; — a knurl or a knar in wood; — a difficulty; a confederacy; a cluster. — (*Naut.*) a mile.
Knöt, (nöt) *v. a.* to complicate; to unite; to tie.
Knöt, (nöt) *v. n.* to form knots; to knit knots.
Knöt'gräs, (nöt'gräs) *n.* an oat-like grass.
Knöt'ted, (nöt'ted) *a.* full of knots; knotty.
Knöt'ti-näss, (nöt'te-näss) *n.* fulness of knots.
Knöt'ty, (nöt'te) *a.* full of knots; difficult.
Knöüt, (nöt) *n.* a Russian instrument of punishment; punishment by the knout.
Knöw, (nö) *v. a.* [i. know; *pp.* knowing, known;] to have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.

Knöw, (nö) *v. n.* to have certain perception.
Knöw'ing, (nö'ing) *a.* skilful; intelligent.
Knöw'ing-ly, (nö'ing-le) *ad.* with knowledge.
Knöw'l'edge, (nö'ej) [nö'lej; *S. P. J. E. Jo. Sm.; nö'ej* or *nö'lej*, *W. F.*] *n.* certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.
Knöwn, (nön) *p.* from *Knöw*.
Knöc'kle, (nük'kl) *n.* a joint of the finger.
Knöc'kle, (nük'kl) *v. n.* to bend; to submit.
Knöc'kled, (nük'kl'd) *a.* jointed.
Knür, (nür) or **Knür**, (nür) *n.* a knot; knarl.
Knür'ed, **Knür'y**, *a.* full of knots; knotty.
Kö'päck, *n.* a Russian copper coin.
Kö'ran, *n.* the Mohammedan bible. See *Alcoran*.
Krä'äl, *n.* a village of rude huts of the Hottentots.
Krä'ken, *n.* a fabulous marine monster.
Krém'lin, *n.* the imperial palace at Moscow.
Kö'mjäs, *n.* a liquor made from mares' milk.
Ky'än', *n.* a pungent pepper. See *Cayenne*.
Ky'a-nize, *v. a.* to preserve timber from dry-rot by use of corrosive sublimate.

L

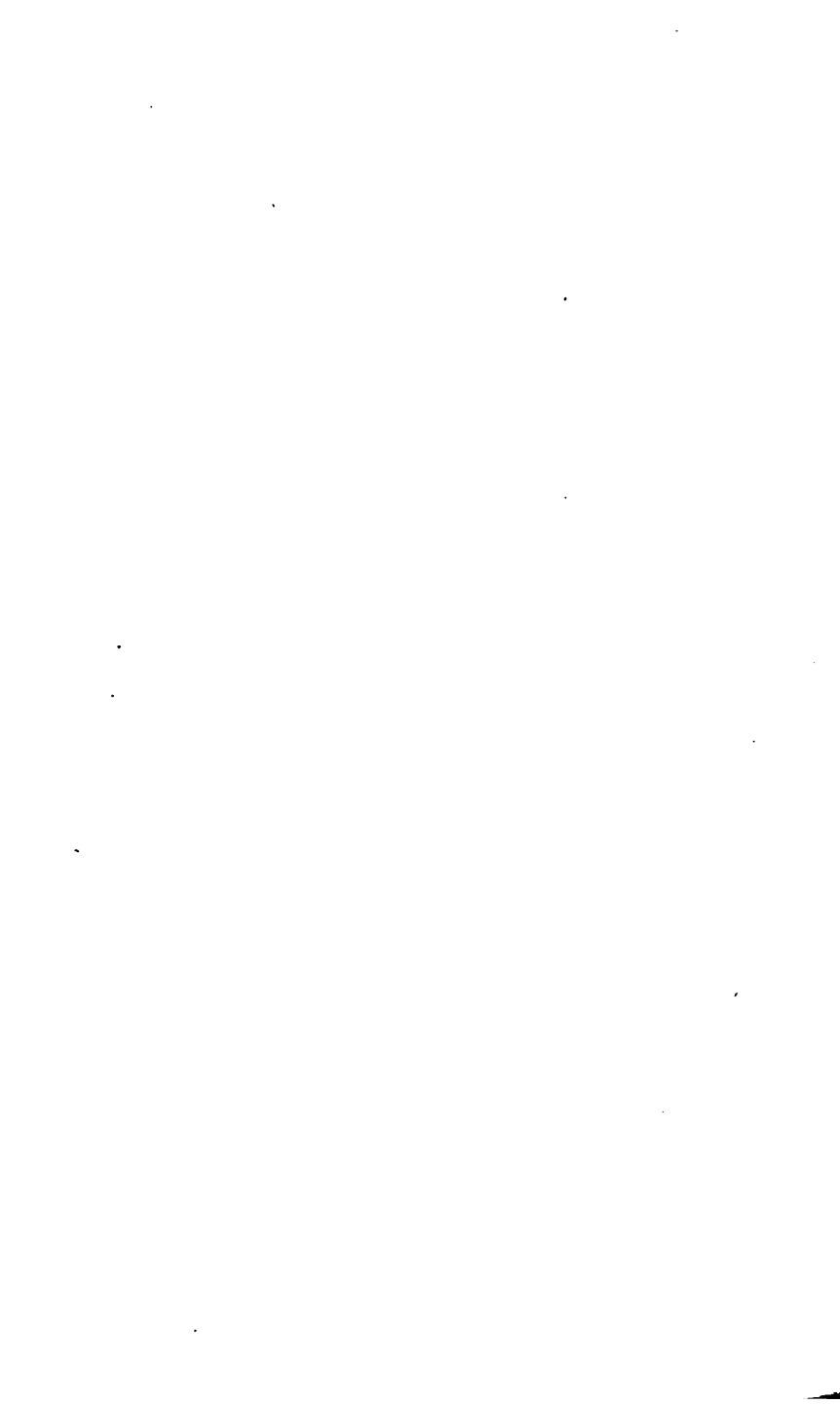
L a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like, fall*. As a numeral, it stands for 50.

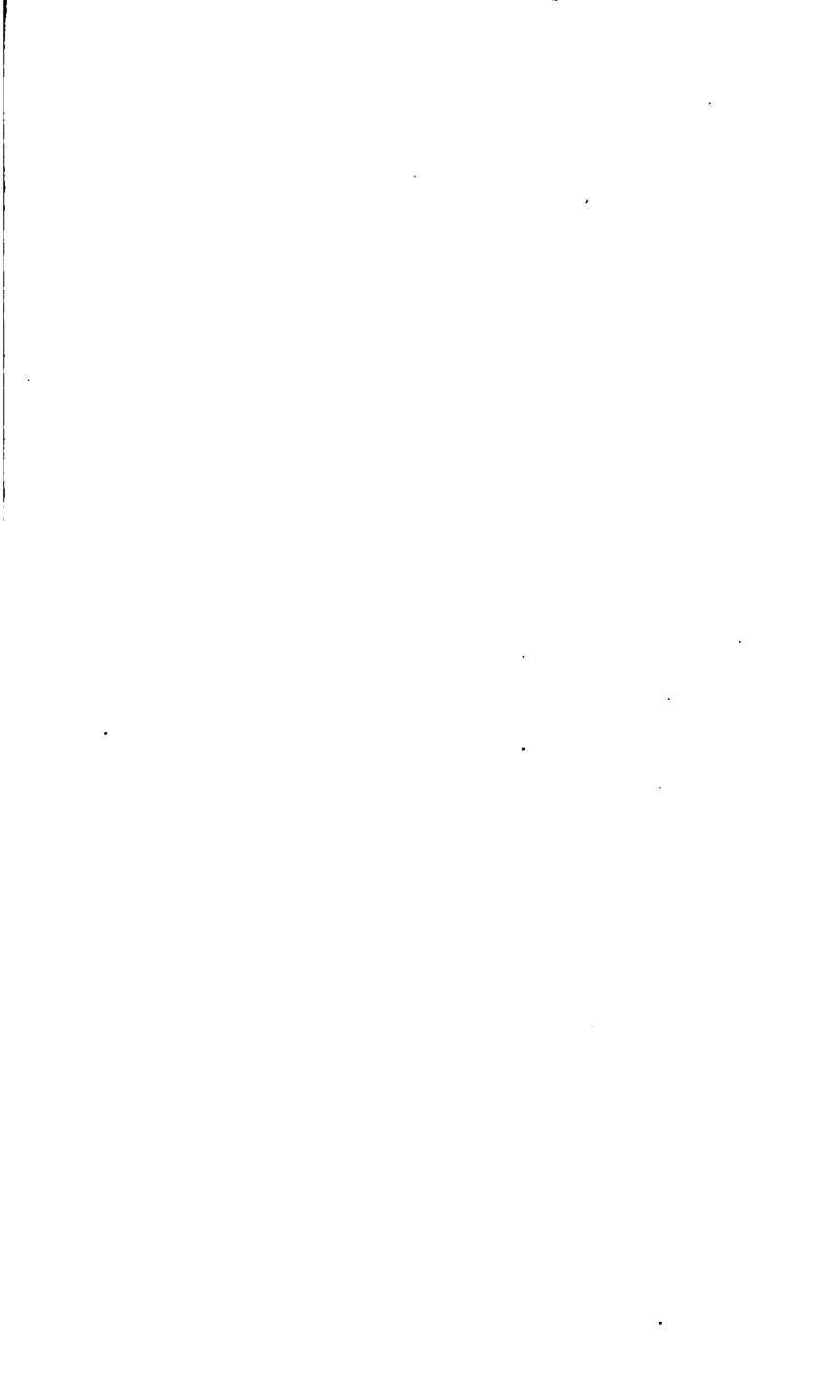
La, (*Mus.*) a note in music.
LA, (*law*) *interj.* see! look! behold! [*ard.* **Läb'q-rüm**, *n.* [L.] the Roman imperial standard.
Läb'da-nüm, *n.* a resin of a strong smell.
Lä'bel, *n.* a name or title affixed to any thing; a small slip of writing; a tassel; a codicil.
Lä'bel, *v. a.* to affix a label on; to mark.
Lä'bent, *a.* sliding; gliding; slipping.
Lä'b'äl, *a.* uttered by or relating to the lips.
Lä'b'äl, *n.* a letter pronounced by the lips.
Lä'b'äte, *a.* formed like a lip.
Lä'b'ät-ed, *a.* formed with lips; labiate.
Lä'b'ö-dén'täl, *a.* formed by the lips and teeth.
Lä'bor, *n.* the exertion of strength; pains; toil; work; exercise; childbirth.
Lä'bor, *v. n.* to toil; to do work; to be in travail.
Lä'bor, *v. a.* to work at; to beat; to belabor.
Lä'b'ö-ra-tö-ry, *n.* a chemist's work-room.
Lä'b'ör-er, *n.* one who labors or does work.
Lä'bö'rj-öüs, *a.* diligent; assiduous; tiresome.
Lä'bö'rj-öüs-ly, *ad.* in a laborious manner.
Lä'bö'rj-öüs-näss, *n.* toilsomeness; difficulty.
Lä'bür'nüm, *n.* a shrub of the *Cytisus* kind.
Lä'b'y-rinth, *n.* a maze; a place full of windings.
Läb-y-rin'thi-an, *a.* relating to or like a labyrinth.
Läb-y-rin'thic, *a.* rinth; winding; perplexed.
Läc, *n.* a concrete, brittle substance; a resin.
Läce, *n.* plaited cord; ornaments of thread, &c.
Läce, *v. a.* to bind, as with a cord; to adorn.
Läced, (*läst*) *a.* mixed with spirits, as coffee.
Läce'män, *n.* one who deals in lace.
Läc'er-a-ble, *a.* that may be torn or rent.
Läc'er-äte, *v. a.* to tear; to rend.
Läc'er-ä'tion, *n.* the act of tearing; a breach.
Läc'er-a-tive, *a.* tearing; having power to tear.
Lä-cér'tä, *n.* [L.] (*Zool.*) the lizard.
Läch'çy, *n. pl.* [*lache*, *Fr.*] (*Law*) negligence.
Läch'ry-mä-ble, *a.* lamentable.
Läch'ry-mäl, *a.* generating tears.
Läch'ry-mä-ry, *a.* containing tears.
Läch-ry-mä'tion, *n.* the act of weeping.

Läch'ry-mä-tö-ry, *n.* a vessel to preserve tears in.
Läc'ing, *n.* a binding; decoration; — a rope.
Läc, *v. a.* to want; to need; to be without.
Läc, *v. n.* to be in want; to be wanting.
Läc, *n.* want; need; failure. — *In India*, applied to money; as, a *lack* of (or 100,000) rupees.
Läc'q-däy', *interj.* alas! alas the day!
Läc'bräin, *n.* one who wants wit or sense.
Läc'er, *n.* one who lacks: — a varnish.
Läc'er, *v. a.* to varnish. See *Lacquer*.
Läc'ey, (*läk'e*) *n.* a servant; a foot-boy.
Läc'lüs-tre, (*läk'lüs-ter*) *a.* wanting lustre.
Lä-cön'ic, *a.* concise in style; pithy; short;
Lä-cön'i-cal, *a.* brief.
Lä-cön'i-cal-ly, *ad.* briefly; concisely.
Lä-cön'i-cism, *n.* concise style; laconism.
Läc'q-nism, (*läk'q-nizm*, *S. W. P. J. F. Jo. E. Sm.; läk'q-nizm*, *Wb.*) *n.* a concise style; a pithy or brief phrase or saying.
Läc'quer, (*läk'er*) *n.* a yellow varnish.
Läc'quer, (*läk'er*) *v. a.* to varnish with lacquer.
Läc'tä-ry, *a.* milky; full of juice like milk.
Läc'tä-ry, *n.* a dairy-house; a milk-house.
Läc'tete, *n.* (*Chem.*) a salt containing lactic acid.
Läc-tä'tion, *n.* the act or time of giving suck.
***Läc'te-pl**, (*läk'te-pl*, *P. J. F. Jo. Sm.; läk'te-pl* or *läk'che-pl*, *W.*) *a.* milky; conveying chyle.
***Läc'te-pl**, *n.* the vessel that conveys chyle.
***Läc'te-an**, *a.* milky; having the color of milk.
***Läc'te-öäs**, *a.* milky; lacteal; conveying chyle.
Läc-tä's'cence, *n.* tendency to milk.
Läc-tä's'cent, *a.* producing milk or a white juice.
Läc'tic, *a.* applied to the acid of sour milk.
Läc-tif'er-öäs, *a.* that conveys or brings milk.
Läd, *n.* a boy; a stripling; a youth.
Läd'der, *n.* a frame with steps for climbing.
Läde, *v. a.* [i. laden; *pp.* lading, laden or laded; to load; to freight; to leave out.
Lä'den, (*lä'dn*) *p.* from *Lade* and *Load*.
Läd'ing, *n.* freight; weight; burden. [*dle* **Lä'dle**, *n.* a large spoon; a vessel with a handle.
Lä'dy, *n.* a well-bred woman; a title of respect.
Lä'dy-bird, *a.* names of a small red insect that feeds upon plant-lice.
Lä'dy-äy, *a.*

To know if — he knows only to talk of them
known to me. — If known him to be a fool
to know how to do it — he knows him-
self to be the author of his own misfortunes.
The knowledge to do it — of which
we have knowledge, our eyes open.
Our knowledge of them is small.

He labored hard to do it — he labors
under great disadvantage,





Lá'dy-dáy, (lá'dy-dá) *n.* the 25th of March; the annunciation day of the virgin Mary.
Lá'dy-like, *a.* becoming a lady; soft; elegant.
Lá'dy-ship, *n.* the title of a lady.
Lá'dy's-slip-per, *n.* a plant and flower.
Lá'dy's-smock, *n.* a plant; cardamine.
Lá'dy's-trá-ces, *n.* a plant and flower.
Lág, *a.* coming behind; sluggish; slow; tardy.
Lág, *n.* the lowest class; the rump; fag-end.
Lág, *v.* to loiter; to stay behind; to linger.
Lág-gard, *a.* backward; sluggish; slow.
Lág-ger, *n.* one who lags; a loiterer.
Lá-goon, *n.* a large pond or lake; a marsh.
Lá'ic, *a.* belonging to the laity or people;
Lá'ic-al, *ay*.
Lá'ic, *n.* a layman; — opposed to *clergyman*.
Láid, (lád) *i. & p.* from *Lay*.
Láin, (lân) *p.* from *Lie*. [beast.
Láir, (lár) *n.* the couch of a boar or other wild
Láird, (lárd) *n.* the lord of a manor. [Scottish.]
Lá'ity, *n.* the people, distinct from the clergy.
Láke, *n.* a large extent of inland water: — *a*
Lá'ky, *a.* belonging to a lake. [*x*]. [color.
Lá'ng, *n.* the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars,
 and the head of the Buddhist or Shaman religion in Thibet: — a quadruped.
Lám-b, (lám) *n.* the young of a sheep.
Lám-b, (lám) *v. a.* to yean; to bring forth lambs.
Lám-ba-tive, *a.* taken by licking; licking.
Lám-ba-tive, *n.* a medicine taken by licking.
Lám-báid-ál, *a.* having the form of the Greek letter Λ : — written also *lamdoidal*.
Lám-bent, *a.* playing about; gliding lightly over.
Lám-b'kin, (lám'kin) *n.* a little lamb.
Lám-b'like, (lám'lik) *a.* like a lamb; innocent.
Lám-b'wool, (lám'wól) *n.* the wool of a lamb: — a beverage of ale and roasted apples.
Láme, *a.* crippled; disabled; imperfect.
Láme, *v. a.* to make lame; to cripple.
Lá-mé'le, *n.* [*L*] a thin plate; a scale.
Lám-el-lar, *a.* composed of thin scales or flakes.
Lám-el-lát-ed, *a.* covered with films or plates.
Lám'ly, *ad.* in a lame manner; imperfectly.
Lám'ness, *n.* state of being lame; weakness.
Lá-mént', *v. a.* to mourn; to wail; to grieve.
Lá-mént', *v. a.* to bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.
Lá-mént', *n.* lamentation; expression of sorrow.
Lám-ént-a-ble, *ad.* to be lamented; mournful.
Lám-ént-a-ble, *ad.* with sorrow; mournfully.
Lám-én-tá'tion, *n.* an expression of sorrow.
Lá-mént'er, *n.* one who mourns or laments.
Lám-én-tine, *n.* a fish called a *sea-cow*.
Lá-m'q, *n.* [*L*] a kind of demon among the ancients; a hag; a witch.
Lám'i-ng, *n.* [*L*] pl. *lám'i-ne*; a thin plate; one coat or layer laid over another.
Lám'i-ner, *a.* plated; consisting of plates or
Lám'i-na-ry, *layers*; laminated.
Lám'i-ná-ed, *a.* consisting of plates; plated.
Lám'mas, *n.* the first day of August.
Lám-p, *n.* a light made with oil and a wick.
Lám-pass, *n.* a lump of flesh in a horse's mouth.
Lám-p'black, *n.* a fine soot from burning pitch.
Lám-póon', *n.* a personal satire; ridicule; abuse.
Lám-póon', *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire.
Lám-póon'er, *n.* one who lampoons.
Lám'prey, (lám'pre) *n.* a fish like the eel.
Láncé, *n.* a long spear; a weapon of war.
Láncé, *v. a.* to pierce; to cut; to open with a lance, as a surgeon: — to throw.
Lán-ce-p-láte, *a.* shaped like a lance.
Láncé-pe-side', *n.* the officer under the corporal.
Lán'ér, *n.* one who uses or carries a lance.

Lán'cet, *n.* a small pointed instrument.
Lánc'h, *v. a.* to dart; to throw. See *Lamch*.
Lán'cj-náto, *v. a.* to tear; to rend; to lacerate.
Lán'cj-ná'tion, *n.* act of tearing; laceration.
Lánd, *n.* a country; a region; earth; ground.
Lánd, *v. a.* to set on shore; to disembark.
Lánd, *v. n.* to come or go on shore.
Lán'dám-mán, *n.* the president or chief officer of the Swiss republic.
Lán-dáu', (lân-dáu') *W. P. J. Ja.*; kán'dáu, *Wb.* *n.* a coach which opens and closes at the
Lán-dáu-lét', *n.* a four-wheeled carriage. [top.
Lánd'ed, *a.* consisting of, or having, land.
Lánd'fall, *n.* a sudden translation of real estate.
Lánd'flood, (lánd'flúd) *n.* an inundation.
Lánd'fór-ces, *n. pl.* troops that serve on land.
Lánd'grave, *n.* a German title of dominion.
Lánd-grá-vi-áté, *n.* the territory of a landgrave.
Lánd'gra-vine, *n.* the wife of a landgrave.
Lánd'höld-ér, *n.* one who holds lands.
Lánd'ing, *n.* act of going on shore; a place to land at: — the top of stairs.
Lánd'jób-ber, *n.* one who buys and sells land.
Lánd'lá-dy, *n.* a mistress of an inn; a hostess.
Lánd'less, *a.* destitute of land.
Lánd'lócked, (lánd'lókt) *a.* enclosed with land.
Lánd'ló-per, *n.* a landman, in contempt.
Lánd'lórd, *n.* the master of an inn; a host.
Lánd'mán, *n.* one who lives or serves on land.
Lánd'márk, *n.* a mark of boundaries.
Lánd'óff-íce, *n.* an office for the sale of land.
Lánd'scape, *n.* the prospect of a country.
Lánd'slide, *n.* a portion of a hill or mountain
Lánd'slip, *n.* that slides or slips down.
Lánd'smán, *n.* same as *landman*.
Lánd'tár, *n.* tax laid upon land and houses.
Lánd-wáit-ér, *n.* a custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods.
Lánd'ward, *ad.* towards the land.
Lán, *n.* a narrow street; an alley; a passage.
Lán'gráge, *n.* a sort of chain-shot; langrel.
Lán'grél, or **Lán'grél-shót**, *n.* a kind of chain shot, formed of pieces of iron tied together.
Lán'guage, (láng'gwaj) *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; style.
Lán'guáid, (láng'gwíid) *a.* faint; weak; feeble.
Lán'guáid-ly, (láng'gwíid-lé) *ad.* weakly; feebly.
Lán'guáid-ness, *n.* weakness; feebleness.
Lán'guish, (láng'gwísh) *v. n.* to grow feeble.
Lán'guish-ér, *n.* one who pines or languishes.
Lán'guish-mént, *n.* a state of pining; softness.
Lán'guor, (láng'gwór) *n.* faintness; weakness.
Lán'j-áto, *v. a.* to tear in pieces; to lacerate.
Lán'j-íce, *n.* woollen manufacture. *Bacon*
Lá-níg'er-óds, *a.* bearing wool.
Lánk, *a.* loose; lax; not fat; slender; faint.
Lánk, *v. n.* to become lank; to fall away.
Lánk'ly, *ad.* loosely; thinly; faintly.
Lánk'ness, *n.* want of plumpness.
Lán'ky, *a.* lank; thin and tall. [*Fulger.*]
Lán'ner, *n.* a species of hawk.
Lán'ner-ét, *n.* a little hawk.
Lán'sque-nét, (lán'ské-nét) *n.* [Fr.] a common foot-soldier: — a game at cards.
Lán'tern, *n.* a case for a candle or lamp.
Lán'tern, *a.* thin; haggard.
Lá-nú'gi-noús, *a.* downy; covered with hair.
Lán'yárd, *n. pl.* small ropes or pieces of cord.
Láp, *n.* that part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees. [*up*]
Láp, *v. a.* to wrap round; to involve: — to lick
Láp, *v. n.* to be spread over any thing; to lick up
Láp'dog, *n.* a little dog fondled by ladies.

Lap-pel', *n.* a lapping part of a coat; facing.
Lap'ful, *n.* as much as the lap can contain.
Lap'i-da-ry, *n.* one who cuts and polishes gems and stones; a dealer in gems.
Lap'i-da-ry, *a.* monumental; inscribed on stone.
Lap'i-date, *v. a.* to stone; to kill by stoning.
Lap-pid'e-ous, *a.* of the nature of stone; stony.
Lap-i-des'cence, *n.* a stony concretion.
Lap-i-des'cent, *a.* growing or turning to stone.
Lap-i-dis'ic, *a.* forming stones.
Lap-id-i-cä'tion, *n.* the act of forming stones.
Lap-id-i-fy, *v. a. & n.* to turn into stone.
Lap-i-dist, *n.* a dealer in stones or gems.
Lä'pis, *n.* [L.] a stone.
Lä'pis lä't-i-lis, *n.* [L.] the azure stone, from which ultramarine is prepared.
Lap'per, *n.* one who wraps up; one who laps.
Lap'pet, *n.* a part of a dress that hangs loose.
Läpse, *n.* flow; fall; glide; petty error; mistake.
Läpse, *v. n.* to glide; to slip; to fall from right.
Läpse, (**läpet**) *p. a.* fallen. [maker]
Lap'stone, *n.* a stone used by a cobbler or shoe-maker.
Läp'sus lä'gue, [L.] a slip of the tongue.
Lap'wing, *n.* a noisy bird with long wings.
Lär, *n.* [L.] pl. **lä'räs;** a household god.
Lär'board, (**lä'r'börd**) *n.* the left-hand side of a ship to a person on shipboard looking towards the head; — opposed to **starboard**.
Lär'ce-ny, *n.* theft; petty theft; robbery.
Lärch, *n.* a deciduous tree of the fir kind.
Lärd, *n.* the fat of swine melted; bacon.
Lärd, *v. a.* to stuff with bacon; to fatten.
Lärd'er, *n.* a room where meat is kept or salted.
Lärd'er-er, *n.* one who has charge of the larder.
Lärge, *a.* big; great; wide; liberal; abundant.
Lärge'ly, *ad.* widely; amply; liberally.
Lärge'ness, *n.* bigness; liberality; greatness.
Lär'geas, *n.* a present; a gift; a bounty.
Lär'gö, [It.] (**Mäz.**) denoting a slow movement.
Lärk, *n.* a small singing bird.
Lärk'er, *n.* a catcher of larks.
Lärk'spur, *n.* a plant and beautiful flower.
Lär'rum, or **Lä'rum,** (**lä'r'rum,** *W. J. E. F. Sm.;* **lä'rum,** *P. Ja.;* **lä'rum,** *K.*) *n.* alarm; noise; noting danger.
Lär'vä, *n.* [L.] pl. **lä'r'vä;** an insect in its grub or caterpillar state.
Lär'vāt-ed, *a.* closed in a mask; masked.
Lä-r'yn'ge-al, *a.* relating to the larynx.
Lä-r'yn'ge-an, *a.* relating to the larynx.
Lä-r'yn-göl'e-my, *n.* act of cutting the larynx.
Lä-r'ynx, or **Lä'r'ynx,** (**lä'r'ynks,** *P. K. Sm. R. Wh. Ask.;* **lä'r'ynke,** *W. Ja.*) *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.
Läs-cär', or **Läs'cär,** *n.* a native seaman of India.
Läs-civ'i-ous, *a.* lewd; lustful; wanton; soft.
Läs-civ'i-ous-ly, *ad.* lewdly; wantonly; loosely.
Läs-civ'i-ous-ness, *n.* wantonness; looseness.
Läsh, *n.* a stroke; thong of a whip; sarcasm.
Läsh, *v. a.* to strike; to scourge; to satirize.
Läsh, *v. n.* to ply the whip; to strike.
Läsh'er, *n.* one who whips or lashes.
Läs'kets, *n. pl.* small lines or loops in tackling.
Läs, *n.* a girl; a maid; a young woman.
Läs'si-tüde, *n.* weariness; fatigue; languor.
Läs'lörn, *a.* forsaken by a mistress.
Läst, *a. sup.* latest; hindmost; lowest; meanest.
Läst, *ad.* the last time; in conclusion. [est]
Läst, *v. n.* to endure; to continue; to remain.
Läst, *v. a.* to form on or by a last.
Läst, *n.* a mould to form shoes on: — a load.
Läst'äge, *n.* custom or duty paid for freightage.
Läst'ing, *n.* a woollen stuff, usually black.

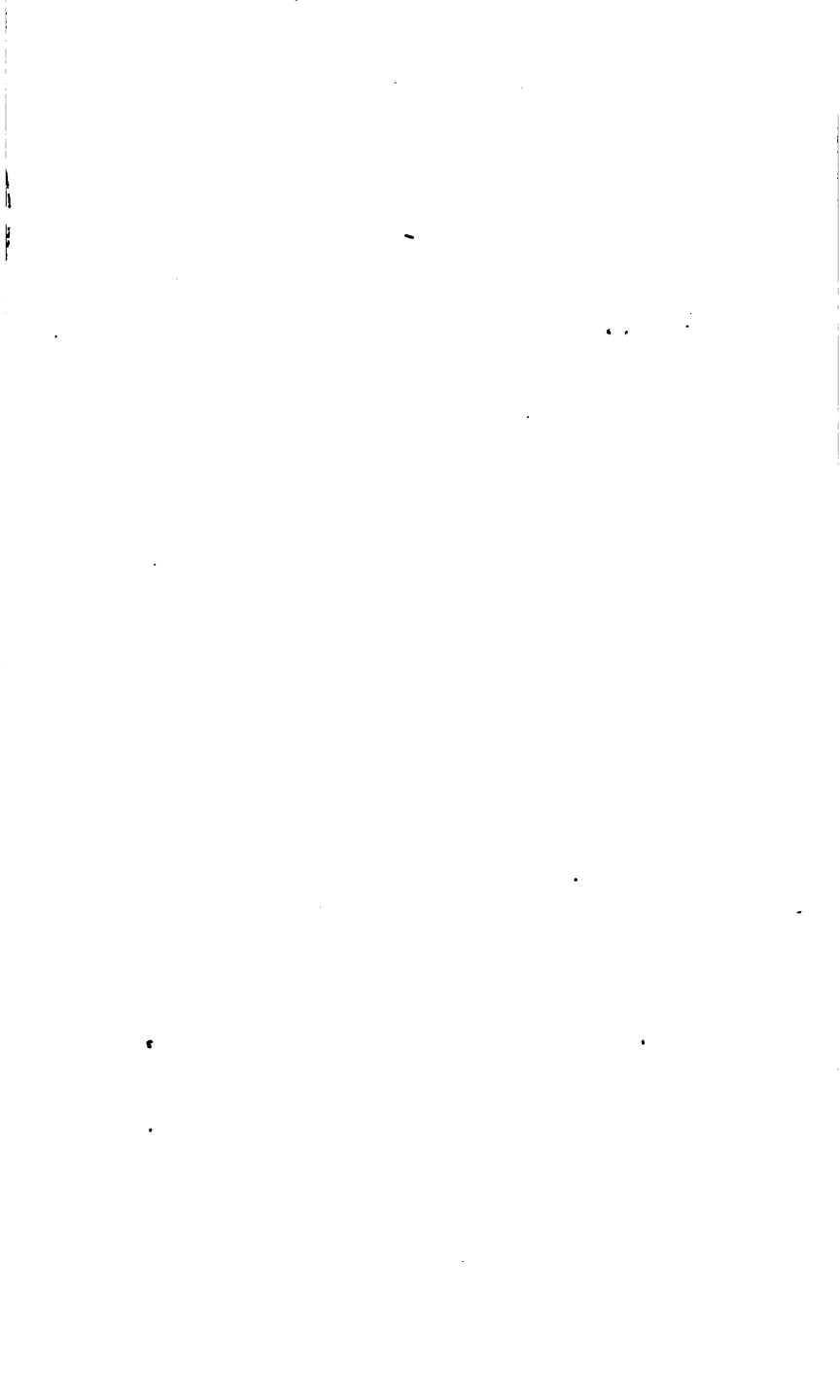
Läst'ing, *p. a.* continuing; durable; perpetual.
Läst'ing-ly, *ad.* perpetually; durably.
Läst'ing-ness, *n.* durability; continuance.
Läst'ly, *ad.* in the last place; at last; finally.
Läth, *n.* a catch or fastening for a door.
Läth, *v. a.* to catch; to fasten; to close.
Läth'eq, *n. pl.* (**Mäz.**) small lines or loops made by small ropes.
Läth'et, *n.* the string that fastens a shoe.
Läte, *a.* [comp. later or latter; *superl.* latest or last;] not early; slow; tardy; far in the day or night: — recent: — deceased; as, the late
Läte, *ad.* lately; far in the day or night. [Dr. J]
Läte, *v. a.* to seek; to search. [Local, Eng.]
Lä-tēn'-säll, *n.* a sort of triangular sail.
Läte'ly, *ad.* not long ago; recently.
Lä'ten-ny, *n.* state of being hidden; obscurity.
Läte'ness, *n.* state of being late; recent time.
Lä'tent, *a.* hidden; concealed; secret; occult.
Lä't'er-al, *a.* of or belonging to the side.
Lä't'er-al-ly, *ad.* by the side; sidewise.
Lä't'er-rän, *n.* the pope's palace at Rome.
Lä't'ez, *n.* [L.] vital fluid of vegetables.
Läth, *n. & pl.* laths; a small, thin, long piece of
Läth, *v. a.* to fit up with laths. [wood]
Läthe, *n.* the machine of a turner.
Läth'er, *v. n.* to form a foam.
Läth'er, *v. a.* to cover with foam of soap.
Läth'er, *n.* foam made of soap and water.
Läth'y, *a.* thin or long like a lath.
Lät'in, *a.* relating to the Latins; Roman.
Lät'in, *n.* the Latin or Roman language.
Lät'in-ism, *n.* an idiom of the Latin tongue.
Lät'in-ist, *n.* one skilled in Latin.
Lä-tin'i-ty, *n.* the style of the Latin language.
Lät'in-ize, *v. n.* to use Latin words or phrases.
Lät'in-ize, *v. a.* to translate into, or make, Latin.
Lät'ish, *a.* somewhat late.
Lät'i-tän-cy, *n.* the state of lying hid. [R.]
Lät'i-tänt, *a.* delitescent; concealed; lying hid.
Lät'i-tät, *n.* [L.] a writ of summons.
Lät-i-tä'tion, *n.* the state of lying concealed.
Lät'i-tüde, *n.* breadth; width; space; extent: — distance north or south from the equator.
Lät-i-tü'di-näl, *a.* relating to latitude.
Lät-i-tü'di-nä'r'i-an, *a.* not confined; free.
Lät-i-tü'di-nä'r'i-an, *n.* one not rigidly orthodox.
Lät-i-tü'di-nä'r'i-an-ism, *n.* freedom of opinion.
Lä'trant, *a.* barking. [R.]
Lä'tri-g, (**lä'trös,** *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.;* **lä'tri'g,** *Sm.*) *n.* [L.] the highest kind of worship.
Lät'ten, *n.* iron plate covered with tin; an alloy.
Lät'ter, *a.* modern; recent; last of two; mentioned last of two; — opposed to **former**.
Lät'ter-ly, *ad.* of late; recently.
Lät'tice, (**lä't'is**) *n.* a window of grate-work.
Lät'tice, (**lä't'is**) *v. a.* to furnish with lattice.
Läud, *v. a.* to praise; to extol; to celebrate.
Läud, *n.* praise; honor paid. [R.]
Läud'a-ble, *a.* praiseworthy; commendable.
Läud'a-ble-ness, *n.* praiseworthiness.
Läud'a-ble, *ad.* in a manner deserving praise.
Läud'a-nüm, (**läw'dä-nüm** or **löd'dä-nüm**) [**löd'dä-nüm,** *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* **läw'dä-nüm,** *P. E.*] *n.* a preparation or soporific tincture made from opium.
Läud'a-tive, *n.* a panegyric; praise. [R.]
Läud'a-to-ry, *a.* containing or bestowing praise.
Läud'a-to-ry, *n.* that which bestows praise.
Läud'er, *n.* a praiser; a commender.
Läugh, (**läf**) *v. n.* to make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to appear gay.
Läugh, (**läf**) *v. a.* to deride; to ridicule.

L, ä, I, ö, ü, y, long; **ä, ö, I, ö, ü, y,** short; **q, q, i, q, y,** obscure.—**färe, fär, fäst, fäll;** **här, här,**

Larch, 24/13

The juggler is the last person that would
let the spectator in to his own secret.

They laughed him to scorn, natyáx
aír.



the story will make you burst
your sides with laughing.

Lavished on a writer.

It is not laughal for this to have been.

The minutiae at hand of
of me.

Layer, of a vine, ἐμβροχὰς, ἐπώρυξ, Rom.
καταβροχάδα.

to Layer, καταπύρρυς.

It has often led writers to labor after error —
he had led an antique life.

To learn to do — he learned it of
— He learned the art of war under Phil-
Copoemen.

Lāgh, (lāf) *n.* a convulsion caused by merriment; expression of merriment; laughter.
Lāgh/a-ble, (lāf/a-bl) *a.* exciting laughter.
Lāgh'er, (lāf'er) *n.* one who laughs.
Lāgh/ing-ly, (lāf/ing-lē) *ad.* in a merry way.
Lāgh/ing-stōck, (lāf/ing-stōk) *n.* an object of ridicule; a butt.
Lāgh'ter, (lāf'ter) *n.* convulsive merriment.
Launch, (lānch) *v. n.* to rove at large; to dart.
Launch, (lānch) *v. a.* to push to sea; to dart.
Launch, (lānch) *n.* the act of launching; a boat.
Laun'der, (lān'der) *n.* a washerwoman.
Laun'der, (lān'der) *v. a.* to wash; to wet.
Laun'der-er, (lān'der-er) *n.* one who launders.
Laun'dress, (lān'dres) *n.* a washerwoman.
Laun'dry, (lān'dry) *n.* washing; washing-room.
Laun're-ate, *v. a.* to crown with laurel.
Laun're-ate, *a.* decked or invested with laurel.
Laureate, *n.* one decked with laurel; a poet-laureate; the poet of the king of England's household.
Laure-ation, *n.* the act of conferring degrees.
***Lau'rel**, (lōr'el or lāw'rel) [lōr'el, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; lāw'rel, P. K. Wb.] *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub; the bay-tree.
***Lau'relled**, (lōr'elld) *a.* crowned with laurel.
Lau'retine, *n.* an evergreen shrub.
Lāw Dēd, [L.] praise be to God.
Lā'va, or **Lā'vā**, [lā'vā, W. Sm.; lā'vā, J. Wb.] *n.* [It.] liquid matter discharged by volcanoes.
La-vation, *n.* the act of washing.
La'v-a-to-ry, *n.* a wash; a bathing-place.
Lāve, *v. n.* to wash one's self; to bathe.
Lāve, *v. a.* to wash; to bathe; to lade; to bale.
Lāv'en-dar, *n.* a sweet-scented plant. [out.]
Lā'v-er, *n.* a washing-vessel.
Lā'v-ish, *a.* prodigal; wasteful; profuse; wild.
Lā'v-ish, *v. a.* to scatter profusely; to waste.
Lā'v-ish-er, *n.* a prodigal; a profuse man.
Lā'v-ish-ly, *ad.* profusely; prodigally.
Lā'v-ish-ment, **Lā'v-ish-nēss**, *n.* prodigality.
Lāw, *n.* a rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established.
Lāw-break-er, *n.* one who violates a law.
Lāw'fūl, *a.* agreeable to law; legal; right.
Lāw'fūl-ly, *ad.* legally; according to law.
Lāw'fūl-nēss, *n.* legality; allowance of law.
Lāw'giv-er, *n.* a legislator; one who makes laws.
Lāw'giv-ing, *a.* enacting laws; legislative.
Lāw'less, *a.* not restrained by law; illegal.
Lāw'less-ly, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.
Lāw'less-nēss, *n.* disorder; disobedience.
Lāw'māk-er, *n.* one who makes laws.
Lāwn, *n.* an open space between woods; a plain; — a sort of fine linen.
Lāwn, *a.* made of lawn; resembling lawn.
Lāwn'y, *a.* having lawns; resembling lawn.
Lāw'suit, (lāw'sūt) *n.* legal process; a litigation.
Lāw'yer, *n.* one versed in law; an attorney.
Lāx, *a.* loose; vague; not exact; not strict.
Lāx, *n.* a looseness; a diarrhoea.
Lāx-ation, *n.* the act of loosening; looseness.
Lāx-a-tive, *a.* relieving costiveness; purgative.
Lāx-a-tive, *n.* a medicine that relaxes.
Lāx-a-tive-nēss, *n.* power of easing costiveness.
Lāx-ity, *n.* state of being lax; looseness.
Lāx-ly, *ad.* loosely; without exactness.
Lāx-nēss, *n.* laxity; looseness; not tension.
Lāy, (lā) *v.* from **Lie**.
Lāy (lā) *v. a.* [i. laid; pp. laying, laid] to place; to put; to calm; to wager: — to produce eggs.
Lāy, (lā) *v. n.* to bring forth eggs.

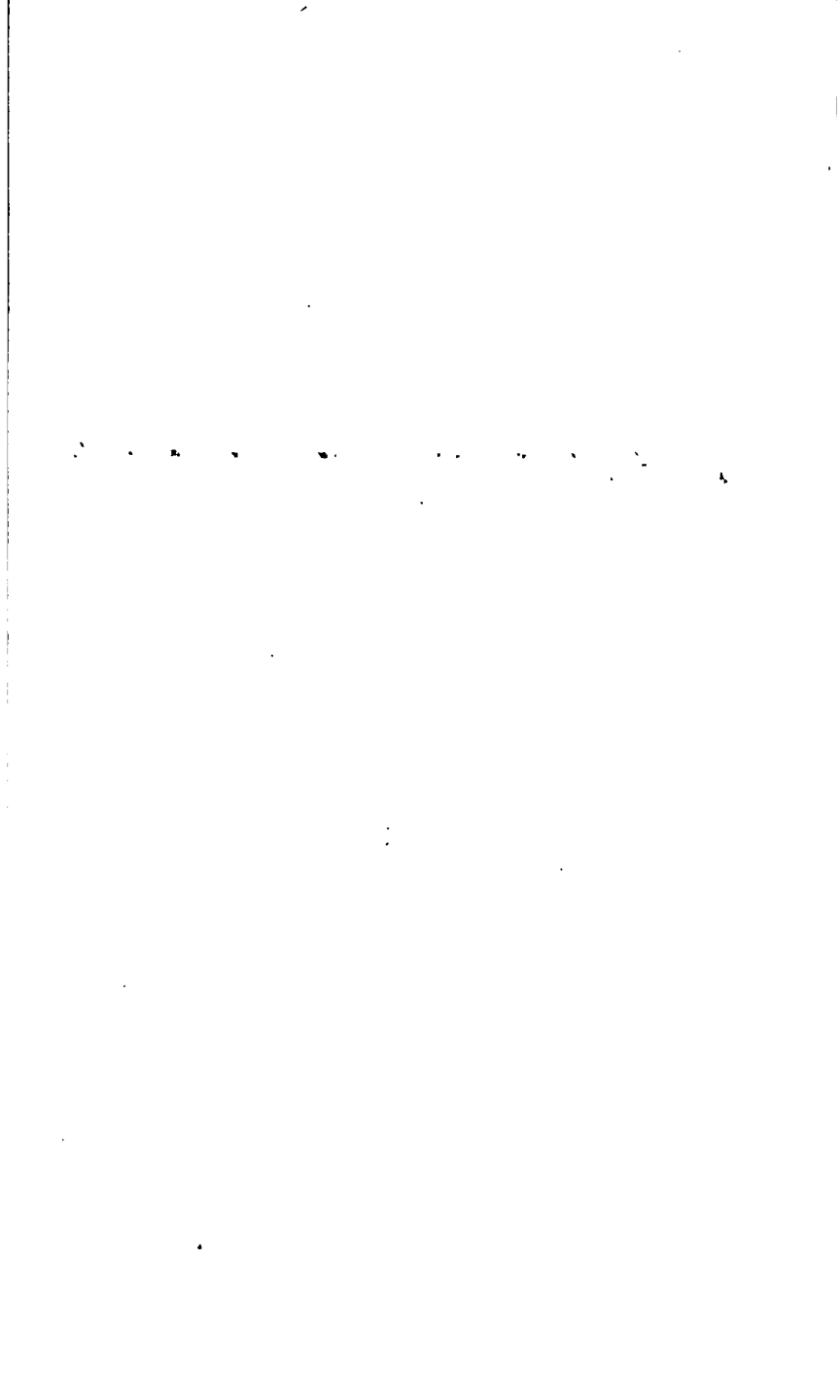
Lāy, (lā) *n.* a song; a poem: — a layer; a wages.
Lāy, (lā) *a.* relating to the laity; not clerical.
Lāy'er, *n.* one that lays; a stratum; a bed; a twig put under ground for propagation.
Lāy'mān, *n.* one of the laity; a laic: — an image.
Lāy'stāl, (lā'stāw) *n.* a heap of dung.
Lā'zar, *n.* one infected with disease; a leper.
Lāz'a-rēt, *n.* [Fr.] same as **lazaretto**.
Lāz'a-rēt'tū, *n.* [lazaretto, It.] a hospital.
Lāz'ar-hōūse, *n.* a hospital; a lazaretto.
Lā'zi-ly, *ad.* idly; sluggishly; heavily.
Lā'zi-nēss, *n.* idleness; slothfulness.
Lāz'u-ri, *n.* the azure stone. See **Lapis lazuli**.
Lā'zy, *a.* idle; sluggish; slothful; slow; tedious.
Lāz-iz-rō'ni, *n.* [It.] houseless or unsheltered beggars.
Lēa, (lē) *n.* a plain; a meadow; a pasture: — sometimes written also **lay**, **lee**, and **ley**.
Lēach, *v. a.* to pass water through ashes; to percolate: — written also **leech** and **leach**.
Lēach, or **Lēach'tūb**, *n.* a vessel for ashes.
Lēad, (lēd) *n.* a heavy metal; a plummet.
Lēad, (lēd) *v. a.* to fit with lead in any manner.
Lēad, (lēd) *v. a.* [i. led; pp. leading, led] to guide by the hand; to conduct; to show; to draw; to entice; to allure; to pass.
Lēad, (lēd) *v. n.* to go first and show the way.
Lēad, (lēd) *n.* guidance; direction; first place.
Lēad'en, (lēd'en) *a.* made of lead; heavy; dull.
Lēad'er, *n.* one who leads; conductor; captain.
Lēad'ing, (lēd'ing) *p. a.* principal; chief.
Lēad'ing, (lēd'ing) *n.* guidance; conduct.
Lēad'y, (lēd'y) *a.* of the nature or color of lead.
Lēaf, (lēf) *n.*; pl. **lāves**; the green, deciduous part of trees and plants; a petal; any thing foliated; a part of a book, door, table, &c.
Lēaf, (lēf) *v. n.* to bring leaves; to bear leaves.
Lēaf-bridge, *n.* a kind of drawbridge.
Lēafed, (lēft) *a.* having leaves; leaved.
Lēaf'less, *a.* destitute or bare of leaves.
Lēaf'let, *n.* a division of a leaf; a small leaf.
Lēaf'y, (lēf'y) *a.* full of leaves; having leaves.
Lēague, (lēg) *n.* a confederacy; an alliance; a union: — a measure of three miles.
Lēague, (lēg) *v. n.* to unite; to confederate.
Lēagu'er, (lēg'er) *n.* one united in a confederacy.
Lēak, *n.* a hole which lets water in or out.
Lēak, (lēk) *v. n.* to let water in or out.
Lēak, (lēk) *v. a.* to let out, as water.
Lēak'age, *n.* allowance made for leaking.
Lēak'y, *a.* letting water in or out; loquacious.
Lēan, (lēn) *v. n.* to incline; to bend; to waver.
Lēan, *a.* not fat; wanting flesh; thin; barren.
Lēan, *n.* the part of flesh distinct from fat.
Lēan'ly, *ad.* meagrely; without plumpness.
Lēan'nēss, *n.* want of flesh; thinness; poverty.
Lēap, [lēp, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; lēp, S.] *v. n.* to jump; to bound; to spring; to start.
Lēap, *v. a.* to pass over or into; to compress.
Lēap, *n.* a bound; a jump; a sudden transition.
Leaped, (lēpt or lēpt) [lēpt, S. Sm. Nares; lēpt, K. Wb.] *p.* from **Leap**.
Lēap'er, *n.* one who leaps or bounds.
Lēap-frōg, (lēp-frōg) *n.* a play of children.
Lēap-year, *n.* every fourth year, which has 366 days. — Feb. having 29: — bissextile.
Lēarn, (lērn) *v. a.* [i. learned or learnt; pp. learning, learned or learnt] to gain knowledge or skill in; to copy.
Lēarn, (lērn) *v. n.* to gain or acquire knowledge.
Lēarn'ed, (lērn'ed) *a.* having learning; knowing; erudite; literary.
Lēarn'ed-ly, (lērn'ed-lē) *ad.* with knowledge.

Léarn'er, (lérn'er) *n.* one who learns.
Léarn'ing, (lérn'ing) *n.* literature; erudition.
Léas'a-ble, (lēs'a-bl) *a.* capable of being leased.
Léase, (lēs) *n.* a contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands; a tenure.
Léase, (lēs) *v. a.* to let by lease; to let.
Léase, (lēs) *v. n.* to glean; to gather.
Léase'höld, *n.* a tenure held by lease.
Léase'höld, (lēs'höld) *a.* held by lease.
Léas'er, (lēs'er) *n.* a gleaner.
Léash, (lēs) *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lēs, S.*
n. a leather thong; a band wherewith to tie.
Léash, (lēs) *v. a.* to bind; to hold in a string.
Léas'ing, (lēs'ing) *n.* lies; falsehood. *Ps. iv.*
Léast, (lēs) *a. superl. of Little*; smallest.
Léast, *ad.* in the smallest or lowest degree.
Léat, *n.* an artificial trench for water.
Léath'er, (lēs'h'er) *n.* dressed hides of animals.
Léath'er, (lēs'h'er) *v. a.* to beat; to lash. [*Low.*]
Léath'er-coat, *n.* an apple with a tough rind.
Léath'er-drēs'er, *n.* one who dresses leather.
Léath'ern, (lēs'h'ern) *a.* made of leather.
Léath'er-séil'er, *n.* one who deals in leather.
Léath'ér-y, *a.* resembling leather; tough.
Léave, (lēs) *n.* permission; license; farewell.
Léave, (lēs) *v. a.* [*i. left; pp. leaving, left;*] to quit; to forsake; to desert; to bequeathe.
Léave, (lēs) *v. n.* to cease; to desist.
Léaved, (lēs) *a.* having, or furnished with, leaves; made with leaves or folds.
Léav'en, (lēs'v'n) [*lēs'v'n, S. P. J. Ja. Wb.; lēs'v'n, W. F. Sm.*] *n.* a fermenting mixture.
Léav'en, (lēs'v'n) *v. a.* to ferment; to imbue.
Léav'en-öüs, (lēs'v'n-üs) *a.* containing leaven.
Léaves, (lēs) *n.* plural of *Leaf*.
Léav'ingy, *n. pl.* remnants; relics; refuse.
Léch'er, *n.* a lewd person; a fornicator.
Léch'er, *v. n.* to practise lewdness.
Léch'er-öüs, *a.* provoking lust; lewd; lustful.
Léch'er-öüs-ly, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully.
Léch'er-öüs-nēs, *n.* lewdness.
Léch'er-y, *n.* lewdness; lust.
Léct'ion, *n.* a reading; a variety in copies.
Léct'ion-ary, *n.* the Roman service-book.
Léct'ure, (lēs't'yur, 24) *n.* act of reading; a discourse read or pronounced:— a reproof.
Léct'yre, (lēs't'yur) *v. a.* to instruct; to reprove.
Léct'yre, (lēs't'yur) *v. n.* to deliver lectures.
Léct'yre-er, (lēs't'yur-er) *n.* one who lectures.
Léct'yre-ship, *n.* the office of a lecturer.
Léd, *i. & p.* from *Lead*.
Léd'-ch'p-tajn, (léd'káp-tajn) *n.* an attendant.
Lédge, *n.* a row; a layer; a stratum; a ridge.
Lédg'er, *n.* a horizontal pole in scaffolding:— an account-book. See *Leger*.
Léd'hörse, *n.* a sumpter-horse.
Lés, *n. (Naut.)* the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; a sheltered place.
Lésch, *n.* a small blood-sucker:— a physician.
Lésch, *a.* pleasing; willing:— *ad.* willingly. See *Liesk*.
Lésch, *n.* a plant with a bulbous root. [*Lies.*]
Lésch, *n.* an oblique view or cast of the eye.
Lésch, *v. n.* to look obliquely; to look archly.
Lés'ing, *p. a.* smiling archly or sneeringly.
Lés'ing-ly, *ad.* with a kind of arch smile.
Lésq, *n. pl.* drugs; sediment of liquor.
Lés'shore, *n.* the shore on which the wind blows.
Lés'side, *n.* the side opposed to the weather-side.
Lés't, *n.* a law-day; a court of jurisdiction. [*R.*]
Lés'tide, *n.* a tide running with the wind.
Lés'ward, (lēs'ward or lüs'urd) [*lüs'ward, W. P.*

**J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; lüs'ward or lüs'urd, K. Sm. lüs'urd, S.] a. relating to the part on the lee.
Lés'ward, *ad.* from the wind; towards the lee.
Lés'wáy, *n.* the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.
Lést, *i. & p.* from *Leave*.
Lést, *a.* not right; sinister; weak.
Lést'hánd, *n.* the hand on the left side.
Lést'hánd'ed, *a.* using the left hand; unlucky.
Lést'hánd'ed-nēs, *n.* use of the left hand.
Lég, *n.* the limb which supports the body; the part of it between the knee and the foot.
Lég'a-cy, *n.* a bequest or gift made by will.
Lég'al, *a.* permitted or authorized by law; lawful; legitimate; adhering to law.
Lég'al-ty, or **Lég'al-nēs**, *n.* lawfulness.
Lég'al-ize, *v. a.* to authorize; to make lawful.
Lég'al-ly, *ad.* lawfully; according to law.
Lég'a-tary, *n.* one who has a legacy; legatee.
Lég'at, (lég'at, S. P. J. K. Wb.; lés'at, W. F. Ja. Sm.; lés'gat, Buchanan.) *n.* a deputy; an ambassador; an ambassador from the pope.
Lég'a-té, *n.* one to whom a legacy is left.
Lég'atē-ship, *n.* the office of a legatee.
Lég'a-tino, *a.* belonging to a legatee.
Lég'a-tion, *n.* a deputation; an embassy.
Lég'a-tör, (lég'a-tör, S. W. Ja. Sm.; lés'gä'tör, P. K. Wb.) *n.* one who bequeathes legacies.
Lég'gend, or **Lég'end**, (lég'end, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; lés'gend, E. Sm. Wb. Ask.) *n.* a chronicle or register; an incredible narrative; a story;— an inscription.
Lég'en-dä-ry, (lég'en-dä-rä, W. P. E. K. Sm.; lés'en-dä-rä, Ja.) *a.* relating to a legend; fabulous; romantic.
Lég'en-dä-ry, *n.* a book or a relater of legends.
Lég'er, (léd'jer) *n.* a resident:— a leger-book.
Lég'er-book, (léd'jer-bük) *n.* the chief book used in merchants' accounts.
Lég'er-de-mäin', *n.* sleight of hand; a juggle.
Légg'd, (légd) *a.* furnished with legs.
Lég'get, *n.* a tool used in thatching houses.
Lég'ing, or **Lég'ing**, *n.* a covering for the leg.
Lég'i-bil-ty, *n.* state of being legible.
Lég'i-ble, *a.* capable of being read; apparent.
Lég'i-ble-nēs, *n.* state or quality of being legible.
Lég'i-bly, *ad.* in a legible manner.
Lé'gion, (lēs'jyn) *n.* a body of Roman soldiers, about 5,000 or 6,000; a great number.
Lé'gion-ä-ry, (lēs'jyn-ä-rä) *a.* relating to a legion.
Lé'gion-ä-ry, (lēs'jyn-ä-rä) *n.* one of a legion.
Lég-is-lä-ty, *v. n.* to make or enact laws.
Lég-is-lä'tion, *n.* the act of making laws.
Lég-is-lä-tive, (léd'jis-lä-tiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; léd-jis-lä-tiv, Ask, Scott, Dyche; lés'jis-lä-tiv, Ja.) *a.* giving laws; lawgiving.
Lég-is-lä-tör, (léd'jis-lä-tör, S. W. J. E. F. Sm.; léd-jis-lä-tör, P. Ask; lés'jis-lä-tör, Ja.) *n.* a lawgiver; one who makes laws.
Lég-is-lä'tör-ship, *n.* office of a legislator.
Lég-is-lät-ure, (léd'jis-lät-yur) (léd'jis-lät-yur, Sm. K.; lés'jis-lä-tür, S.; léd'jis-lä-tür, W.; léd'jis-lä-tür, J. E. F.; lés'jis-lät-yur, Ja.; léd-jis-lät-yur, P.) *n.* the power, or the body of bodies, that make laws.
Lég'ist, *n.* one skilled in law.
Lég'it-mä-cy, *n.* lawfulness of birth; state of being born in wedlock; lawfulness.
Lég'it-mä-te, *a.* born in marriage; lawful.
Lég'it-mä-te, *v. a.* to make legitimate or lawful.
Lég'it-mä-te-ly, *ad.* lawfully; in wedlock.
Lég'it-mä-te-nēs, *n.* legality; lawfulness.
Lég'it-mä'tion, *n.* the act of legitimating.**

Leave off to persuade me farther.

They left it to meaner hands to carry the
muster-roll. — that has been left us by him —
as left at the mercy of fools.
To obtain leave to transcribe. — to take
leave of them.





Less — he changed ... less the
wound of the former might have
been strained.

Lentil, ῥαξός, ῥαξή,
The truest lesson to those who...
we were willing to let slip no opportunity
Letters on the subject of history
Letitia, ῥπιδανίη, ῥπιδά.

to level a pill at the part affected
They lie levelled to the meanest capacity.
They were levelled with the dust.

Lê-g'âm, (lê-g'âm) *n.* a bean; pea; pulse.
Lê-g'âm, *n.* [L.] pulse; legume.
Lê-g'âm-nôis, *a.* belonging to pulse or legumes.
Lêi'ure, (lê'zhur) [lê'zhur, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lê'zhur, W.; lê'zhur, Nares, Barclay; lê'zhur, E.; lê'zhur or lê'zhur, Wb.; lê'zhur or lê'zhur, Kewick.] *n.* freedom from employment or business; vacancy.
Lêi'ure, (lê'zhur) *a.* convenient; unemployed.
Lêi'ure-ly, (lê'zhur-lê) *a.* not hasty; deliberate.
Lêi'ure-ly, (lê'zhur-lê) *ad.* at leisure; slowly.
Lê'mân, *n.* a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.
Lê'm'ân, *n.* [L.] a proposition previously assumed.
Lê'm'ân, *n.* the acid fruit of the lemon-tree.
Lê'm'ân-âde', *n.* water, sugar, and lemon-juice.
Lê'm'ân, *n.* [L.] a quadrumanous animal.
Lê'm'ân, *n.* pl. [L.] hobgoblins; evil spirits.
Lênd, *v.* *a.* [i. let; pp. lending, lent;] to afford or supply on condition of return or repayment.
Lênd'â-ble, *a.* that may be lent.
Lênd'er, *n.* one who lends any thing.
Lêngth, *n.* extent from end to end; extension.
Lêngth'en, (lêng'thn) *v.* *a.* to extend in length; to make longer; to protract.
Lêngth'en, (lêng'thn) *v.* *n.* to grow longer.
Lêngth'enéd, (lêng'thn) *a.* prolonged.
Lêngth'en-ing, (lêng'thn-ing) *n.* protraction.
Lêngth'wîpe, *ad.* in direction of the length.
Lêngth'y, *a.* long; not short; not brief; tiresomely long. [Colloquial.]
Lê'ni-ên-cy, *n.* mildness; gentleness.
Lê'ni-ên-t, *a.* assuasive; softening; mild.
Lê'ni-ên-t, *a.* that which softens or assuages.
Lê'n'i-ty, *v.* *a.* to assuage; to mitigate.
Lê'n'i-tive, *a.* assuasive; emollient. [tiva.]
Lê'n'i-tive, *n.* any thing to ease pain; a palliative.
Lê'n'i-ty, *n.* mildness; mercy; tenderness.
Lêng, *n.*; pl. **Lêng'q**; a piece of glass, or transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it.
Lênt, *i.* & *p.* from **Lênd**.
Lênt, *n.* the quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.
Lênt'en, (lên'tn) *a.* relating to Lent.
Lên-tic'û-lar, *a.* doubly convex; lentiform.
Lên-tic'û-lar, *a.* having the form of a lens.
Lên-tig'i-nôis, *a.* scurfy; furfuraceous.
Lên-ti'gô, (lên-ti'gô, S. W. Sm.; lén-ti'gô, Ja.; lén-ti'gô, J. K.) *n.* [L.] a freckly eruption on the skin.
Lên'til, *n.* a sort of pulse or pea.
Lên'tjak, *n.* the mastic-tree; a fragrant wood.
Lênt'ner, *n.* a kind of hawk.
Lên'tôr, *n.* [L.] tenacity; viscosity; — slowness; delay.
Lên'tôus, *a.* viscous; viscid; tenacious.
Lê'ô, *n.* [L.] the Lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.
Lê'ô-nine, *a.* belonging to a lion.
Lê'ô-rd, (lê'ô-rd) *n.* a spotted beast of prey.
Lê'ô-r, *n.* one infected with a leprosy.
Lê'ô-r-ôis, *a.* infected with leprosy; leprous.
Lê'ô-rine, [lê'ô-rin, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; lê'ô-rin, S.; lê'ô-rin, Wb.] *a.* belonging to a hare.
Lê'ô-r-ey, *n.* a loathsome cutaneous disease.
Lê'ô-r-ey, *n.* infected with leprosy; scurfy.
Lê'ô-r-ôis, *n.* the state of being leprous.
Lê'ô-rin, (lê'ô-rin) *n.* a disorder; injury; hurt.
Lê'ô, a privative termination; as, *lifeless*.
Lê'ô, *a.* the comparative of *little*; smaller.
Lê'ô, *ad.* in a smaller or lower degree.
Lê's-â', *n.* a person to whom a lease is given.
Lê's'en, (lê's'en) *v.* *a.* to make less; to diminish.

Lê's'en, (lê's'en) *v.* *n.* to grow less; to shrink.
Lê's'er, *a.* a corruption of *less*, but established by good use; less; as, *Lesser Asia*.
Lê's'on, (lê's'en) *n.* a task or any thing to learn; a piece to be read; precept.
Lê's-ôr, or **Lê's-ôr'**, [lê's-ôr, S. W. P. E. F.; lê's-ôr, J.; lê's-ôr', Ja.] *n.* one who lets any thing by lease.
Lê't, (lê't, P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; lê't or lê't, S. W.) *conj.* that not; for fear that.
Lê't, *v.* *a.* [i. let; pp. letting, let;] to allow; to suffer; to permit; to lease; to put out to hire.
Lê't, *v.* *a.* to hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.
Lê't, *n.* a hindrance; an obstacle; obstruction.
Lê't, a diminutive termination; as in *rievlet*.
Lê'tch, or **Lê'tch**, *n.* See **Leach**.
Lê'thal, *a.* deadly; mortal; fatal.
Lê'th'ar'ic, *a.* affected by lethargy; drowsy;
Lê'th'ar'ic-al, *a.* sleepy by disease; dull.
Lê'th'ar'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in a lethargic manner.
Lê'th'ar'ic-al-nê's, *n.* a morbid sleepiness;
Lê'th'ar'ic-nê's, *n.* lethargy.
Lê'th'ar-y, *n.* a morbid drowsiness; sleepiness.
Lê'th'e, *n.* [Gr.] oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
Lê'th'en, *a.* oblivious; causing oblivion.
Lê'th'ér-ôis, *a.* deadly; bringing death.
Le tout ensemble, (lê-tôt'ân-g-sâm'bl) [Fr.] all together.
Lê't'er, *n.* one who lets: — an alphabetic character; a printing-type; a written message.
Lê't'er, *v.* *a.* to stamp with letters.
Lê't'er-câse, *n.* a case to put letters in.
Lê't'éréd, (lê't'éréd) *a.* educated; learned.
Lê't'er-fôund'er, *n.* one who casts types.
Lê't'er-ing, *n.* a marking with letters.
Lê't'er-press, *n.* letters and words printed.
Lê't'ér-y, *n.* pl. learning; literature.
Lê't'uice, (lê't'is) *n.* a garden-plant for salad.
Lê'ô-phlêg'm'e-cy, *n.* a dropsical habit.
Lê'ô-phlêg-mât'ic, *a.* having a dropsical habit.
Lê-vânt, *n.* the eastern parts and coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.
Lê'vant, or **Lê-vânt'**, [lê'vant, E. Wb. Ask; lê-vânt', K. Ross; lê'vant, Sm.] *a.* eastern.
Lê-vânt'er, *n.* a strong easterly wind.
Lê-vân'tin, or **Lê'ân-tine**, [lê-vân'tin, Sm. R. Ask; lê'ân-tin, J. Wb. Todd.] *a.* belonging to the Levant.
Lê'ân-tine, *n.* a kind of silk stuff.
Lê-vâ'tor, *n.* a surgical instrument.
Lê'v'ô, (lê'v'ô) [lê'v'ô, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; lê'v'ô', Ask.] *n.* [Fr.] a morning call or assembly; an assembly; a concourse; — a bank of earth.
Lê'v'ô, *a.* even; flat; smooth; plain; equal.
Lê'v'ô, *v.* *a.* to make even; to lay flat; to aim.
Lê'v'ô, *v.* *a.* to aim; to direct the view.
Lê'v'ô, *n.* a plane or plain; a flat surface; even state; a standard; an instrument.
Lê'v'ô-ler, *n.* one who levels.
Lê'v'ô-ling, *n.* act of finding a horizontal line.
Lê'v'ô-nê's, *n.* evenness; equality of surface.
Lê'v'en, (lê'v'en) *n.* ferment. See **Leaven**.
Lê'v'er, [lê'v'er, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.] *n.* the second mechanical power a bar used to elevate great weights.
Lê'v'er, *a.* & *ad.* the comparative degree of **Lê'v**.
Lê'v'er-ôis, *n.* a hare in its first year.
Lê'v'i-â-ble, *a.* capable of being levied.
Lê-vi'â-thân, *n.* a great water animal, mentioned in Job, — but what animal, not ascertained.
Lê'v'i-gâ'te, *v.* *a.* to polish; to plane; to pulverize.
Lê'v-gâ'tion, *n.* the act of levigating.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bûll, bûr, rûle.—C, Ç, ç, ê, euf; E, Ê, ê, ê, euf; e as e; 3 as g; —thâ

Lēv-j-tā'tion, *n.* the act of rendering light.
 Lē'vite, *n.* one of the tribe of Levi; a priest.
 Lē-vit'i-cal, *a.* relating to the Levites; priestly.
 Lē-vit'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in the manner of the Levites.
 Lēv'i-cūs, *n.* the third book of Moses.
 Lēv'i-ty, *n.* lightness; inconstancy; vanity.
 Lēv'y, *v. a.* to raise; to collect; to impose.
 Lēv'y, *n.* the act of raising money or men; the quantity, amount, or number raised.
 Lew, (lū) *a.* tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.
 Lewd, (lūd) *a.* wanton; dissolute; libidinous.
 Lewd'ly, (lūd'le) *ad.* wantonly; lustfully.
 Lewd'ness, *n.* dissoluteness; licentiousness.
 Lēx-i-cōg'ra-pher, *n.* a writer of dictionaries.
 Lēx-i-cō-graph'i-cal, *a.* relating to lexicography.
 Lēx-i-cōg'ra-phy, *n.* the writing of dictionaries.
 Lēx-i-cōl'o-gy, *n.* philology; lexicography.
 Lēx-i-cōn, *n.* a dictionary; a word-book.
 Lēx i-lī-d'nis, [L.] the law of retaliation.
 Lēy, (lē) *n.* a field. See *Lea, Ley, and Lie*.
 Li-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being liable; liahleness.
 Li'a-ble, *a.* obnoxious; not exempt; subject.
 Li'a-ble-ness, *n.* state of being liable; liability.
 Li'er, *n.* one who tells lies or falsehoods.
 Li-bā'tion, *n.* an offering made of wine.
 Li'bel, *a.* defamation; a malicious writing.
 Li'bel, *v. a.* to defame maliciously; to lampoon.
 — (*Law*) to bring a charge against.
 Li'bel-lant, *n.* (*Law*) one who files or brings a charge in a chancery or admiralty case.
 Li'bel-ler, *n.* one who libels or defames.
 Li'bel-lous, *a.* defamatory; abusive.
 Lib'er-al, *a.* generous; bountiful; free; candid; catholic; free to excess; latitudinarian.
 Lib'er-al-ism, *n.* liberal or lax principles.
 Lib'er-al-ist, *n.* an adherent to liberal opinions.
 Lib'er-al-ity, *n.* quality of being liberal; bounty; generosity; catholicism; candor.
 Lib'er-al-ize, *v. a.* to make liberal or catholic.
 Lib'er-al-ly, *ad.* in a liberal manner.
 Lib'er-ate, *v. a.* to free; to set free; to deliver.
 Lib'er-ā'tion, *n.* act of setting free; deliverance.
 Lib'er-ā-tor, *n.* a deliverer.
 Lib'er-tine, *n.* one who lives dissolutely; a rake.
 Lib'er-tine, *a.* licentious; dissolute; irreligious.
 Lib'er-tin-ism, *n.* licentiousness; dissoluteness.
 Lib'er-ty, *n.* freedom; privilege; permission. — *pl.* precincts or outer districts of a city.
 Li-bid'i-nist, *n.* one devoted to lewdness.
 Li-bid'i-nous, *a.* lewd; lustful; licentious.
 Li-bid'i-nous-ly, *ad.* lewdly; lustfully.
 Li-bid'i-nous-ness, *n.* lewdness; lustfulness.
 Li'br-ty, [L.] a balance; — the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.
 Li-brā'r-i-an, *n.* one who has the care of a library.
 Li-brā'r-i-an-ship, *n.* the office of a librarian.
 Li'br-ry, *n.* a collection of books; a house or an apartment for books; a book-room.
 Li'brate, *v. a.* to poise; to hold in equipoise.
 Li-brā'tion, *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise.
 Li'bra-tō-ry, *a.* balancing; playing like a balance.
 Lice, *n.* plural of *Louse*.
 Li'cens-a-ble, *a.* that may be licensed.
 Li'cense, *n.* permission; liberty; excess.
 Li'cense, *v. a.* to permit by a legal grant.
 Li'cens-er, *n.* a grantor of permission.
 Li-cen'ti-ate, (li-sen'she-āt) [li-sen'she-āt, P. J. Ja.; li-sen'she-āt, W. F. Sm.; li-sen'shet, S. E.] *n.* one who has a license to preach, or to practise any art or profession.
 Li-cen'ti-ate, (li-sen'she-āt) *v. a.* to license.
 Li-cen'tious, (li-sen'she) *a.* unrestrained.
 Li-cen'tious-ly, *ad.* in a disorderly manner.

Li-cen'tious-ness, (li-sen'she-āt) *n.* state of being licentious; disorderly conduct.
 Li'chen, (li'ken, Ja.; lich'en or li'ken, Sm.; lich'en, K. R.; li'ken, Wb.) *n.* (*Bot.*) an order of plants; moss. — (*Med.*) a tetter.
 Lich-en-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* a description of lichens.
 Lic'it, (lis'it) *a.* lawful.
 Lic'it-ness, (lis'it-nēs) *n.* lawfulness.
 Lick, *v. a.* to pass over with the tongue; to lap; — to beat; to strike. [*Colloquial.*]
 Lick, *n.* a wash; what is smeared over; — a blow; a stroke; — a salt spring.
 Lick'er-ish, *a.* nice; dainty; eager; greedy.
 Lic'o-rice, *n.* a sweet, medicinal root.
 Lic'tor, [L.] an officer among the Romans.
 Lid, *n.* a cover for a pan, box, &c.
 Lie, (li) *n.* a criminal falsehood; a fiction.
 Lie, (li) *v. n.* to utter a criminal falsehood.
 Lie, (li) *v. n.* [i. lay; *pp.* lying, lain;] to rest horizontally; to rest; to remain.
 Lie, [li, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; li, S.] *n.* water impregnated with alkaline salt; — written also *Lye*. See *Lye*.
 Lief, (lēf) *ad.* willingly; gladly; freely.
 Liège, (lē) *a.* bound by feudal tenure or connection; subject. — It is joined indifferently to lord or subject; as, *liege-lord*, or *liege-man*.
 Liège, (lē) *n.* a sovereign; a superior lord.
 Liège-man, (lē'man) *n.* a subject; a vassal.
 Lie'ger, (lē'jer) *n.* a resident ambassador.
 Li'en, or Li'ēn, (lē'en, Ja. Sm.; li'en, K.; li, Wb.) *n.* a legal claim to property by a creditor.
 Li-en-tē'ric, *a.* pertaining to a lientery.
 Li'en-tē-ry, *n.* a particular looseness, or dissoluteness, one who rests or lies down. [*rhcs.*]
 Liēu, (li) *n.* [Fr.] place; room; as, "in *lieu* of."
 *Liēu-tēn'an-cy, (lē-tēn'an-sē or li-tēn'an-sē) *n.* the office of a lieutenant.
 *Liēu-tēn'ant, (lē-tēn'ant or li-tēn'ant) (lē-tēn'ant, W. Sm.; li-tēn'ant, S. E. Barclay; li-tēn'ant, P. J.; li-tēn'ant, Ja. Wb.; li-tēn'ant or li-tēn'ant, F.) *n.* an officer below a captain; a deputy; a second in rank.
 *Liēu-tēn'ant-ship, *n.* the office of lieutenant.
 Liēve, (lēv) *ad.* willingly; lief. See *Lief*.
 Life, *n.*; *pl.* lives; state of living; vitality; animation; conduct; existence; spirit; vivacity; a history of a life; biography.
 Life'blood, (lif'blūd) *n.* the vital blood.
 Life'boat, (lif'bōt) *n.* a boat to preserve life.
 Life'es-tate, *n.* an estate held during life.
 Life'giv-ing, *a.* imparting life; invigorating.
 Life'guard, (lif'gārd) *n.* the guard of a king, &c.
 Life'less, *a.* destitute of life; dead; dull.
 Life'less-ly, *ad.* without vigor or life; dully.
 Life'time, *n.* continuance or duration of life.
 Lift, *v. a.* to raise; to elevate; to exalt.
 Lift, *v. n.* to strive to raise by strength.
 Lift, *n.* the act of lifting; effort; weight lifted.
 Lift'er, *n.* one who lifts.
 Lig'a-mēt, *n.* an elastic membrane; a cord.
 Lig-a-mēn'tal, { *a.* relating to, or composing, a
 Lig-a-mēn'tous, { ligament.
 Lig-a'tion, *n.* the act of binding; confinement.
 Lig'a-ture, *n.* a bandage; a band; a cord.
 Light, (lit) *n.* the ethereal medium of sight; that by which we see; the transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.; artificial illumination; a taper; a pharos; situation or point of view; day; — knowledge.
 Light, (lit) *a.* not heavy; active; slight; trifling; gay; airy; — not dark; bright; clear.
 Light, (lit) *ad.* lightly; cheaply.

To levy ^{troops} soldiers, στρατιώτας καταλέγειν
Taxes directly levied on the people

liable to perversion — to change, to mislead
The liability to indemnification.

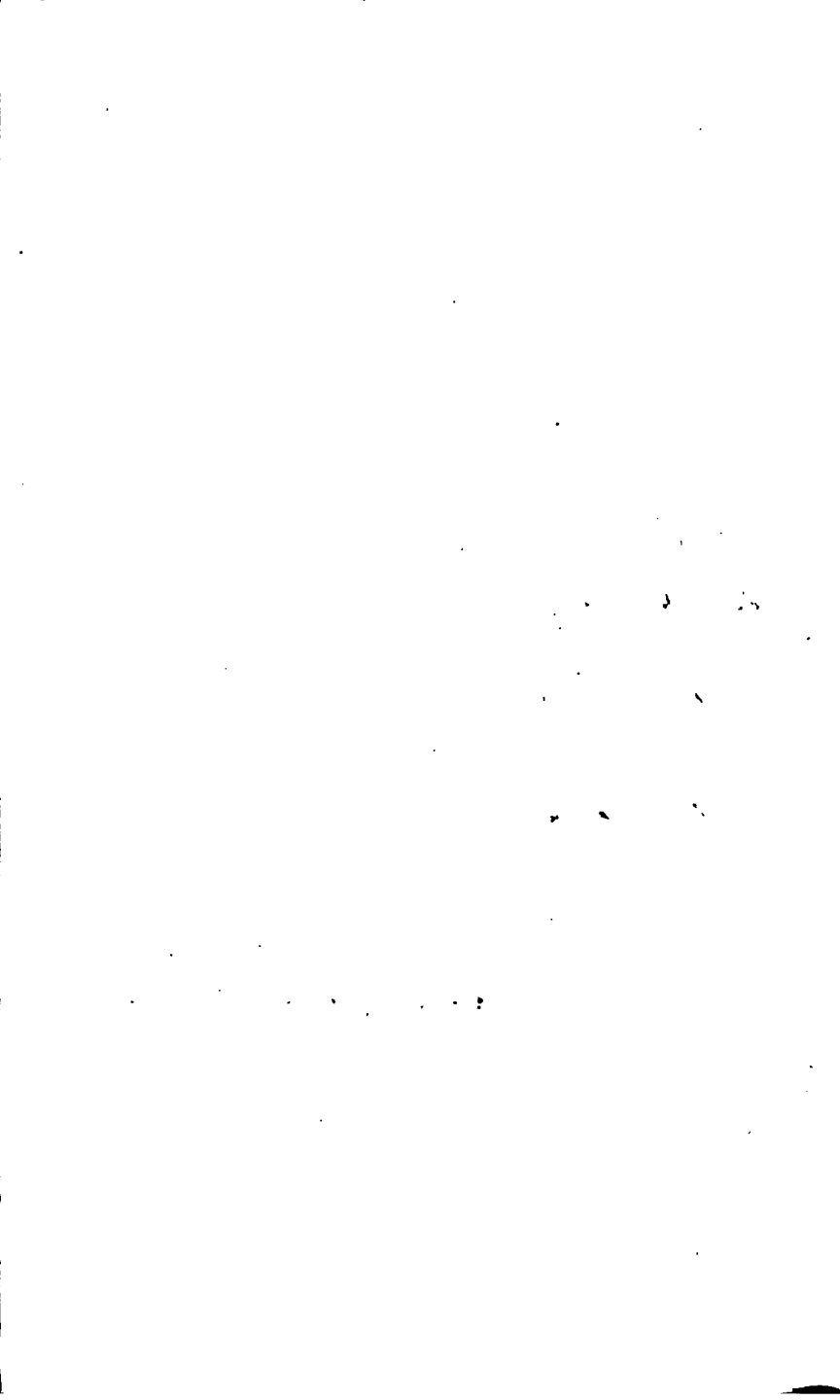
To which it is liable.

Liberal toward all, πρὸς ἅπαντας οἰκείως
I take the liberty to communicate — liberty from
prejudice. no such liberties were taken by the
license to do evil.
They lie in wait for a man.
Lying in wait to devour — Calamity lies
in regret. — it lies against the wisdom.

The conqueror had lain-in about five weeks
at twin-bastards.

Held the office during the





Torches lighted from one already
burning.

I lighted on a certain place.

Like as Christ was raised up ... even so
we also, should walk in newness of life.

of like name with the immortals.

They are never like to come there.

They had like to have her drowned & a 10 times.

He had like to have done me a mischief.
It had like to have cost him his life.

The like to what we hope.

is likely to do.

at likeness to some other thing.

Lily, χρίνον, χείριον

He is torn limb from limb

It is limited to an — he limits himself
to the base notion of some sect. —

I limited my views to the correcting of
certain errors.

Linker, φιλόρα (don. φλαμούρια, -ρι

It is linked with a system of opinions

Light, (lit) *v. a.* [i. lighted or lit; *pp.* lighting, lighted or lit: — *lit* is obsolete or colloquial;] to kindle; to fill with light.

Light, (lit) *v. a.* to fall on; to dismount; to rest.

Light-armed, (lit'armed) *a.* not heavily armed.

Light-brain, (lit'brân) *a.* a trifling person.

Light'en, (lit'en) *v. a.* to flash; to shine.

Light'en, (lit'en) *v. a.* to illuminate: — to unload.

Light'er, (lit'er) *a.* one who lights: — a boat.

Light'er-man, *a.* one who manages a lighter.

Light-fingered, (lit'fing-gêrd) *a.* thievish.

Light-head-ed, (lit'hêd-ed) *a.* thoughtless.

Light-head-ed-ness, *a.* disorder of the mind.

Light-heart-ed, (lit'hârt-ed) *a.* gay; merry.

Light-horse, *a.* light-armed cavalry.

Light-house, (lit'hôus) *a.* a tower or high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships in the night.

Light-less, (lit'les) *a.* wanting light; dark.

Lightly, (lit'le) *ad.* in a light manner.

Light-minded, (lit'-) *a.* unsteady; giddy.

Light-ness, (lit'nes) *a.* state of being light; want of weight; inconsequence; unsteadiness.

Light'ning, (lit'ning) *a.* the electric flash that attends thunder: — an abatement.

Lights, (lits) *a. pl.* the lungs of brute animals.

Light'some, (lit'sum) *a.* luminous; gay; airy.

Light'some-ness, *a.* luminousness; cheerfulness.

Lig'ne-ous, *a.* made of wood; wooden.

Lig'ni-form, *a.* having the form of wood.

Lig'ni, *a.* the chemical principle of wood.

Lig'nite, *a.* wood converted into a kind of coal.

Lig-num-vi'te, (lig-nym-vi'te) *a.* [L.] guaiacum, a very hard wood.

Lil'gare, *a.* a precious stone.

Like, *a.* resembling; similar; alike; likely.

Like, *a.* a thing similar; near approach.

Like, *ad.* in the same manner; likely.

Like, *v. a.* to be pleased with; to approve.

Like, *v. a.* to be pleased; to choose; to list.

Like-li-hood, (lik'le-hôd) *a.* appearance; show; resemblance; likeness; probability.

Like-li-ness, *a.* state or quality of being likely.

Likely, *a.* probable; credible; such as may please; handsome. — (U. S.) respectable; worthy of esteem; sensible. [Colloquial.]

Likely, *ad.* probably.

Lik'en, (lik'en) *v. a.* to make like; to compare.

Lik'e-ness, *a.* resemblance; similitude; form.

Likewise, *ad.* in like manner; also; too.

Lik'ing, *a.* inclination; desire; delight in.

Lil'ac, [lil'ak, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; lil'ak, Kenrick.] *a.* a beautiful, sweet-flowering tree; a shrub: — often written lilach.

Lil-i'-aceous, (lil-i'-shus) *a.* like a lily.

Lil'ed, (lil'id) *a.* embellished with lilies.

Lilt, *v. a.* to skip or dance; to be active. [Local.]

Lil'y, (lil'e) *a.* a plant and flower.

Lil'y-liv-ered, (lil'liv-êrd) *a.* cowardly.

Lil'ma-ture, *a.* particles rubbed off by a file.

Limb, (lim) *a.* a member; a branch; border.

Limb, (lim) *v. a.* to tear; to dismember.

Limb'ec, *a.* a still; an alembic.

Limb'ec, *v. a.* to strain as through a still.

Limb'ed, (lim'd) *a.* formed with regard to limbs.

Limb'er, *a.* flexible; easily bent; pliant.

Limb'er-ness, *a.* flexibility; pliancy.

Limb'less, *a.* wanting limbs; deprived of limbs.

Limb'ô, [limbus, L.] *pl.* lim'bô; a border; a region bordering on hell; a prison.

Lime, *a.* a viscous substance, properly bird-lime: — a calcareous earth: — a tree; a fruit.

Lime, *v. a.* to ensnare; to smear with lime.

Lime'-bûrn-er, *a.* one who burns stones to lime.

Lime'-kiln, (lim'kil) *a.* a furnace for lime.

Lime'stone, *a.* the stone of which lime is made.

Lime'-wa-ter, *a.* a water containing lime.

Lim'it, *a.* a bound; a border; utmost reach.

Lim'it, *v. a.* to confine; to restrain; to circumscribe; to bound; to restrict.

Lim'it-a-ble, *a.* that may be limited.

Lim'it-ry, *a.* placed at the boundaries.

Lim-i-ta-tion, *a.* a restriction; a confinement.

Lim'it-ed, *p. a.* having limits; circumscribed.

Lim'it-er, *a.* he or that which limits.

Lim'it-less, *a.* unbounded; unlimited.

Limn, (lim) *v. a.* to draw; to paint any thing.

Lim'ner, *a.* a painter; a picture-maker.

Lim'ning, *a.* the art of painting in water-colors.

Lim'ous, *a.* muddy; slimy. [R.]

Limp, *v. a.* to halt; to walk lamely.

Limp, *a.* a halt; the act of limping.

Limp'er, *a.* one who limps in his walking.

Lim'pet, *a.* a small shell-fish.

Lim'pid, *a.* clear; pure; transparent.

Lim'pid-ness, *a.* clearness; purity.

Lim'y, *a.* containing lime; viscous; glutinous.

Lim'a-mént, *a.* a tent made of lint for wounds.

Linch'pin, *a.* the iron pin of an axle-tree.

Linct'ure, (lingkt'yur) *a.* medicine licked up.

Lind'ea, *a.* a large, handsome tree; lime-tree.

Line, *a.* longitudina extension; a string; lineament; delineation; a verse; a row; a rank; a course; a business; a trench; a limit; the equator; progeny; one tenth of an inch.

Line, *v. a.* to guard within; to cover; to double.

Lin'e-ge, *a.* race; progeny; family; genealogy.

Lin'q-ál, *a.* descending in a line; hereditary.

Lin'q-ál-ly, *ad.* in a direct line.

Lin'e-ment, *a.* a feature; a form; an outline.

Lin'e-er, *a.* composed of lines; having lines.

Lin'e-á-tion, *a.* a draught of a line or lines.

Lin'en, *a.* cloth made of flax or hemp; the under part of dress.

Lin'en, *a.* made of linen; resembling linen.

Lin'en-drá-pp, *a.* one who deals in linen.

Lin'g, *a.* heath: — a kind of sea-fish. [lay.]

Lin'ger, (ling'ger) *v. a.* to remain long; to delay.

Lin'ger, *v. a.* to protract; to draw out to length.

Lin'ger-er, (ling'ger-er) *a.* one who lingers.

Lin'ger-ing, (ling'ger-ing) *a.* tardy; slow.

Lin'ger-ing-ly, *ad.* with delay; tediously.

Ling'et, *a.* a small mass of metal; a bird.

Ling'et, [Port.] language; speech. [Vulgar.]

Ling-gua-dén'tal, (ling-gwa-dén'tal) *a.* uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

Ling'ual, *a.* pertaining to the tongue.

Ling'ui-form, *a.* formed like the tongue. [geo.]

Ling'ui-st, (ling'gwist) *a.* one versed in languages.

Ling'ui-tic, *a.* relating to language.

Ling'ui-ment, *a.* ointment; balsam; unguent.

Ling'ing, *a.* the inner covering of any thing.

Link, *a.* a single ring of a chain: — a torch.

Link, *v. a.* to complicate; to unite; to join.

Link, *v. a.* to be connected.

Link'-bôy, *a.* a boy that carries a link or torch.

Link'et, *a.* a small singing bird.

Lin'sêd, *a.* the seed of flax; flaxseed.

Lin'sey-wool'sey, (lin'se-wûl'se) *a.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light stuff.

Lin'sey-wool'sey, (lin'se-wûl'se) *a.* vile; mean.

Lint, *a.* flax; linen scraped into soft substance.

Lin'tel, *a.* (Arch.) a horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door or window.

Lint'stôck, *a.* a staff with a match at the end.

Li'on, *a.* a fierce animal: — a sign in the zodiac.

limes, str; move, nix, sôn; bûll, bûr, rûc. — C, G, c, g, soft; D, S, s, z, hard; q as x; y as g. — thin

Lǐ'q-un-ša, *n.* a female lion; a she-lion.
Lip, *n.* the border of the mouth; the edge.
Lǐ-pǎth/y-mous, *a.* swooning; fainting.
Lǐ-pǎth/y-my, *n.* a swoon; a fainting-fit.
Lipped, (**lpt**) *a.* having lips; as, thick-**lipped**.
Lǐp'pǐ-tǎde, *n.* blearedness of eyes.
Lǐq'ua-ble, (**lik'wǎ-bl**) *a.* that may be melted.
†Lǐ-quǎ'tion, (**li-kwǎ'shun**) *n.* act of melting.
Lǐ-q'ue-fǎc'tion, (**lik-we-fak'shun**) *n.* a melting.
Lǐq'ue-fǎ-ble, (**lik'we-fǎ-bl**) *a.* dissolvable.
Lǐq'ue-fy, (**lik'we-ft**) *v. a.* to melt; to dissolve.
Lǐq'ue-fy, (**lik'we-ft**) *v. n.* to grow liquid.
Lǐ-quǎs'cen-cy, *n.* aptness to melt.
Lǐ-quǎs'cent, (**li-kwǎs'sent**) *a.* melting.
Lǐ-quǎs', (**lǐ-kǎs'**) *n.* (Fr.) a spirituous liquid.
Lǐq'uid, (**lik'wid**) *n.* not solid; fluid; flowing.
Lǐq'uid, (**lik'wid**) *n.* liquid substance; liquor; — a liquid. — The four liquids are 4, *m*, *n*, *r*.
Lǐq'uid-ate, (**lik'we-dāt**) *v. a.* to clear; to lessen; — to adjust and settle, as an account.
Lǐq'uid-dǎ'tion, *n.* the act of liquidating.
Lǐ-quid'ity, *n.* the state of being liquid.
Lǐq'uid-nǎss, (**lik'wid-nǎs**) *n.* the being liquid.
Lǐq'ur, (**lik'ur**) *n.* any liquid; strong drink.
Lǐq'uo-rice, (**lik'q-ris**) *n.* a root. See *Licorice*.
Lǐq'uo-rish, (**lik'q-rish**) *a.* See *Lickerish*.
Lǐq'ubon, (**liz'bun**) *n.* a kind of white wine.
Lisp, *v. n.* to speak with a lisp, like a child.
Lisp, *v. a.* to utter with a lisp.
Lisp, *n.* a defective speech or utterance.
List, *n.* a roll; a catalogue; — a bound; a limit; — desire; choice; — a strip of cloth; a border.
List, *v. n.* to choose; to desire; to be disposed.
List, *v. a.* to enlist; — to sew; — to listen.
List'el, *n.* (*Arch.*) a small band; a fillet.
List'en, (**lis'en**) *v. n.* to hearken; to attend.
List'en-er, (**lis'en-er**) *n.* one who hearkens.
List'less, *a.* indifferent; careless; heedless.
List'less-ly, *ad.* carelessly; without attention.
List'less-nǎss, *n.* inattention; want of desire.
Lists, *n. pl.* a place enclosed for combats, races, wrestlings, &c.
Lit'a-ny, *n.* a form of supplicatory prayer.
Lit'er-al, *a.* according to the letter; real; exact.
Lit'er-al-ism, *n.* accordance with the letter.
Lit'er-al-ist, *n.* one who adheres to the letter.
Lit'er-al'ity, *n.* original or literal meaning.
Lit'er-al-ly, *ad.* in a literal manner.
Lit'er-ary, *a.* relating to letters or literature.
Lit'er-ate, *a.* learned; skilled in letters.
Lit'er-ate, *n.* one educated out of college.
Lit'er-ā't, *n. pl.* [*literatus*; *pl. literati*, *L.*] the learned; men of learning.
Lit'er-ā'tim, *ad.* [*L.*] letter by letter; literally.
Lit'er-ā'ture, *n.* learning; ~~also~~ letters.
Lith'arge, *n.* fused oxide of lead.
Lithe, *a.* limber; flexible; soft; pliant.
Lithe, *v. a.* to smooth; to soften; to palliate.
Lithe'nǎss, *n.* limberness; flexibility.
Lithe'some, (**lith'sum**) *a.* pliant; limber.
Lith'o-graph, *n.* a lithographic print.
Lith'o-graph, *v. a.* to draw and etch on stone.
Lith'o-graph-er, *n.* one who practises lithography.
Lith'o-graph'ic, *a.* relating to lithography.
Lith'o-graph-phy, *n.* art of engraving upon stone.
Lith'o-log'y, *n.* natural history of stones.
Lith'o-mān-cy, (**lith'o-mān-se**, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **lith'o-mān-se**, *S.*; **lith'o-mān-se**, *P. K.*) *n.* divination or prediction by stones.
Lith-on-trip'tic, *n.* a medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
Lith-on-trip'tic, *a.* dissolving the stone.

Lith-on-trip'tist, *n.* an operator for the stone.
Lith'o-mist, *n.* one who performs lithotomy.
Lith'o-my, *n.* art of cutting for the stone.
Lith'o-rh'ic-y, *n.* (*Med.*) the art or act of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder.
Lith'y, (**lith'e**) *a.* pliable; bending easily.
Lith'i-gant, *n.* one engaged in a suit of law.
Lith'i-gant, *a.* engaged in a juridical contest.
Lith'i-gate, *v. a.* to contest in law; to debate.
Lith'i-gate, *v. n.* to dispute or contend in law.
Lith'i-gā'tion, *n.* a judicial contest; a suit of law.
Lith'i-gious, (**le-tid'jus**) *a.* inclined to litigation.
Lith'i-gious-ly, (**le-tid'jus-le**) *ad.* wranglingly.
Lith'i-gious-nǎss, (**le-tid'jus-nǎs**) *n.* wrangling.
Lith'iter, *n.* a carriage with a bed in it; — straw laid under animals; scattered shreds or fragments; — a brood of young; a birth of animals.
Lith'iter, *v. a.* to bring forth, as quadrupeds; — to scatter about; to cover with straw.
Lith'le, *a.* [*comp.* less and lesser; *superl.* least;] small; diminutive; not great; not many.
Lith'le, *a.* a small space, part, or affair.
Lith'le, *ad.* in a small degree; not much.
Lith'le-nǎss, *n.* state of being little.
Lith'ol-ol, *a.* belonging to, or near, the shore.
Lith'ol'gic, **Lith'ol'g-ic-al**, *a.* relating to a liturgy.
Lith'ol'gy, *n.* a formulary of public devotions.
Live, (**liv**) *v. n.* to be alive; to dwell; to feed.
Live, *a.* not dead; active; having life; alive.
Lived, (**livd**) *a.* having life; as, "short-lived."
Live'h-hood, (**liv'le-hūd**) *n.* maintenance.
Live'ly, *ad.* in a sprightly or lively manner.
Live'ly-nǎss, *n.* state of being lively; vivacity.
Live'lōng, (**liv'lōng**) *a.* tedious; long in passing.
Live'ly, *a.* brisk; vigorous; sprightly; gay.
Liv'er, *n.* one who lives; — one of the entrails.
Liv'er-cōl-er, *n.* a very dark red.
Liv'er-wort, (**liv'er-wurt**) *n.* a plant.
Liv'er-y, *n.* a release from wardship; a writ for possession; — a dress worn by servants.
Liv'er-y, *v. a.* to clothe in a livery.
Liv'er-y-mān, *n.* one who wears a livery; — one of a class of freemen of London.
Liv'er-y-stā'ble, *n.* a stable where horses are let.
Lives, (**livz**) *n.* the plural of *Life*.
Liv'id, *a.* discolored; black and blue.
Liv'id'ity, or **Liv'id-nǎss**, *n.* discoloration.
Liv'ing, *a.* course of life; sustenance; support, maintenance; livelihood.
Liv'vre, (**liv'vr**) [**liv'vr**, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; **liv'vr**, *E. K.*; **liv'vr**, *Ja.*] *n.* (Fr.) a French money of account, now disused, of a little less value than a franc.
Lix-iv'it, *a.* impregnated with salts, like a
Lix-iv'it-ōus, *a.* lixivium; obtained by lixivium
Lix-iv'it-ate, *a.* containing, or impregnated
Lix-iv'it-ā'ted, *a.* with lixivium.
Lix-iv'it-ūm, *n.* [*L.*] lye made of ashes, water, &c.
Lix'ard, *n.* an animal resembling a serpent.
Lō, *interj.* look! see! behold!
Lōch, (**lōch**) *n.* a sort of small fish.
Lōad, (**lōd**) *n.* a burden; a freight; pressure; — a metallic or mineral vein. See *Lode*.
Lōad, (**lōd**) *v. a.* [*i.* loaded; *pp.* loading, loaded or laden;] to burden; to freight; to encumber; to charge, as a gun.
Lōad'star, *n.* the pole-star; the cynosure.
Lōad'stone, *n.* the magnet; an oxide of iron.
Lōaf, (**lōf**) *n.* *pl.* loaves; a mass of bread, &c.
Lōam, (**lōm**) *n.* rich earth or mould; marl.
Lōam, (**lōm**) *v. a.* to smear with loam or clay.
Lōam'y, (**lō'mē**) *a.* containing loam; marly.
Lōan, (**lōn**) *n.* any thing lent; act of lending.

l, **ē**, **ī** **ā**, **ō**, **y**, long; **ĕ**, **ē**, **ĭ**, **ō**, **ŷ**, short; **q**, **q̄**, **h**, **q̄**, **y**, obscure.—**fl**, **flr**, **flst**, **flū**; **hā**, **hē**;

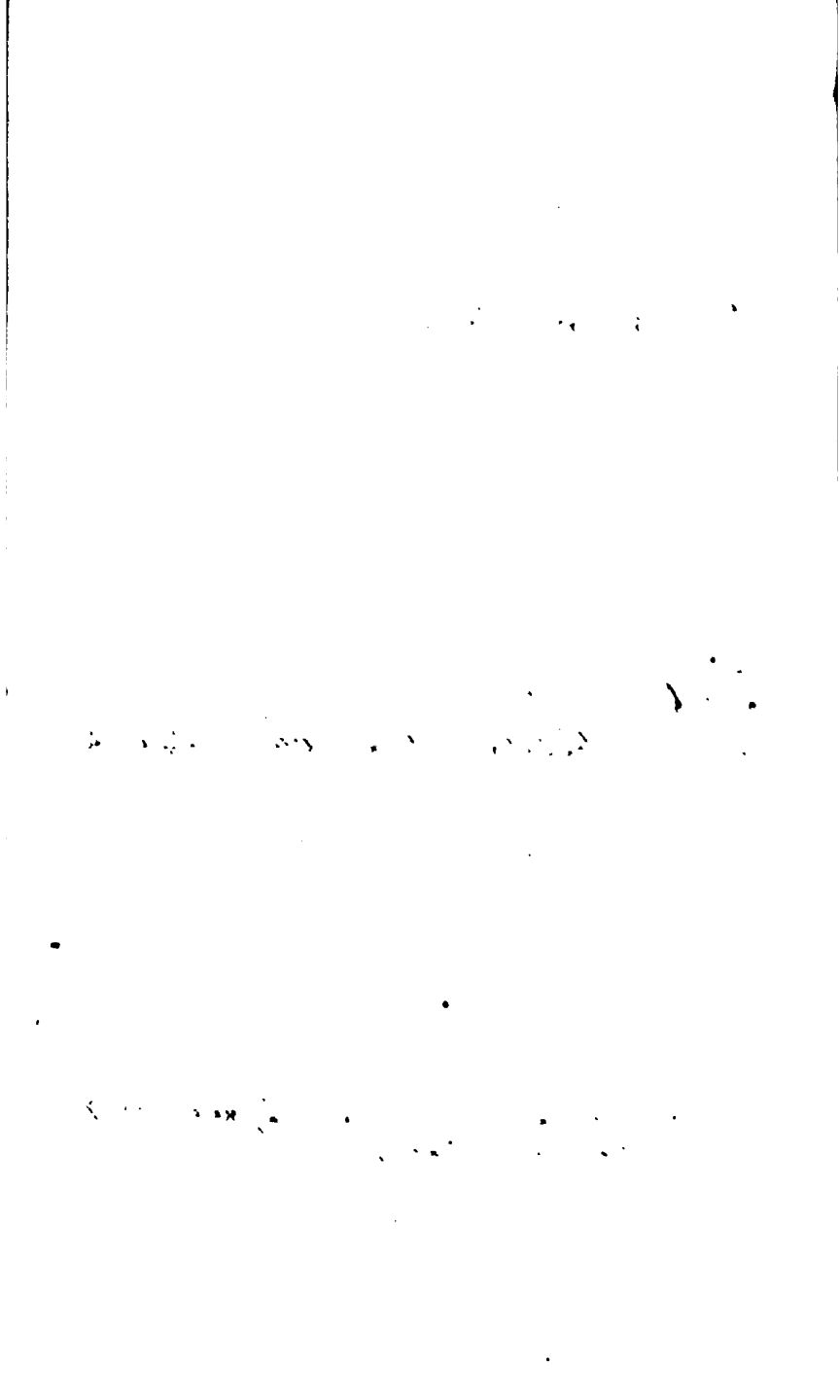
Σιγμοειδής, σχυκέρρα

I listen for a soldier. — The passion
listens on the side of humanity.
To listen to the

This contributes not a little to obscurity.
you have made him little lower than ~~to~~ God.

one life that we now live. — I have
not long to live

Loam, μελάγρεος, -γγεῖος, -ἀγχαῖος, sc. γῆ.
Deep loam. βαθύγειος.



He has been looked forward to
with terror

I have not long to live

I have seen so long of hearing
my voice, but right you
had taken to light.

Dated
How long time he would have me live with
him.

He was considered a wise all his
life long.

I longed to know

They were looked up to the highest degree of
looking on the cover.
Look to the for help — looked down upon.
Look him with contempt
Look him in the face.
It may be looked for in this book. — we
are looking back to appreciate. — look to the
— look at. — to man he looks for this in
Looking satisfaction, $\epsilon\beta\chi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\ \nu\alpha\pi\iota$. — long in mount
ing to another part of the system.

Loan, *v. a.* to lend. [*Used in the United States; rarely in England.*]

Loath, (lōth) [*lōth*, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; *lōth*, Wb.] *a.* unwitting; disliking; reluctant.

Loathe, (lōth) *v. a.* to regard with nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; to nauseate; to hate.

Loathe, *v. n.* to feel abhorrence or disgust.

Loath'er, (lōth'er) *n.* one who loathes.

Loath'ful, (lōth'fūl) *a.* abhorring; odious.

Loath'ing, *n.* disgust; disinclination.

Loath'ness, (lōth'nēs) *n.* unwillingness.

Loath'some, (lōth'sūm) *a.* disgusting; detestable.

Loath'some-ness, *n.* quality of raising disgust.

Lobes, (lōvz) *n. pl.* of *Leaf*.

Lob, *n.* a clumsy person; — a worm; — a prison.

Lobby, *n.* an opening before a room, or a way or passage to an apartment; a small hall.

Lobe, *n.* a division; a part of the lungs.

Lobe'let, *n.* a little lobe; lobule.

Lob'li-ly, *n.* a tree. — [*Naut.*] water-gruel.

Lob'ster, *n.* a well-known crustaceous fish.

Lob'ble, *n.* a little lobe; lobulet.

Lob'cal, *a.* relating or limited to a place.

Lob'cal-ity, *n.* existence in place; position.

Lob'cal-ly, *ad.* with respect to place.

Lob'cate, *v. a.* to place; to fix. [*Modern.*]

Lob'ca'tion, *n.* situation; the act of placing.

Lob, (lōk) *n.* a lake. [*Used in Scotland.*]

Lock, *n.* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.;

part of a gun; a grapple; — a tuft of hair; — an enclosure in a canal to confine the water.

Lock, *v. a.* to shut or fasten with locks; to close.

Lock, *v. n.* to become fast by a lock; to unite.

Lock'age, *n.* the construction of locks; materials for locks; water to fill a lock; toll.

Lock'er, *n.* he or that which locks; any thing closed with a lock; a drawer.

Lock'et, *n.* a small lock; a catch; a trinket.

Lock'ram, *n.* a sort of coarse cloth.

Lock'smith, *n.* a man who makes locks.

Lock'smō'tion, *n.* act or power of changing place.

Loco-mō'tive, *n.* a locomotive engine; a car.

Loco-mō'tive, *a.* changing or able to change

Locu'm'ent, [L.] a deputy. [*place.*]

Locust, *n.* a devouring insect; — a tree.

Lode, *n.* a metallic or mineral vein; — written also *lead*.

Lode'star, *n.* the pole-star. See *Loadstar*.

Lode'stone, *n.* the magnet. See *Loadstone*.

Lodge, *v. a.* to afford a lodging; to place; to fix.

Lodge, *v. n.* to reside; to keep residence.

Lodge, *n.* a small house; a tenement; a society.

Lodge'able, *a.* capable of affording a dwelling.

Lodge'er, *n.* one who lodges, or lives at board.

Lodge'ment, *n.* collocation; an encampment.

Lodge'ing, *n.* a temporary abode; rooms hired.

Lōd, *n.* a floor; a story; a high room or place.

Lōd'ly-ly, *ad.* on high; proudly; haughtily.

Lōd'li-ness, *n.* state of being lofty; highness.

Lōd'ly, *a.* high; elevated; sublime; haughty.

Lōg, *n.* a bulky piece of wood; a piece of wood, which, with a line, serves to measure the

course of a ship at sea.

Lōg's-rithm, *n.* a rational number; — logarithms

are a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.

Lōg's-rith'mic, { *a.* relating to, or consisting

Lōg's-rith'mic-ol, { of, logarithms.

Lōg'-book, (lōg'bōk) *n.* register of a ship's way.

Lōg'-game, *n. pl.* a play or game, called also *skit*.

Lōg'er-head, *n.* a dock; a thick-skull. [*U.S.*]

Lōg'er-head-ol, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish.

Lōg'-house, *n.* a house constructed of logs

Lōg'ic, *n.* the art of reasoning; dialectics.

Lōg'ic-ol, *a.* pertaining to, or skilled in, logic.

Lōg'ic-ol-ly, *ad.* according to the laws of logic.

Lōg'ic'ian, (lōg'ish'an) *n.* one versed in logic.

Lōg'-line, *n.* a line to measure a ship's way.

Lōg'man, *n.* one who carries logs.

Lōg'g'r'aphy, *n.* a mode of printing, in which

a type contains a whole word.

Lō-gōm's-chist, *n.* a disputer about words.

Lō-gōm's-chy, *n.* a contention about words.

Lōg'wood, (lōg'wūd) *n.* a wood used in dyeing.

Lōin, *n.* the back of an animal; the reins.

Lōi'ter, *v. n.* to linger; to be dilatory; to idle.

Lōi'ter, *v. a.* to consume in trifles; to waste.

Lōi'ter-er, *n.* one who lingers; a lingerer.

Lōil, *v. n.* to lean idly; to hang out the tongue.

Lōi'ard, *n.* a follower of Wicliffe.

Lō'ment, *n.* a kind of legume.

Lōmp, (lōmp) *n.* a kind of roundish fish.

Lōne, *a.* solitary; lonely; single; unmarried.

Lōne'li-ness, *n.* state of being lonely; solitude.

Lōne'ly, *a.* solitary; being alone.

Lōne'ness, *n.* solitude; dislike of company.

Lōne'some, (lōn'sūm) *a.* solitary; lonely; dismal.

Lōne'some-ly, *ad.* in a solitary manner.

Lōne'some-ness, *n.* quality of being lonesome.

Lōng, *a.* not short; having length; extended;

drawn out; tedious; dilatory.

Lōng, *ad.* to a great extent; not soon.

Lōng, *v. n.* to wish or desire earnestly.

Lōng-gā-nōm'i-ty, *n.* forbearance; patience. [*R.*]

Lōng'boat, (lōng'bōt) *n.* the largest boat of a ship.

Lōnge, (lūn) *n.* [*Fr.*] a thrust; allonge.

Lōng'ev'i-ty, *n.* length of life; long life.

Lōng'ē-voys, *a.* living long; long-lived.

Lōng'-head-ol, *a.* having forecast; sagacious.

Lōng'im's-noūs, *a.* having long hands.

Lōng'im'e-try, *n.* the art of measuring distances.

Lōng'ing, *n.* earnest desire; continual wish.

Lōng'ing, *p. a.* earnestly desiring; craving.

Lōng'ing-ly, *ad.* with incessant wishes.

Lōn'gi-tude, *a.* length; the distance of any part

of the earth, east or west, from a meridian.

Lōn'gi-tū'di-nal, *a.* relating to length or to longi-

tude.

Lōng'lived, (lōng'livd) *a.* having long life.

Lōng'-prim'er, *n.* a kind of printing-type.

Lōng'some, (lōng'sūm) *a.* tedious; wearisome.

Lōng'-suff'er-ing, *a.* patient; not easily provoked.

Lōng'-suff'er-ing, *a.* patience; clemency.

Lōng'tongued, (lōng'tūngd) *a.* having a long

tongue; babbling.

Lōng'-wind'ed, *a.* long-breathed; tedious.

Lōng'wise, *ad.* lengthwise. [*R.*]

Lō'ning, *n.* a lance. [*Local, Eng.*]

Lōd, *n.* a game at cards.

Lōd, *v. a.* to beat by winning every trick at a

game of cards.

Lōd'bi-ly, *a.* awkward; clumsy; lubberly.

Lōd'by, *n.* a lubber; a clumsy clown.

Lōof, (lōf) *n.* the after-part of a ship's bow. See

Loof.

Lōof, (lōf) [*lōf*, S. W. P. J.; *lōf*, Ja. K. Sm.] *v. a.*

to bring close to the wind; to luff.

***Look**, (lōk) [*lōk*, S. P. J. Sm. Wb.; *lōk*, W. E.

F. Ja.] *v. n.* to direct the eye; to see; expect.

***Look**, (lōk) *v. a.* to influence by looks.

***Look**, (lōk) *interj.* see! lo! behold! observe!

***Look**, (lōk) *n.* air of the face; mien; aspect.

***Look'er**, (lōk'er) *n.* one who looks.

***Look'ing-glass**, (lōk'ing-glās) *n.* a mirror

Lôse, *n.* [a piece of furniture; hair-loose] : — a weaver's machine : — a bird.
Lôse, *v. n.* to appear large at sea, as a ship.
Lôse, *n.* a scoundrel; a rascal : — a sea-fowl.
Lôse, *n.* a noose or double in a string or rope.
Lôsed, (*lôst*) *a.* full of, or having, holes.
Lôse/hole, *n.* an aperture; a shift; an evasion.
Lôse/hole, (*lôst*/hole) *a.* full of holes.
Lôse, *v. a.* to unbend; to relax; to release; to
Lôse, *v. a.* to set sail; to leave a port. [*free*.]
Lôse, *a.* unbound; untied; not fast; not close;
 wanton; lax; vague; not strict; not rigid.
Lôse, *n.* liberty; looseness.
Lôse/ly, *ad.* in a loose manner; carelessly.
Lôse/en, (*lô/en*) *v. a.* to make loose; to part.
Lôse/en, (*lô/en*) *v. a.* to relax; to separate.
Lôse/ness, *n.* laxity; irregularity; a flux.
Lôse, *v. a.* to cut off; to bend; to let fall.
Lôse, *n.* that which is cut from trees : — a plea.
Lôse/ping, *n. pl.* tops of branches lopped off.
Lôse/cious, (*lô-kwâ'shus*) *a.* talkative; noisy.
Lôse/cious-ness, *n.* loquacity.
Lôse/i-ty, (*lô-kwâ's-tē*) *n.* too much talk.
Lôse, *n.* a monarch; a ruler; a master : — the
 Supreme Being : a husband : a nobleman;
 a peer; a baron; a title of honor.
Lôse, *v. n.* to domineer; to rule despotically.
Lôse/like, *a.* like a lord; haughty; lordly.
Lôse/li-ness, *n.* dignity; pride; haughtiness.
Lôse/ing, *n.* a little or diminutive lord.
Lôse/ly, *a.* like a lord; haughty; imperious.
Lôse/ship, *n.* state, quality, or dignity of a lord;
 dominion; a title given to lords.
Lôse, *n.* learning; doctrine; instruction.
Lôse/cate, *v. a.* to plate over; to cover.
Lôse/câ-tion, *n.* act of loricating; a covering.
Lôse/i-mer, or **Lôse**/i-ner, *n.* a bridle-maker.
Lôse/i-pô, *n.* a species of crustacean.
Lôse, *p. a.* forsaken; lost; forlorn. *Spenser*.
Lôse-ble, *a.* that may be lost.
Lôse, (*lôz*) *v. a.* [L. *lost*; *pp.* losing, lost] to for-
 get; to suffer loss of; to bewilder; to waste
Lôse, *v. n.* not to win; to decline; to fail.
Lôse/el, (*lô/zl*) *n.* a scoundrel; a knave.
Lôse/er, (*lôz'er*) *n.* one who loses or forfeits.
Lôse, *n.* damage; waste; forfeiture : — puzzle.
Lôse, *i. & p.* from *lose*.
Lôse, *n.* fortune; state assigned; chance; a die :
 — a portion; a parcel : — a piece of land. [*U. S.*]
Lôse, *v. a.* to assign; to set apart; to sort; to allot.
Lôse, *n.* [*lotus* or *lotos*, L.] a plant and tree.
Lôse, *a.* unwilling. See *Loath*.
Lôse/tion, (*lô'shun*) *n.* a medicinal wash.
Lôse/ter-y, *n.* a game of chance; a sortilege; a
 distribution of prizes by chance.
Lôse, *a.* noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.
Lôse, *ad.* so as to sound with force; loudly.
Lôse/ly, *ad.* noisily; clamorously.
Lôse/ness, *n.* noise; force of sound; clamor.
Lôse, (*lôk*) *n.* a lake. [*Used in Ireland*.]
Lôse d'or, (*lô's-dôr*) *n.* [Fr.] a French gold
 coin, formerly valued at about 20 shillings
 sterling, or \$4.44 : — the new *louis d'or* is 20
 francs.
Lôse/ge, *v. n.* to idle; to loaf; to live lazily.
Lôse/er, *n.* one who lounges; an idler.
Lôse, *n.* *pl.* lice; a small insect.
Lôse/gly, *ad.* in a paltry, mean way; scurrily.
Lôse/i-ness, *n.* the state of abounding with lice.
Lôse/ly, *a.* infested with lice; mean; low; vile.
Lôse, *n.* a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.
Lôse/ish, *a.* clownish; bumpkinly.
Lôse/ver, (*lô'ver*) *n.* an opening for the smoke.

Lôse-ble, *a.* worthy to be loved; amiable.
Lôse/age, *n.* an aromatic plant.
Lôse, (*lôv*) *v. a.* to regard with affection.
Lôse, (*lôv*) *n.* the passion between the sexes
 between parents and children, or between
 friends; affection; good-will; fondness; the
 object beloved; courtship.
Lôse/knot, (*lôv/nôt*) *n.* a complicated knot.
Lôse/let-ter, *n.* a letter of courtship.
Lôse/li-ness, *n.* quality of being lovely.
Lôse/lôck, *n.* a peculiar sort of curl.
Lôse/lôrn, (*lôv/lôrn*) *a.* forsaken of one's love.
Lôse/ly, (*lôv/le*) *a.* worthy of love; amiable
Lôse/er, *n.* one who is in love; a friend.
Lôse/sick, (*lôv/sik*) *a.* disordered with love.
Lôse/sôg, *n.* a song expressive of love.
Lôse/sôit, (*lôv/sôit*) *n.* courtship. *Shak*.
Lôse/tâle, (*lôv/tâle*) *n.* a narrative of love.
Lôse/to-ken, (*lôv/tô-kn*) *n.* a token of love.
Lôse/ing, (*lôv/ing*) *a.* kind; affectionate.
Lôse/ing-kind-ness, *n.* tenderness; mercy.
Lôse/ing-ness, *n.* kindness; affection.
Lôse, (*lô*) *a.* not high; humble; dejected; mean.
Lôse, (*lô*) *ad.* not aloft; with a low voice.
Lôse, (*lô*) *n.* flame; fire; heat. [*Local, Eng.*]
Lôse, (*lô*) [*lô*, S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. *Wb.*; *lô* or *lô*,
W. B.] *v. n.* to bellow as a cow.
Lôse/er, (*lô'er*) *v. a.* to bring low; to lessen.
Lôse/er, (*lô'er*) *v. n.* to grow less; to sink.
Lôse/er, (*lô'er*) *v. n.* to be clouded; to frowny
Lôse/er, (*lô'er*) *n.* cloudiness; gloominess.
Lôse/er-ing, *a.* cloudy; overcast; gloomy.
Lôse/er-ing-ly, *ad.* with cloudiness; gloomily.
Lôse/er-môst, (*lô'er-môst*) *a.* lowest.
Lôse/er-y, *a.* cloudy; gloomy; lowering. *Todd*
Lôse/ing, (*lô/ing*) *n.* the cry of black cattle.
Lôse/land, (*lô/land*) *n.* country that is low.
Lôse/li-ness, (*lô/le-ness*) *n.* humility; meanness.
Lôse/ly, (*lô/le*) *a.* humble; meek; mild; mean.
Lôse/ly, (*lô/le*) *ad.* not highly; meanly; humbly
Lôse, (*lôen* or *lôn*) *n.* a scoundrel. See *Loon*.
Lôse/nd, (*lô/nd*) *a.* calm and mild. [*Local, Eng.*]
Lôse/ness, (*lô/ness*) *n.* state of being low.
Lôse-spir'i-ted, *a.* dejected; depressed; dull.
Lôse-ô-drom'ic, *a.* relating to oblique sailing.
Lôse-ô-drom'ies, *n. pl.* art of oblique sailing by the
 rhomb : — a table of rhombs, with the table of
 longitudes and latitudes.
Lôse/al, *a.* faithful to a prince, to a superior, or to
 duty; obedient; true.
Lôse/al-ist, *n.* one who adheres to his sovereign.
Lôse/al-ly, *ad.* with fidelity or loyalty.
Lôse/al-ty, *n.* fidelity to a prince or a superior.
Lôse/enge, *n.* a rhomb : — a form of medicine;
 a sort of cake : — an ornament in brilliants.
Lôse/er, *n.* a sturdy drone; an idle clown.
Lôse/er-ly, *a.* lazy and bulky. — *ad.* awkwardly.
Lôse/er, *a.* slippery; smooth : — wanton; low.
Lôse/er-cânt, *n.* any thing which lubricates.
Lôse/er-câte, *v. a.* to make smooth or slippery.
Lôse/er-câte, *n.* he or that which lubricates.
Lôse/er-i-ty, *n.* slipperiness; smoothness.
Lôse/er-côte, *a.* slippery; smooth; lubric.
Lôse/er-fac'tion, (*lô-bré-fâk'shun*) } *n.* act of
Lôse/er-fac'tion, (*lô-bré-fô-kâ'shun*) } lubri-
 cating; a smoothing.
Lôse, *n.* a pike full grown.
Lôse/ern, *n.* a plant cultivated for fodder.
Lôse/id, *a.* shining; bright; clear; pellucid.
Lôse/id-i-ty, *n.* brightness; lucidness.
Lôse/id-ness, *n.* transparency; brightness.
Lôse/id-er, *n.* the devil : — the morning star.
Lôse/id-er-ôse, or **Lôse**/id'ic, *a.* giving light.

L, **l**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **9**, **10**, **11**, **12**, **13**, **14**, **15**, **16**, **17**, **18**, **19**, **20**, **21**, **22**, **23**, **24**, **25**, **26**, **27**, **28**, **29**, **30**, **31**, **32**, **33**, **34**, **35**, **36**, **37**, **38**, **39**, **40**, **41**, **42**, **43**, **44**, **45**, **46**, **47**, **48**, **49**, **50**, **51**, **52**, **53**, **54**, **55**, **56**, **57**, **58**, **59**, **60**, **61**, **62**, **63**, **64**, **65**, **66**, **67**, **68**, **69**, **70**, **71**, **72**, **73**, **74**, **75**, **76**, **77**, **78**, **79**, **80**, **81**, **82**, **83**, **84**, **85**, **86**, **87**, **88**, **89**, **90**, **91**, **92**, **93**, **94**, **95**, **96**, **97**, **98**, **99**, **100**.

They exercise lordship over them.

so lost to humanity — He lost his
heart to one of these mermaids.

He was never at a loss for anything — and
at a loss to understand.

She seemed nothing lost to obtain
a husband.

Are you in love with fatigue. — In his
great love to good eating.

They love to have

.....

.....

.....



**Lāy-s'ri-ōis-nēs*, *n.* voluptuousness; luxury.
Lāy-q'ry, (*lā'q'ry*) *n.* delicious fare; a dainty; voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.
Ly-cān-thro-py, *n.* a kind of madness.
Ly-cē'm, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *Ly-cē'q*; *Eng.* *ly-cē'qms*; the place where Aristotle taught his philosophy; an academy; a literary association.
Ly-d'i-an, *n.* noting a kind of ancient music.
Lyē, *n.* water impregnated with alkaline salt.
Ly'ing, *p. a.* from *Lies*; telling lies; falsifying: — being recumbent.
Ly'ing, *n.* act of telling lies: — recumbence.
Ly'ing-in, *n.* the act or state of childbirth.
Lymph, (*līm'f*) *n.* a pure, transparent fluid.

Lym-phāt'ic, *n.* a vessel conveying lymph.
Lym-phāt'ic, *a.* pertaining to lymph.
Lymph-o-duct, *n.* a vessel which conveys the lymph.
Lynch, *v. a.* to condemn and punish, without a legal trial, as by a mob. [*Local.*]
Lynch-lāw, *n.* the will or decree of a mob.
Lynx, *n.* [*L.*] a swift, sharp-sighted beast.
Lyre, *n.* a harp; a musical instrument.
Lyric, *n.* a writer of lyric poetry.
Lyric, *a.* pertaining to a harp, or to odes or
Lyric-al, *a.* poetry sung to a harp.
**Lyrist*, (*lī'rist*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *lī'rist*, *P.*) *n.* one who plays on a lyre or harp.

M.

M has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as, *mias*, *tama*. — It is a numeral for 1000.
Māb, *n.* the queen of the fairies: — a slattern.
Māc, *a.* prefix in Scotch names, denotes *son*.
Māc-ād-am-ize, *v. a.* to form with pounded or broken stone, as roads and streets.
Māc-q-rō'nī, (*māk-q-rō'nē*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a kind of edible paste, in strings: — a fop; a coxcomb.
Māc-q-rōn'ic, *a.* relating to macaroni; valn.
Māc-q-rōn', *n.* macaroni; a cake; a coxcomb.
Mā-cāw', *n.* a large species of parrot: — a tree.
Māc-q-būy, *n.* a species of snuff.
Māce, *n.* an ensign of authority: — a spice.
Māce-bear-er, *n.* one who carries the mace.
Māc'er-ate, *v. a.* to make lean; to mortify: — to steep in water almost to solution.
Māc'er-ā'tion, *n.* a making lean: — a steeping.
Māch-i-q-vē'l'ān, (*māk-q-q-vē'l'yan*) *a.* relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle.
Māch'i-nal, or *Mā-ch'i-nal*, (*māk'q-nal*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K.*; *māsh'q-nal* or *māk'q-nal*, *P.*; *mā-shē'nal*, *Sm.*) *a.* relating to machines.
Māch'i-nāte, *v. n.* to plan; to contrive.
Māch-i-nā'tion, *n.* an artifice; a contrivance.
Māch'i-nā-tor, *n.* one who plots or contrives.
Mā-chīne', (*mā-shēn'*) *n.* any artificial complicated work; a piece of mechanism; an engine.
Mā-chīn'er-y, *n.* engineering; complicated workmanship: — supernatural agency in a poem.
Mā-chīn'ist, (*mā-shēn'ist*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *māk'q-nist*, *K.*) *n.* a constructor of machines.
Māc'er-ēl, *n.* a small sea-fish: — a pander.
Mā-cro-cōem, (*mā'krō-kōzm*, *S. W. J. F. R. Sm.*; *māk'q-kōzm*, *Ja. Wb.*) *n.* the great or whole world, or visible system.
Māc-tā'tion, *n.* the act of killing for sacrifice.
Māc'y-lā, *n.* [*L.*] a spot upon the skin; a spot.
Māc'y-lāte, *v. a.* to stain; to spot.
Māc'y-lāte, *a.* spotted; stained; maculated.
Māc-y-lā'tion, *n.* a stain; a spot; a taint.
Māc'ūle, *n.* a spot; a stain; macula.
Mād, *a.* insane; distracted; crazy: — raging with passion; enraged; furious.
Mād'am, *n.* a term of address to a lady.
Mād'brāin, *n.* a person insane or giddy.
Mād'brāined, (*mād'brānd*) *a.* hot-headed.
Mād'cāp, *n.* a wild, hot-brained fellow.
Mād'den, (*mād'dn*) *v. n.* to become mad.
Mād'den, (*mād'da*) *v. a.* to make mad.
Mād'der, *n.* a plant and root used for dyeing.
Māde, *i. & p.* from *Maka*.

Mād-q-fāc'tion, *n.* the act of making wet.
Mād-q-fy, *v. a.* to moisten; to make wet.
Mā-dē'rā, (*mā-dē'rā* or *mā-dā'rā*) (*mā-dē'rā*, *Ja. K. Sm.* *Eernshaw*; *mā-dā'rā*, *Wb.*) *n.* a rich wine made in the Island of Madeira.
Mād-em-oi-zēlle', (*mād-em-wā-zēl'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a young, unmarried lady; a miss; a girl.
Mād'hēse, *n.* a house for the insane.
Mād'ly, *ad.* with madness; furiously; wildly.
Mād'mān, *n.* a man void of reason; a maniac.
Mād'nēs, *n.* distraction; fury; wildness; rage.
Mā-dōn'na, *n.* [*It.*] madam: — a picture of the Virgin Mary.
Mād'rē-pōre, *n.* a marine substance; a kind of coral; a worm.
Mā-driē'r, or *Mād'rj-er*, (*mā-drē'r*, *Ja. Wb. Sm.*; *mād'rē-er*, *K. Sm.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a thick plank armed with iron plates, used in mines.
Mād'rj-gal, *n.* a pastoral or amorous song.
Mā-dē-ū'd, [*It.*] (*Mus.*) with grandeur, strength, and firmness.
Māg-zīne', *n.* a storehouse for munitions of war, &c.; an arsenal or armory: — a periodical publication or pamphlet.
Māg'got, *n.* a small grub: — a whim; caprice.
Māg'got-y, *a.* full of maggots; whimsical.
Mā'gi, *n.* *pl.* [*L.*] wise men of the East.
Mā'gī-an, *a.* denoting the Magi of the East.
Mā'gī-an, *n.* one of the ancient Magi.
Māg'ic, *n.* the art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment.
Māg'ic, *a.* relating to magic; done by magic;
Māg'ic-al, *a.* enchanted; necromantic.
Māg'ic-al-ly, *ad.* according to magic.
Mā-gī't-clān, (*mā-jish'an*) *n.* one who practices magic; an enchanter.
Māg-is-tē'rj-ēl, *a.* lofty; arrogant; imperious.
Māg-is-tē'rj-ēl-ly, *ad.* arrogantly; proudly.
Māg-is-tē'rj-ēl-nēs, *n.* imperiousness.
Māg-is-tēr-y, *n.* (*Alchēmy*) a fine powder.
Māg-is-trācy, *n.* the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Māg-is-trāte, *n.* a public civil officer.
Māg-is-trāt'ic, *a.* having authority.
Māg'na chār'tā, (*māg'na-kār'tā*) *n.* [*L.*] the great charter of English liberty.
Māg-nā-nīm'i-ty, *n.* greatness of mind; bravery.
Māg-nā-n'i-mōis, *a.* great of mind; noble; brave.
Māg-nā-n'i-mōus-ly, *ad.* with magnanimity.
Māg'nāte, *n.* a man of rank; a grandee.
Māg-nē'si-q, (*māg-nē'zē-q*) *n.* a white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.
Māg'net, *n.* the loadstone, which attracts iron.

Madden, Ερυθρόδερμοι, Ερπυδεδέρμοι. (Rom. p. 154 p. 1)



All the night I asked my lord to give me

make me to know my end. — I will ask
you to become friends of me.

to make away with one's self = air-c'xup
s'p'oper — It was made to consist of 10 days.

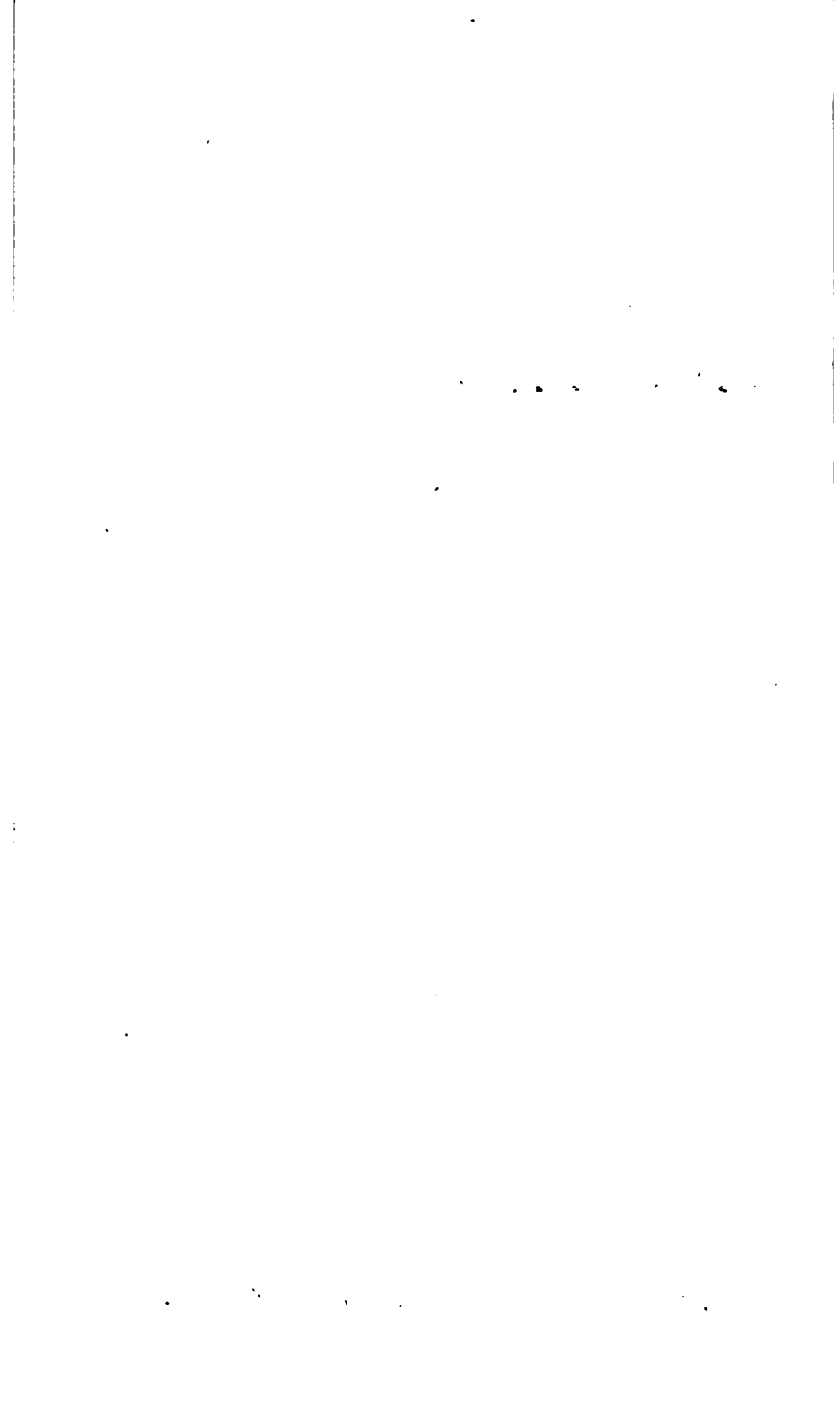
Mā-ní-g'nant-ly, *ad.* with ill intention.
Mā-lín-ér, (mā-lín'ér) *n.* one who maligns.
Mā-lín-jí-ty, *n.* malice; maliciousness.
Mā-lín-ly, (mā-lín'le) *ad.* with ill-will.
Mā-l'g'on, (mā-l'g-zn) *n.* a malediction. [*R.*]
Mā-l'kin, (māw'kin) *n.* a mop; a vile servant.
Mā-lí, [māwl], *P. J. E. Ja. Wb.*; **māl**, *S. W. F. Sm.* *n.* a kind of beetle or hammer; mallet.
Māl, *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mallet.
Māl, [māl], *S. P. Sm. Wb.*; **māl**, *W. E. Ja.* *n.* a public walk. — *Full Māl*, (pōl māl) [*in London.*]
Māl'lard, *n.* the drake of the wild duck.
Māl-lō-ā-bil'ity, *n.* quality of being malleable.
Māl'lō-ā-ble, *a.* that may be spread by beating.
Māl'lō-ā-ble-nēs, *n.* malleability; ductility.
Māl'lō-āte, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer.
Māl-lō-ā-tion, *n.* act of beating or hammering.
Māl'lēt, *n.* a wooden hammer.
Māl'lín-dēry, *n. pl.* a disease in horses' feet.
Māl'lōw, *n.*; *pl.* **māl'lōwq**, (māl'lōz); a plant.
Mālm'goy, (mām'zē) *n.* a sort of grape and wine.
Mālt, *n.* grain steeped in water and dried.
Mālt, *v. n.* to make malt; to be made malt.
Māl'fōr, (māl'fōr) *n.* a floor to dry malt on.
Māl't'mān, or **Māl't'stēr**, *n.* a maker of malt.
Māl't'rāt, (māl't'rēt') *v. a.* to treat ill; to abuse; to injure: — written also *maletreat*.
Māl't'rāt'mēt, *n.* ill usage; abuse.
Māl'qm *in sē*, [*L.*] a thing wrong or evil in itself.
Māl'qm prō-āb'i-tāt, [*L.*] a thing wrong or evil because forbidden.
Māl-vā'ceous, (-vā'shūs) *a.* relating to mallows.
Māl-ver-sā'tion, *n.* bad shifts; mean artifices.
Mām'ē-lāke, *n.* one of a former military class in Egypt, who were imported as slaves from Circassia.
Mām-mā', *n.* a fond or familiar word for mother.
Mām'mā', *n.* an animal that suckles its young.
Mām-mā-l'q, *n. pl.* that class of animals which suckle their young; mammals.
Mām-mā-l'jan, *a.* relating to mammalia.
Mām-mā-l'ō-gy, *n.* the natural history of mammals; mazology.
Mām-mā-ry, *a.* relating to the breast.
Mām'mēt, *n.* a puppet; a figure dressed up.
Mām'mē-fer, *n.* a mammal.
Mām-mif'er-ōis, *a.* having breasts.
Mām-mif'ōrm, *a.* having the shape of breasts.
Mām'mil-lā-ry, (mām'mil-lā-re, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *mām-mil-lā-re*, *S. E. K.*) *a.* belonging to the breasts or tents.
Mām'mōn, *n.* [Syriac] riches; the god of riches.
Mām'mōn-ist, *n.* a worldly-minded person.
Mām'mōth, *n.* a huge quadruped now extinct; a fossil elephant; mastodon.
Mān, *n.*; *pl.* **mēn**; a human being; mankind; a male of the human race; a husband; a servant: — a piece at chess, draughts, &c.
Mān, *v. a.* to furnish with men; to fortify.
Mān-ā-cle, *v. a.* to chain the hands; to shackle.
Mān-ā-cleq, (-klz) *n. pl.* chains for the hands.
Mān'ēge, *v. a.* to conduct; to govern; to direct.
Mān'ēge, *v. n.* to superintend affairs.
Mān'ēge, *n.* horsemanship. See *Manege*.
Mān'ēge-ā-ble, *a.* governable; tractable.
Mān'ēge-ā-ble-nēs, *n.* tractableness.
Mān'ēgo-mēt, *n.* conduct; administration.
Mān'ē-gy, *n.* a conductor; a frugal person.
Mā-nā'tys, *n.* a cetacean; the sea-cow.
Mānch'ēt, *n.* a small loaf of fine bread.
Mānch-i-nēl', *n.* a tree of the West Indies.
Mān'c-pāte, *v. a.* to enslave; to bind; to tie.
Mān-cī-pā'tion, *n.* slavery; servitude.

Mān'cī-ple, *n.* a steward; purveyor of a college.
Mān-dā'may, *n.* [*L.*] (*Lao*) a writ from a superior court directed to an inferior court, &c.
Mān-dā-rin, *n.* a Chinese magistrate.
Mān-dā-tā-ry, { *n.* one to whom a command, or
Mān-dā-tā-ry, { *der.* or charge is given.
Mān'dāte, *n.* command; precept; commission.
Mān-dā-tā-ry, *a.* preceptive; directory.
Mān'di-ble, *n.* the jaw; the lower jaw.
Mān-dib'u-lar, *a.* belonging to the jaw.
Mān'dil, *n.* a Persian cap, turban, or mantle.
Mān'dō-lin, *n.* a kind of clithern or harp.
Mān-drāg'ō-ry, or **Mān'drāke**, *n.* a plant.
Mān'drēl, *n.* an instrument belonging to a lath.
Mān'dū-cā-ble, *a.* that may be chewed or eaten.
Mān'dū-cāte, *v. a.* to chew; to eat.
Mān'dū-cā'tion, *n.* eating; the act of chewing.
Māne, *n.* the hair on the neck of a horse, &c.
Mān'ēat-ēr, *n.* one that feeds upon human flesh.
Māned, (mānd) *a.* having a mane.
Mā-nagē, (mā-nāzh') *n.* [*Fr.*] a riding-school; the art of horsemanship.
Mā'nāg, *n. pl.* [*L.*] a ghost; a shade; a departed soul; remains of the dead.
Mān'fūl, *a.* bold; stout; daring; valiant; manly.
Mān'fūl-ly, *ad.* boldly; stoutly; like a man.
Mān'fūl-nēs, *n.* stoutness; boldness.
Mān-gā-nēs, (mān-gā-nēs') *n.* a sort of metal.
Mānge, *n.* the itch or scab in cattle.
Mān'gēl-würzel, (māng'el-wür'zēl) *n.* a plant and root of the best kind.
Mān'gēr, *n.* a trough for animals to eat out of.
Mān'gē-nēs, *n.* infection with the mange.
Mān'gē, (māng'el) *v. a.* to maccrate; to cut piece meal: — to smooth linen; to calender.
Mān'gē, *n.* a calender for smoothing linen.
Mān'gēr, *n.* one who mangles; a hacker.
Mān'gō, (māng'gō) *n.* a fruit; a pickle.
Mān'gō-nēl, *n.* an engine which threw stones.
Mān'gō-stān, *n.* a delicious Oriental fruit.
Mān'grōve, *n.* a tropical tree and plant.
Mān'gy, (mān'jē) *a.* infected with the mange.
Mān'hād-ēr, *n.* one who hates mankind.
Mān'hōod, (mān'hūd) *n.* man's estate; virility.
Mā'nī-q, *n.* [*Gr.*] violent insanity; madness.
Mā'nī-ac, or **Mā-nī'ā-cēl**, *a.* mad; raving.
Mā'nī-ac, *a.* a person infected with mania.
Mān-i-chē'an, { *n.* one of an ancient sect, who
Mān-i-chēu', { held to two eternal principles,
the one good, the other evil.
Mān-i-chē'an, *a.* relating to the Manicheans.
Mān-i-chē'ism, *n.* the doctrine of the Manichees.
Mān-i-chōrd, *n.* a musical instrument.
Mān-i-fēst, *a.* plain; open; evident; apparent.
Mān-i-fēst, *n.* a writing; an invoice of a cargo.
Mān-i-fēst, *v. a.* to make appear; to show.
Mān-i-fēst-ā-ble, *a.* easy to be made evident.
Mān-i-fēst-tā'tion, *n.* discovery; publication.
Mān-i-fēst-ly, *ad.* clearly; evidently; plainly.
Mān-i-fēst-nēs, *n.* perspicuity; clear evidence.
Mān-i-fēst'ō, *n.* a public declaration of a government, stating reasons for some act.
Mān'i-fōld, *a.* many in number; multiplied.
Mān'i-fōld-ly, *ad.* in a manifold manner.
Mān'i-fōld-nēs, *n.* state of being manifold.
Mān'i-kin, *n.* a little man; a dwarf.
Mā'nī-ōc, *n.* a West-Indian plant.
Mān'i-ple, *n.* a handful; a band of soldiers.
Mā-nīp'ū-lar, *a.* relating to a manipule.
Mā-nīp'ū-lāte, *v. a.* to operate or work with the hands; to handle.
Mā-nīp'ū-lā'tion, *n.* a manual operation.
Mān-kind', [mān-kind', *S. E. Ja. Sm.*; mān

Mallow, μαλαχ, μολοχ.

7583 manifestation in Christ — his
manifestation of himself by Christ.

Man kind is appointed to live





He showed him all pieces of furniture.

In such manner as he may desire

The points, as many as he wishes
of them.

Maple, & op'nd papers

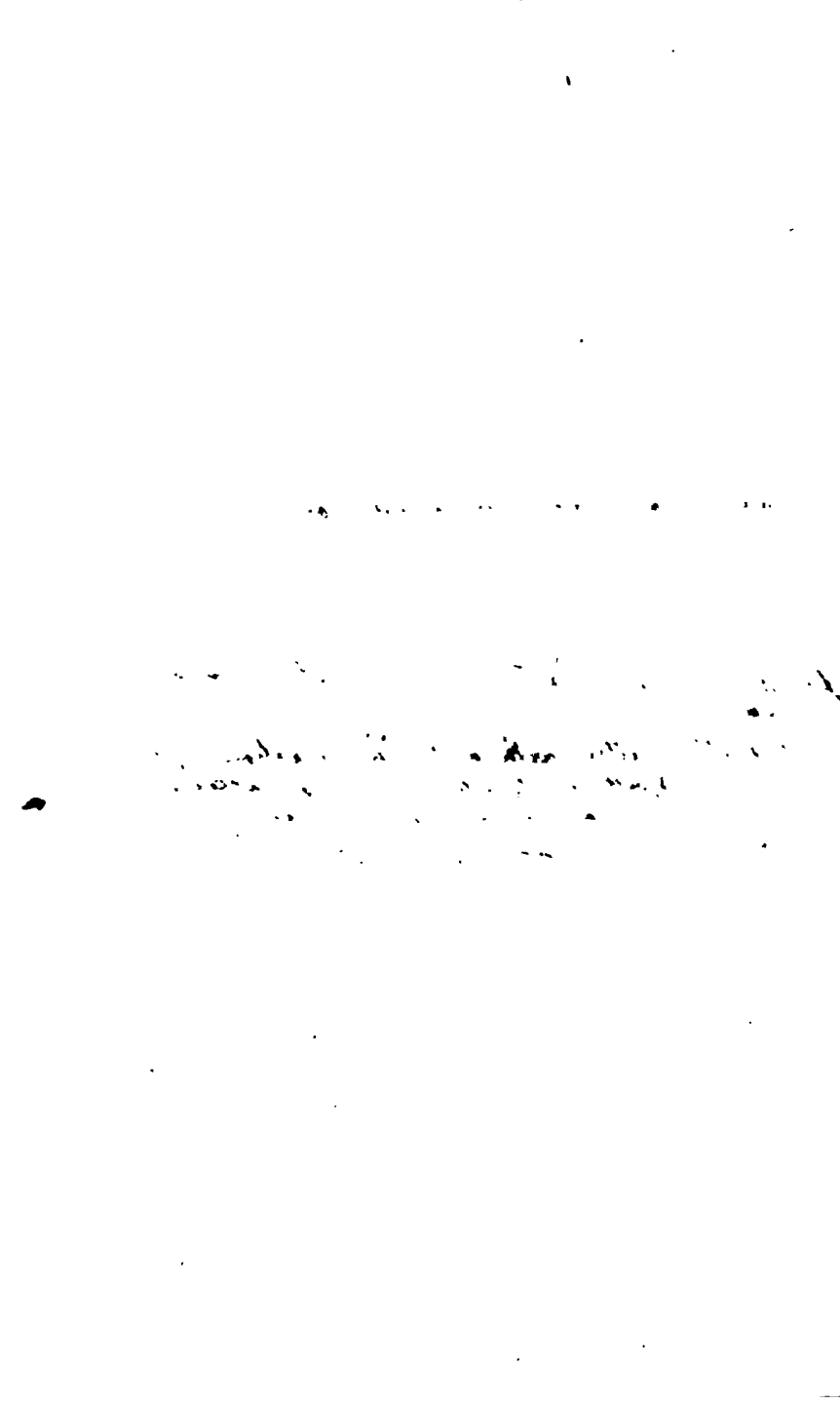
Mär'ket, *v. n.* to deal at a market; to buy or sell.
— *v. a.* to sell.
Mär'ket-a-ble, *a.* fit for sale in the market.
Mär'ket-crös', *n.* a cross set up in the market.
Mär'ket-däy', *n.* the day of a public market.
Märks'man, *n.* a man skilful to hit a mark.
Märl, *n.* a kind of fertilizing earth.
Märl, *v. a.* to manure with marl.
Mär'line, *n.* (*Naut.*) a small, slightly twisted line or wreath, used to wind round cables, &c.
Märl-pit, *n.* a pit out of which marl is dug.
Märl'y, *a.* abounding with marl.
Mär'ma-läde, *n.* a confect of quinces, oranges, &c., boiled into a consistence with sugar.
Mär-mö'rö-an, *a.* made of marble.
Mär-mö-göt', *n.* a small monkey.
Mär'mot, or **Mär-möt'**, [**mär-möt'**, *S. W.*; **mär-mot**, *Ja. K. Ash, Wb.*; **mär-möt'**, *P. Sm.*] *n.* an animal resembling a rabbit.
Ma-röön', *n.* a free negro living in the mountains in the West Indies. (*Island.*)
Ma-röön', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) to leave on a desolate *Marque*, (*märk*) *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Law*) a license; a reprisal. — *Letter of marque*, a license to make reprisals on an enemy.
Mar-quét', (**mär-két'**) *n.* [*Fr.*] a field-tent.
Mar'quess, (*n.* (*Eng.*) one of the second order of nobility, next below a duke.
Mär'quet-ry, (**mär'ket-ré**) *n.* Inland work.
Mär'quise, *n.* rank or seignior of a marquise.
Mär'rör, *n.* one who spoils or hurts any thing.
Märi-a-ble, *a.* marriageable. [*R.*]
Mär'riage, (**mär'rij**) *n.* the act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; matrimony.
Mär'riage-a-ble, (**mär'rij-a-bl**) *a.* fit for wedlock.
Mär'row, (**uär'rö**) *n.* an oily substance in bones.
Mär'row-böne, *n.* a bone containing marrow.
Mär'row-fät, (**mär'ro-fät**) *n.* a kind of pen.
Mär'row-läss, (**mär'ro-läs**) *a.* void of marrow.
Mär'row-y, (**mär'ro-y**) *a.* pithy; full of marrow.
Mär'ry, *interj.* indeed; forsooth: — *by Mary*.
Mär'ry, *v. a.* to join or unite in marriage.
Mär'ry, *v. n.* to enter into the conjugal state.
Mär'y, *n.* the heathen god of war: — a planet.
Märsh, *n.* a watery tract of land; a swamp.
Mär'shal, *n.* a chief officer of arms or of an army; a field-marshal: — a police or city officer: — a master of ceremonies: — a herald.
Mär'shal, *v. a.* to arrange; to rank in order.
Mär'shal-ter, *n.* one who marshals.
Mär'shal-säa, *n.* a prison in Southwark, England.
Mär'shal-ship, *n.* the office of a marshal.
Märsh'y, *a.* boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.
Mär-sü-piäl, *n.* one of the *marsupialia*, a class of quadrupeds, the female of which carries her young in a pouch, as the kangaroo.
Märt, *n.* place of public traffic; a market.
Mär-täl'lö, *a.* noting a sort of circular tower.
Mär'ten, *n.* a large kind of weasel; martin.
Mär'tisl, (**mär'shöl**) *a.* warlike; given to war; suiting war; military.
Mär'tin, *n.* a swallow; martlet; marten.
Mär-ti-nöt', *n.* a kind of swallow: — a precise or strict disciplinarian. — (*Naut.*) a small rope; martnet.
Mär'tin-gil, (*n.* a strap made fast to a horse's
Mär'tin-gäl, (*n.* girth. — (*Naut.*) a rope.
Mär'tin-mäs, *n.* the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11.
Mär'tlet, *n.* a swallow; a martin.
Mär'tnets, *n. pl.* lines fastened to the edge of a
Mär'try, *n.* one who dies for the truth. [*sail.*]
Mär'tyr, *v. a.* to put to death as a martyr.
Mär'tyr-dönn, *n.* the death of a martyr.

Mär-tyr-o-lög'i-cal, *a.* relating to martyrs.
Mär-tyr-öl'o-gist, *n.* a writer of martyrology.
Mär-tyr-öl'o-gy, *n.* a register of martyrs.
Mär'vel, *n.* a wonder; any thing astonishing.
Mär'vel, *v. n.* to wonder; to be astonished.
Mär'vel-löus, *a.* wonderful; very strange.
Mär'vel-löus-ly, *ad.* wonderfully.
Mär'vel-löus-näs, *n.* wonderfulness.
Mäs'cu-line, *a.* male; not feminine; manly.
Mäs'cu-line-ly, *ad.* in a masculine manner.
Mäs'cu-line-näs, *n.* resemblance of man.
Mäsh, *n.* a mixture; a mass; a mesh.
Mäsh, *v. a.* to beat into a mass; to mix.
Mäsh'y, *a.* produced by crushing or pressure.
Mäsk, *n.* a disguise; a blind: a visor; a revel.
Mäsk, *v. a.* to disguise as with a mask; to cover.
Mäsk, *v. n.* to revel; to be disguised.
Mäsk'er, *n.* one who revels in a mask.
Mäs'lin, *n.* a mixture of grain; meslin.
Mäs'son, (**mäs'su**) *n.* a builder in stone or brick — a free-mason.
Mäs'sön'ic, *a.* relating to masons, or free-masons.
Mäs'sön-ry, *n.* work of a mason: — free-masonry.
Mäs'q-rah, *n.* a Hebrew work on the Bible.
Mäs-q-rät'i-cal, *a.* relating to the Masorah.
Mäs-q-rite, *n.* one of the authors of the Masorah.
Mäs-quer-äde', (**mäs-ker-äd'**) *n.* a diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.
Mäs-quer-äde', *v. n.* to assemble in masks.
Mäs-quer-äd'er, *n.* a person in a mask.
Mäss, *n.* a body; a lump; the bulk; an assemblage: — the Catholic eucharistical service.
Mäs'sa-crä, (**mäs'sa-ker**) *n.* butchery; murder.
Mäs'sa-crä, (**mäs'sa-ker**) *v. a.* to butcher.
Mäs'sa-crär, *n.* one who massacres.
Mäs'se-ter, *n.* (*Anat.*) a muscle of the lower jaw.
Mäs'sj-cöt, *n.* a yellowish oxide of lead.
Mäs'sj-näs, (**mäs'sjve-näs**) *n.* weight; bulk.
Mäs'sjve, *a.* heavy; weighty; bulky; massy.
Mäs'sy, *a.* bulky; heavy; massive.
Mäst, *n.* the elevated beam or timber of a vessel: — the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.
Mäst'ed, *a.* furnished with masts.
Mäs'ter, *n.* one who has servants, persons, or things, in subjection: a director; a teacher; an owner; a ruler; a title in universities: — a term of respect, abbreviated to *Mr.*, and in pronunciation corrupted to *maister*.
Mäs'ter, *v. a.* to rule; to govern; to overpower.
Mäs'ter-key, *n.* a key which opens many locks.
Mäs'ter-ly, *ad.* with the skill of a master.
Mäs'ter-ly, *a.* artful; skilful; magisterial.
Mäs'ter-piece, *n.* a capital performance; skill.
Mäs'ter-ship, *n.* office of master; rule; power.
Mäs'ter-stroke, *n.* a capital performance.
Mäs'ter-y, *n.* dominion; rule; superiority; skill.
Mäs'tic, *n.* the lentisk, a tree; a gum or resin.
Mäs'ti-cäte, *v. a.* to chew with the teeth.
Mäs'ti-cä'tion, *n.* the act of chewing.
Mäs'ti-ca-tö-ry, *n.* a medicine to be chewed.
Mäs'tiff, *n.* a large, fierce species of dog.
Mäs'tless, *a.* having no mast; bearing no mast.
Mäs'tö-dön, *n.* a huge quadruped, now extinct.
Mäs-töl'o-gy, *n.* mammalogy; mazology.
Mat, *n.* a texture of sedge, flax, rushes, &c., used for wiping the feet.
Mät, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist.
Mät-döre', *n.* a term at quadrille and ombre.
Mat'ch, *n.* any thing that catches fire: — a contest; a game: — one equal to another; an equal: — a union by marriage.
Mat'ch, *v. a.* to be equal to; to suit; to marry.
Mat'ch, *v. n.* to be married; to suit; to tally.

He suffered martyrdom under Decius.

He is perfect master of Sarcasm

To marvel at — they marvelled that
he talked with the women.



material, for conversation.

in as far as we can make it matter of
observation

It was matter of history not my life

It must be matter of negotiation and
agreement. Every action of life was matter of
wonder & surprise

It matters little as to the duration of them
all with respect to eternity. — It matters

little by what means it is obtained —
It matters not ⁱⁿ how what form it appears.

What matters is in which way we go in?

Mātā'p-ble, *a.* suitable; fit to be joined.
Mātch'less, *a.* having no equal; not alike.
Mātch'less-ly, *ad.* in a matchless manner.
Mātch'less-nēss, *n.* the state of being matchless.
Mātch'lock, *n.* a lock fired by a match.
Mātch-māk-er, *n.* one who makes matches.
Māte, *n.* a companion; an associate; a second.
Māte, *v.* *a.* to match; to marry; to equal.
Māte'ness, *a.* having no mate or companion.
Mā-tē'ri-āl, *a.* consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual:—important; essential.
Mā-tē'ri-āl, *n.*; *pl.* **mā-tē'ri-āls**; material substance; that of which any thing is made.
Mā-tē'ri-āl-ism, *n.* the doctrine of materialists.
Mā-tē'ri-āl-ist, *n.* one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
Mā-tē'ri-āl'ity, *n.* corporeity; material existence.
Mā-tē'ri-āl-ize, *v.* *a.* to form into matter.
Mā-tē'ri-āl-ly, *ad.* in a material manner.
Mā-tē'ri-āl-nēss, *n.* the state of being material.
Mā-tē'ri-ē mēd'i-cē, [*L.*] substance used in medicine; the branch of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines.
Mā-tēr-nal, *a.* befitting a mother; motherly.
Mā-tēr-ni-ty, *n.* state or relation of a mother.
Māth, *n.* a mowing; as, *aftermath*.
Māth-ē-māt'ic, *a.* relating to mathematics;
Māth-ē-māt'ic-āly, *ad.* conformed to mathematics.
Māth-ē-māt'ic-āly, *ad.* according to mathematics.
Māth-q-mā-t'i'cian, (**māth-q-mā-t'ish'an**) *n.* one who is versed in mathematics.
Māth-q-māt'ics, *n.* *pl.* that science which treats of whatever can be numbered or measured.
Mā-thē'sis, (**mā-thē'sis**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; **mā-thē'sis** or **māth'ē-sis**, *J. E. F. Sm.*; **māth'ē-sis**, *K. Wb.*) *n.* [*Gr.*] the doctrine of mathematics.
Mā'tin, *a.* relating to, or used in, the morning.
Mā'tin-q, *n.* *pl.* morning worship or service.
Mā'tri-ēs, *n.* a chemical glass vessel.
Mā'trice, (**mā'tris**) [**mā'tris**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*] *n.* [*Latr.*] the womb.
Mā'trice, (**mā'tris**) [**mā'tris**, *S. W. P. Sm.*] *n.* a mould for casting types, coins, &c.
Mā'tri-clde, (**mā'trē-clde**, *S. W. J. E. F. Sm.*; **mā'trē-clde**, *P.*) *n.* the murder of a mother; the murder of a mother.
Mā'tric'q-lāte, *v.* *a.* to admit to membership.
Mā'tric'q-lāte, *n.* one who is matriculated.
Mā'tric'q-lā'tion, *n.* the act of matriculating.
Mā'tr-mō'n-ā-l, *a.* relating to marriage; nuptial.
Mā'tr-mō'n-ā-l-ly, *ad.* connubially.
Mā'tr-mō'n-y, *n.* marriage; the nuptial state.
Mā'trix, *n.* [*L.*] womb; a mould; a matrice.
Mā'tryon, [**mā'tryon**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; **mā'tryon**, *Wb.*] *n.* an elderly married woman.
Mā'tryon-āl, or **Mā'tryon-āl**, (**mā'tryon-āl**, *J. E. K. Sm.*; **mā'tryon-āl** or **mā'tryon-āl**, *W. F.*; **mā'tryon-āl** or **mā'tryon-āl**, *P.*; **mā'tryon-āl**, *R. Wb. Sch.*) *a.* suitable to a matron; motherly.
Mā'tryon-ly, (**mā'tryon-ly**, *S. W. P. J. E. K. Sm.*; **mā'tryon-ly**, *Wb.*) *a.* motherly.
Mā'tryon, *n.* a sort of soldier in the artillery.
Mā'tryer, *n.* that which is visible or tangible; that which occupies space; body; substance extended, either solid, liquid, or æriform:—*pas*:—subject; affair; business; importance.
Mā'tryer, *v.* *a.* to be of importance; to import.
Mā'trying, *n.* materials for mats.
Mā'tryock, *n.* a tool of husbandry; a pickaxe.
Mā'tryōss, (**mā'tryōss**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *Wb.*; — *originally pronounced mā'trās*) *n.* a quilted bed, stuffed with hair, wool, &c.

Māt'y-rāte, (**māt'y-rāt**) *v.* *a.* to ripen.
Māt'y-rā'tion, *n.* the state of growing ripe.
Māt'y-rā'tive, (**māch'y-rā'tiv**, *W. J.*; **māt'y-rā'tiv**, *K. Sm.*; **mā-tā'rā'tiv**, *S. P.*) *a.* ripening.
Mā-tū're, *a.* ripe; complete; well-digested.
Mā-tū're, *v.* *a.* to ripen; to advance to ripeness.
Mā-tū're, *v.* *n.* to become ripe or perfect.
Mā-tū're-ly, *ad.* ripely; completely; early.
Māt-y-rē'cent, *a.* approaching to maturity.
Mā-tū're-ty, *n.* a mature state; ripeness.
Māt'y-ti-nal, *a.* relating to the morning.
Māud'lin, *a.* drunk; fuddled. *Shak.*
Māud'lin, *n.* a perennial plant; milfoil.
Māu'gre, (**māw'ger**) *ad.* in spite of. *Shak. [R.]*
Māu'kin, *n.* a drag to sweep an oven; malkin.
Māul, *n.* a heavy, wooden hammer. *See Mall.*
Māul, *v.* *a.* to beat harshly; to bruise; to maul.
Māund, [**māund**, *W. Ja. Sm.*; **māwnd**, *P. E. J. K.*] *n.* a hand-basket; a hamper.
Māund, *v.* *n.* to mutter; to mumble.
Māund'der, [**māund'der**, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*; **māwn'der**, *S. P. J. K.*] *v.* *n.* to murmur; to beg.
Māun'dril, *n.* a pick with two shanks.
Māun'dy-Thürs'day, (**māun'dy-thürs'de**) *n.* the Thursday before Good Friday and Easter.
Māu-sō-lē'on, *a.* relating to a mausoleum.
Māu-sō-lē'um, [**māu-sō-lē'um**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; **māu-sō-lē'um**, *Barclay*] *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **māu-sō-lē'um**; a magnificent tomb or monument.
Māu-sō-lē'um, (**māu-sō-lē'um**) [*Fr.*] false mod.
Mā'vipe, *n.* a thrush, or bird like a thrush. [*ecy.*]
Māw, *n.* the stomach of animals:—craw.
Māwk'ish, *a.* apt to give satiety or loathing.
Māwk'ish-nēss, *n.* aptness to cause loathing.
Māwks, *n.* a large, awkward slattern. [*Low.*]
Māwk'y, *a.* maggoty; full of maggots.
Māw'-worm, (**würm**) *n.* a worm in the stomach.
Māx'il-lar, or **Māx'il-lar**, (**māks'il-lar**, *S. W. Ja.*; **māks'il-lar**, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*) *a.* maxillary.
Māx'il-lā-ry, *a.* belonging to the jawbone.
Māx'im, *n.* an axiom; a general principle.
Māx'im-ist, *n.* a dealer in maxima.
Māx'im-ism, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* **māx'im-ism**; the greatest quantity attainable in a given case;—opposed to minimum, the smallest.
Māy, (**mā**) *auxiliary verb*, [*i. might*]; to be permitted; to be possible.
Māy, (**mā**) *n.* the fifth month of the year.
Māy, *v.* *n.* to gather flowers on May morning.
Māy'-day, (**mā'dā**) *n.* the first day of May.
Māy'-flōw-er, *n.* a flower that blossoms in May.
Māy'-game, *n.* a diversion; a sport; a play.
Mayhem, (**mā'hēm** or **mām**) *n.* [*Low.*] act of maiming; lameness; maim.
Māy'ing, *n.* the gathering of flowers in May.
Māy'or, (**mā'or**, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; **māy**, *S. K.*) *n.* the chief magistrate of a city.
Māy'or-ā-ty, *n.* the office of a mayor.
Māy'or-ēss, *n.* the wife of a mayor.
Māy'-pole, *n.* a pole to be danced round in May.
Māz'ard, *n.* [*a jaw*, *Shak.*]—a sort of cherry.
Māze, *n.* a labyrinth; uncertainty; perplexity.
Māze, *v.* *a.* to bewilder; to confuse.
Māze, *v.* *n.* to be bewildered; to be confounded.
Māz'ed-nēss, *n.* confusion; astonishment.
Māz'ō-gy, *n.* a branch of zoölogy, which treats of the mammalia; mammalogy.
Mā'zy, *a.* perplexed with windings; confused.
Mē, *pron.* the objective case of *I*.
Mēad, *n.* a drink made of water and honey:—meadow;—used in poetry for meadow.
Mēad'ow, (**mēd'ō**) *n.* grass land annually mown

māe, ē, ē; māve, mā, mā; bāl, bār, rāle.—C, G, g, ē, soft; C, G, ē, ē, hard; q as z; x as g;—this

for hay: — in the *United States*, it is often limited to low or marshy land.

Mēa'grō, (mē'gēr) *a.* lean; thin; poor; barren.

Mēa'grō-ly, (mē'gēr-lē) *ad.* poorly; thinly.

Mēa'grō-nēs, (mē'gēr-nēs) *n.* leanness.

Mēal, *n.* a repast: — the edible part of corn.

Mēal'mān, *n.* one who deals in meal.

Mēal'y, *a.* having or resembling meal.

Mēal'y-mōūthēd, (mē'lē-mōūthd) *a.* bashful or soft of speech; suppressing the truth.

Mēan, *a.* wanting dignity; of low rank; base; contemptible; low; vile: — middle; moderate.

Mēan, *n.* a medium; a middle state or rate; mediocrity. — *pl.* income. See *Means*.

Mēan, *v. n.* to have in mind; to purpose.

Mēan, *v. a.* to purpose; to intend; to design.

Mē-an'dēr, *n.* a maze; a labyrinth; a winding.

Mē-an'dēr, *v. n.* to run with a winding course.

Mē-an'drōus, *a.* winding; meandering.

Mēan'ing, *n.* purpose; intention; the sense.

Mēan'ly, *ad.* in a mean manner; basely.

Mēan'nēs, *n.* want of excellence; baseness.

Mēans, *n. sing. & pl.* an instrument; method; way. — *pl.* income; revenue.

Mēant, (mēnt) *i. & p.* from *Mean*.

Mēan'time, *ad.* in the intervening time.

Mēan'whīle, *ad.* in the intervening time.

†Mēar, (mēr) *n.* a measure of ground; mere.

Mēase, (mēs, & *W. J.* & *mēz*, *P. K. Sm.*) *n.* the number five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings.

Mēa'gīe, (mē'zīz) *n. pl.* a contagious disease.

Mēa'gīy, (mē'zīz) *a.* infected with measles.

Mēa'q-rā-bīe, (mēzh'y-rā-bī) *a.* that may be measured; moderate; in small quantity.

Mēa'q-rā-bīe-nēs, (mēzh'y-rā-bī-nēs) *n.* the quality of admitting to be measured.

Mēa'q-rā-bīy, (mēzh'y-rā-bīy) *ad.* moderately.

Mēa'q-ūrē, (mēzh'y-ūrē) *n.* that by which any thing is measured; proportion; degree; quantity; moderation; limit; metre; musical time.

Mēa'q-ūrē, (mēzh'y-ūrē) *v. a.* to compute by rule; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out; to allot.

Mēa'q-ūrē-lēs, (mēzh'y-ūrē-lēs) *a.* immeasurable.

Mēa'q-ūrē-mēnt, (mēzh'y-ūr-mēnt) *n.* act of measuring; measure; mensuration.

Mēa'q-ūr-ēr, (mēzh'y-ūr-ēr) *n.* one who measures.

Mēat, *n.* [food in general:] — flesh to be eaten.

Mēat'y, *a.* having meat; fleshy.

Mē-chān'ic, *n.* one employed in mechanical or manual labor; an artisan; an artificer.

Mē-chān'ic, *a.* relating to mechanism or mechanics; servile.

Mē-chān'ic-al, *a.* according to mechanism.

Mē-chān'ic-al-nēs, *n.* mechanism.

Mēch-ā-nī'cīan, (mēk-ā-nīsh'ān) *n.* a mechanist.

Mē-chān'ics, *n. pl.* the science which treats of the laws of motion and force.

Mēch'ān-īgm, *n.* action according to the laws of mechanics; the construction of a machine.

Mēch'ān-īst, *n.* one versed in mechanics; a mechanician; a machinist; a maker of machines.

Mēch'īn, *n.* a kind of lace, made at Mechlin.

Mē-chō'ā-cān, or **Mē-chō'ā-cān**, *n.* a purgative root.

Mē-cū'ni-ām, *n.* [*L.*] the expressed juice of the poppy.

Mēd'al, *n.* an ancient coin: — a piece of metal stamped in honor of some person or event.

Mē-dal'ic, *a.* pertaining to medals.

Mē-dal'īon, (mē-dal'yūn) *n.* a large medal.

Mē-dal'ist, *n.* a person skilled in medals; one who gains a prize-medal.

Mēd'dle, *v. n.* to have to do; to interpose.

Mēd'dler, *n.* one who meddles; a busy-body.

Mēd'dle-sōme, *a.* intermeddling; officious.

Mēd'dle-sōme-nēs, *n.* officiousness.

Mēd'dīng, *n.* officious interposition.

Mēd'dīng, *p. a.* interposing officiously.

Mēd'dī-q, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* of *Medium*.

Mēd'i-vā, *a.* relating to the middle ages.

Mēd'ī-pl, *a.* noting an average; mean.

Mēd'ī-ātē, *v. n.* to interpose as a friend between two parties; to intercede.

Mēd'ī-ātē, *v. a.* to effect by mediation.

Mēd'ī-ātē, *a.* interposed; intervening; middle.

Mēd'ī-ātē-ly, *ad.* by a secondary cause.

Mēd'ī-āt'ion, *n.* interposition; intercession.

Mēd'ī-ā-ūr, *n.* [*L.*] one who interposes between two parties; an intercessor; the Redeemer.

Mēd'ī-q-ā-ūr, *a.* belonging to a mediator.

Mēd'ī-s'ōr-ship, *n.* the office of a mediator.

Mēd'ī-s'trix, *n.* [*L.*] a female mediator.

Mēd'ī-ca-bīe, *a.* that may be healed.

Mēd'ī-cal, *a.* relating to medicine; medicinal.

Mēd'ī-cal-ly, *ad.* physically; medicinally.

Mēd'ī-ca-mēnt, (mēd'ē-kā-mēnt, *S. P. J. Ja. Sm.* *W. J.* & *mēd'ē-kā-mēnt* or *mē-dīk'ā-mēnt*, *W. F.*) *n.* any thing used in healing; medicine.

Mēd'ī-ca-mēnt'al, *a.* relating to medicaments.

Mēd'ī-cāle, *v. a.* to tincture with medicine.

Mēd'ī-cā't'ion, *n.* the act of medicating.

Mēd'ī-cā-tīve, *a.* tending to cure; medicinal.

Mēd'ī-cā-nā-bīe, *a.* medicinal; sanative.

***Mēd'ī-c'ī-nā**, (mēd'ī-s'ō-nā, *P. F. K. Sm.* *W. J.* & *mēd'ī-s'ō-nā* or *mēd'ī-s'ō-nā*, *S. P. J. Ja.*) *a.* belonging to physic or medicine; healing sanative.

***Mēd'ī-c'ī-nā-ly**, *ad.* in a medicine manner.

***Mēd'ī-cīne**, (mēd'ē-ē-in, *W. F. J. E. F. Ja.* & *mēd'ī-cīn*, *S. K.*; *mēd'ē-ē-in*, *colloquially* *mēd'ī-sū*, *Sm.*) *n.* the art of healing: — a drug; physic; a remedy.

***†Mēd'ī-cīne**, *v. a.* to cure by medicine. *Shak.*

Mēd'ī-q-ty, *n.* the middle state or part; half.

Mēd'ī-ē-crē, (mēd'ē-ē-kūr) *a.* of moderate degree middling.

Mēd'ī-ē-crēt, *n.* one of middling abilities.

Mēd'ī-ē-crī-ty, (mēd'ē-ē-k'rē-ty, *P. J. F. Ja. J. Sm.* & *mēd'ē-ē-k'rē-ty* or *mēd'ē-ē-k'rē-ty*, *W. J.* & *mēd'ē-ē-k'rē-ty*, *S.*) *n.* moderate degree; middle rate, state, or degree; moderation.

Mēd'ī-tāte, *v. a.* to plan; to scheme; to think on.

Mēd'ī-tāte, *v. n.* to think; to contemplate.

Mēd'ī-tā't'ion, *n.* deep thought; contemplation.

Mēd'ī-tā-tīve, *a.* given to meditation; reflective.

Mēd'ī-tēr-rā'nē-ān, *a.* encircled by land, as a sea.

Mēd'ī-ūm, (mēd'ē-ūm, *P. J. Ja. Sm.* & *mēd'ē-ūm*, *S. E. F. K.*; *mēd'ē-ūm* or *mēd'ē-ūm*, *W. J.*) *n.* *pl.* *L.* *mēd'ī-q*; *Eng.* *mēd'ī-ūm*; a space or substance passed through; the mean or middle state or degree; mean.

Mēd'ī-lar, *n.* a tree and the fruit of the tree.

Mēd'ī-ey, (mēd'ē) *n.* a mixture; mingled mass.

Mēd'ī-ey, (mēd'ē) *a.* mingled; confused.

Mēd'ī-lar, *a.* the same as *Medullary*.

Mēd'ī-lā-ry, or **Mēd'ī-lā-ry**, (mēd'ī-lā-ry, *W. J.* & *mēd'ī-lā-ry*, *S. P. K. Sm.*) *a.* relating to the marrow or pith.

Mēd'ī-līne, *n.* the pith of the sunflower, &c.

Mēd, *n.* a reward; recompense. [*Footnote.*]

Mēek, *a.* mild; not proud; gentle; humble.

Mēek'en, (mē'kn) *v. a.* to make meek.

Mēek'ly, *ad.* mildly; gently; humbly.

Mēek'nēs, *n.* gentleness; mildness; humility.

Mēer, *n.* & *a.* See *Mere*.

Mēet, *a.* fit; proper; qualified; suitable.

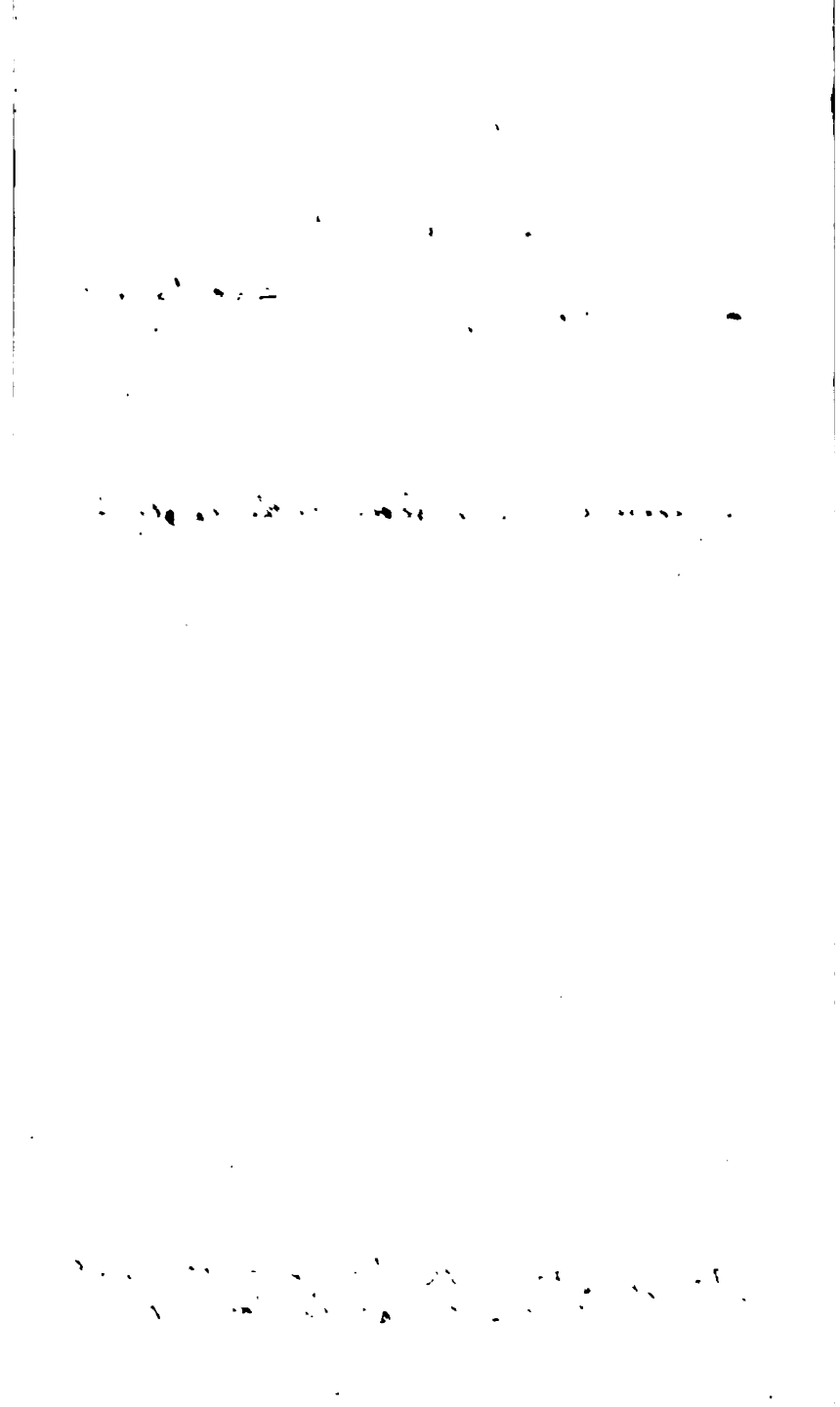
There is no other prudent mean of subsistence left.

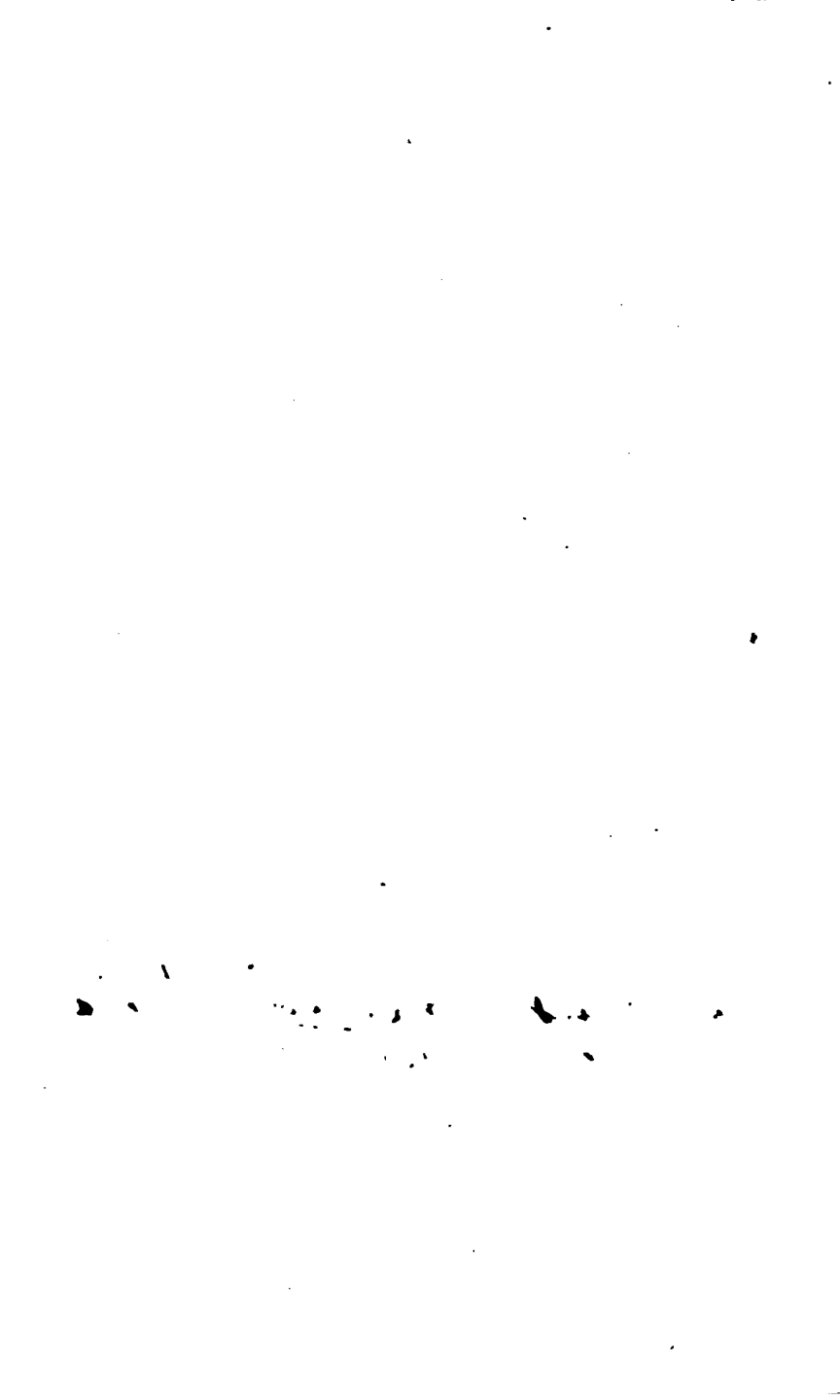
With no other means to escape - we have the means of determination. - it affords no means of escape.

He means to afford - Low company ^{mining} by which is meant the company of his equals.

He measures his wisdom by the length of his tail.

It meets with favor - they meet with worse treatment at the hand of.





Μελου, πρέπωλ

Memories by Xenophon (S. 20p.) — 2. of the
life of Tom Thumbers.

you must mend, if that
(correct yourself)

He mentions that he had

Mē-cō-nē-ry, *n.* one serving for pay; a hireling.
Mē-cō-r, *n.* one who sells silks and woollens.
Mē-cōr-ship, *n.* the business of a mercer.
Mē-cōr-y, *n.* the trade of mercers; traffic.
Mērchān-dīse, *n.* commerce; trade; wares.
Mērchān-dīse, *v.* *a.* to trade; to traffic.
Mērchānt, *n.* an importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader. — (*U. S.*) a retail trader; a shopkeeper.
Mērchānt-ā-ble, *a.* fit to be bought and sold.
Mērchānt-like, *a.* like a merchant.
Mērchānt-mān, *n.* a ship of trade.
Mērc-j-fūl, *a.* compassionate; tender; kind.
Mērc-j-fūl-ly, *ad.* in a merciful manner.
Mērc-j-fūl-nēss, *n.* tenderness; pity; mercy.
Mērc-j-lēss, *a.* void of mercy; pitiless; cruel.
Mērc-j-lēss-ly, *ad.* in a merciless manner.
Mērc-j-lēss-nēss, *n.* want of mercy or pity.
Mērc-j-r-j-ā-l, *a.* containing mercury; active.
Mērc-j-r-j-ā-l, *n.* a preparation of mercury.
Mērc-j-r-j-ā-l-ize, *v.* *a.* to imbue with mercury.
Mērc-j-ry, *n.* an ancient heathen deity: — a planet: — quicksilver: — sprightliness: — a *Mērc-j-ry*, *v.* *a.* to wash with mercury. [*plant.*]
Mērc-y, *n.* tenderness towards an offender; unmerited kindness; clemency; mildness.
Mērc-y-sēnt, *a.* the propitiatory of the Jews.
Mēre, *a.* this or that only; absolute; entire.
Mēre, *n.* a pool; a lake: — a boundary; a ridge.
Mēre-ly, *ad.* simply; only; solely; absolutely.
Mērc-j-trī-cloves, (*mērc-j-trī-sh/yā*) *a.* low; false.
Mērc-j-trī-cloves-nēss, *n.* false allurements.
Mērge, *v.* *a.* to immerse; to plunge; to immerse.
Mērge, *v.* *a.* to be swallowed, lost, or sunk.
Mērg-er, *n.* he or that which merges.
***Mē-rīd-j-ān**, [*mē-rīd-j-ān*, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *mē-rīd-j-ān*, *E. F. K.*; *mē-rīd-j-ān* or *mē-rīd-j-ān*, *W.*; *mē-rīd-j-ān*, *S.*] *n.* noon; midday; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point.
***Mē-rīd-j-ān**, *a.* being at the point of noon; relating to midday or the highest point.
***Mē-rīd-j-ā-nāl**, [*mē-rīd-j-ā-nāl*, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *mē-rīd-j-ā-nāl*, *S. F. K. Sm.*] *a.* relating to the meridian; southernly.
***Mē-rīd-j-ā-nāl-j-ty**, *n.* position in the south.
***Mē-rīd-j-ā-nāl-ly**, *ad.* according to the meridian.
Mē-rī-nō, *n.* [*Sp.*] a species of fine-woolled sheep: — a cloth made of fine wool.
Mērit, *n.* desert; due reward; claim; right.
Mērit, *v.* *a.* to deserve; to have a right to.
Mērit-ō-r-ō-us, *a.* having merit; worthy; deserving of reward.
Mērit-ō-r-ō-us-ly, *ad.* in a deserving manner.
Mērit-ō-r-ō-us-nēss, *n.* state of deserving well.
Mērio, (*mēri*) *n.* a blackbird.
Mērlīn, *n.* a kind of hawk.
Mērlōn, *n.* part of a parapet in a fortification.
Mērmāld, *n.* a sea-woman; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hinder part fish.
Mērmān, *n.* a sea-man; the male of the mermaid.
Mēr-j-ly, *ad.* gayly; cheerfully; with mirth.
Mēr-j-mēnt, *n.* mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness.
Mēr-j-nēss, *n.* state of being merry; mirth.
Mērry, *a.* gay; jovial; cheerful; laughing.
Mērry-ān-drew, (*mērr-ān-dru*) *n.* a buffoon.
Mērry-māk-j-ng, *n.* a festival; a jovial meeting.
Mērry-mēet-j-ng, *n.* a meeting for mirth.
Mērry-thought, (*mērr-thāwt*) *n.* the forked breast-bone of fowls.
Mērsēn, *n.* act of merging; immersion.
Mē-sēmp, *impersonal verb*, it seems to me.

Mē-sēm-bry-ān-thē-mūm, *n.* a plant and flower.
Mē-sēn-tē-ic, *a.* relating to the mesentery.
Mē-sēn-tē-ry, *n.* a membrane in the intestines.
Mē-sē-tē-ō, *a.* belonging to the mesentery.
Mēsh, *n.* space between the threads of a net.
Mēsh, *v.* *a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare.
Mēsh-y, *a.* reticulated; like network.
Mēsh-līn, *n.* a mixture of different kinds of grain; meal: — a union of flocks.
Mēsh-mē-ic, *a.* relating to mesmerism.
Mēsh-mē-lym, *n.* the art of causing a peculiar kind of sleep; — called also *clairvoyance*, *animal magnetism*, and *mesmerism*.
Mēsh-mē-ize, *v.* *a.* to put into a state of mesmeric sleep.
Mēsse, (*mēn*) *a.* (*Lev*) middle; intermediate.
Mē-sēm-q-lās, *n.* [*Gr.*] a precious stone.
Mēss, *n.* a dish; a portion of food; an ordinary: — a company at the same table; a crew.
Mēss, *v.* *a.* to eat; to feed together.
Mēss-āge, *n.* an errand; notice or advice sent. — (*U. S.*) a communication of a president or a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature.
Mēss-ēn-ger, *n.* one who carries a message.
Mēss-sī-āh, *n.* the Anointed; Christ; the Saviour.
Mēss-sī-āh-ship, *n.* the office of Messiah.
Messieurs, (*mēsh/yā* or *mēsh/yāz*) [*mēsh/yāz*, *S.*; *mēsh-shōr* or *mēsh-shōr*, *W.*; *mēsh/yāz*, *P.*; *mēsh-shōr*, *J.*; *mēsh/yāz*, *E.*; *mēsh/yāz*, *F.*; *mēsh-shōr*, *Ja.*; *mēsh/yāz*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] pl. of *Monsieur*; sirs; gentlemen. — It is the plural of *Mr.*; abbreviated to *Messrs.*
Mēss-māte, *n.* one who eats at the same table.
Mēss-sūge, (*mēsh/sūg*) *n.* (*Lev*) a dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c.
Mēt, *i.* & *p.* from *Mēt*.
Mē-tāb-q-lās, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Rhet.*) a transition.
Mē-tāb-q-lā, *n.* a change of time, air, or disease.
Mē-tā-cār-pāl, *a.* relating to the metacarpus.
Mē-tā-cār-pūs, *n.* a bone of the arm.
Mē-tāch-rō-nēm, *n.* a date too late in time.
Mē-tāge, *n.* the measurement of coals; the price of measuring.
Mē-tā-grām-mā-tēm, *n.* transposition of letters.
Mēt'al, (*mēt'al* or *mēt'al*) [*mēt'al*, *S. W. P. E. Wb.*; *mēt'al*, *E. F. K. Sm.*; *mēt'al*, *J.*] *n.* a firm, heavy, and hard substance, shining, opaque, and fusible by heat, as gold, silver, iron, &c.
Mē-tā-lēp-sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a continuation of a trope.
Mē-tā-lēp-tic, *a.* relating to metalepsis.
Mē-tā-lēp-tic-ā-ly, *ad.* by transposition.
Mē-tā-lē-ic, *a.* relating to, or containing, metal.
Mēt'al-līf-er-ō-us, *a.* producing metals.
Mēt'al-līne, [*mēt'al-līn*, *W. J. Wb.*; *mēt'al-līn*, *E. F.*; *mēt'al-līn*, *S. Wb.*; *mēt'al-līn* or *mēt'al-līn*, *Ja. K.*] *a.* impregnated with metal; consisting of metal; metallic.
Mēt'al-līst, *n.* a worker in metals.
Mēt'al-lēp-rē-phy, *n.* a description of metals.
***Mēt'al-lār-gist**, *n.* a worker in metals.
***Mēt'al-lūr-gy**, [*mēt'al-lūr-gy*, *W. P. E. F. E. Sm. Ash, Nares, Wb.*; *mēt'al-lūr-gy*, *J. W.*; *mēt'al-lūr-gy*, *S.*] *n.* the art of working metals.
Mē-tā-mōr-phōse, *v.* *a.* to change the form of.
Mē-tā-mōr-phō-se-er, *n.* a changer of forms.
Mē-tā-mōr-phō-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] pl. *mēt-q-mōr-phō-sē*; change of form or shape.
Mēt-q-phōr, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a comparison or a simile comprised in a word; as, "the silver moon."
Mēt-q-phōr-ic, *a.* partaking of metaphor; not
Mēt-q-phōr-ic-ā-ly, *ad.* literal; figurative.
Mēt-q-phōr-j-ā-ly, *ad.* figuratively.

in no instance has he merited
more of his country.



to be poor and to seem poor is a
certain method never to rise.

method rise (to rise) - no class

Mē-tāph'ō rist, or **Mēt'a-phōr-ist**, [mē-tāf'ō-rist, *Todd*; mēt'a-fōr-ist, *K. Wb.*; mēt'a-fōr-ist, *Sm. R.*] *n.* a maker of metaphors.

Mēt'a-phrāse, *n.* a mere verbal translation.

Mēt'a-phrās'tic, *n.* a maker of a metaphor; a verbal or literal translator; an interpreter.

Mēt'a-phrās'tic, *a.* literal in interpretation.

Mēt'a-phys'ic, *a.* versed in metaphysics;

Mēt'a-phys'ic-al, *relating to metaphysics.*

Mēt'a-phys'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in a metaphysical manner.

Mēt'a-phys'ic-al, (mēt'a-fē-zish'en) *n.* one versed in metaphysics.

Mēt'a-phys'ic-a, *n. pl.* the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter; intellectual philosophy; ontology; psychology.

Mēt'a-plāsm, *n.* a transposition of letters.

Mē-tā'ta-si-a, *n.* [Gr.] *pl.* mē-tā'ta-si-a, (*Mod.*) the removal of the seat of a disease: — translation.

Mēt'a-tā'r'al, *a.* belonging to the metatarsus.

Mēt'a-tā'r'al, *n.* (*Anat.*) the middle of the foot.

Mē-tāth'ē-sis, *n.* a transposition of letters, &c.

Mē-tē, *v. a.* to measure; to reduce to measure.

Mē-tē, *n.* a measure; a limit; a bound.

Mē-tēmp-sy-chō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] the transmigration of the soul from one body to another.

Mē'te-or, (mē'te-ur, *P. J. Ja.*; mē'tyur, *S. E. F.*; mē'te-ur or mē'che-ur, *W.*) *n.* any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere or clouds; a luminous, transient body floating in the atmosphere; a fire-ball.

Mē'te-ōr'ic, *a.* relating to meteors or aërolites.

Mē'te-ōr'ite, *n.* a meteoric stone; meteorolite.

Mē'te-ōr'ic-lite, (mē'te-ōr'ic-lit, *Sm.*; mē'te-ōr'ic-lit, *K. Wb.*) *n.* a meteoric stone; aërolite.

Mē'te-ōr'ic-ō-gy, *a.* relating to meteorology.

Mē'te-ōr'ic-ō-gist, *n.* a man skilled in meteors.

Mē'te-ōr'ic-ō-gy, *n.* the science of meteors and of the atmosphere.

Mē'te-ōr'ic-scope, *n.* an astronomical instrument.

Mē't'er, *n.* a measurer; as, a coal-meter.

Mē'te-wand, (mēt'wōnd) *n.* a measuring-staff.

Mē-thēg'lin, *n.* drink made of honey and water.

Mē-thinks, *v. impers.* I think; it seems to me.

Mēth'od, *n.* a regular order; a manner; way.

Mē-thōd'ic, *a.* relating to method; having

Mē-thōd'ic-al, *method: exact; regular.*

Mē-thōd'ic-al-ly, *ad.* according to method.

Mēth'od'ic-ism, *n.* the principles of Methodists.

Mēth'od'ist, *n.* one of a sect of Christians.

Mēth'od'ist'ic, *a.* relating to the Method-

Mēth'od'ist'ic-al, *ists.*

Mēth'od'ize, *v. a.* to regulate; to dispose in order.

Mēth'od'iz-er, *n.* one who methodizes.

Mē-thought', (mē-thāwt') *i.* from *Methodists*; I thought; it appeared to me.

Mē-tōn'ic, *a.* relating to Meton; noting a cycle of 19 years.

Mē-tō-nym'ic-al, *a.* put for something else.

Mē-tō-nym'ic-al-ly, *ad.* by metonymy.

Mē-tōn'y-my, or **Mēt'ō-nym-y**, [mē-tōn'ē-mē, *P. J. F. Recs.*; mēt'ō-nim-y, *S. E. K. Sm.* *Nares*; mē-tōn'ē-mē or mēt'ō-nim-y, *W. Ja.*] *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which one word is put for another; as, *gray hairs*, for *old age*.

Mēt'ō-pē, *n.* a square space between triglyphs.

Mēt'ō-pōs'cō-plat, *n.* one versed in metoposcopy.

Mēt'ō-pōs'cō-py, *n.* the study of physiognomy.

Mē'tre, (mē'ter) *n.* verse; measure; numbers.

Mē'tr'ic-al, *a.* pertaining to metre or numbers.

Mē-trōp'ō-lis, *n.* the chief city of a country.

Mēt-ro-pōl'i-tān, (mēt-ro-pōl'i-tān, *W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.*; mē-trō-pōl'i-tān, *S. P. K. Sm.*) *n.* a bishop of the mother-church; an archbishop.

Mēt-ro-pōl'i-tān, *a.* belonging to a metropolis.

Mēt-ro-pōl'i-tic, *a.* belonging to a metropo-

Mēt-ro-pōl'i-tic-al, *lis; chief.*

Mēt'tle, (mēt'tl) *n.* spirit; sprightliness; courage.

Mēt'tled, (mēt'tld) *a.* courageous; full of ardor

Mēt'tle-sōme, (mēt'tl-sūm) *a.* lively; brisk.

Mēt'tle-sōme-ly, (mēt'tl-sūm-lē) *ad.* with spirit.

Mē'tm ēt tē'm, [L.] (*Law*) mine and thine.

Mēw, (mū) *n.* a cage; an enclosure: — a sea-fowl. — *pl.* buildings for horses and carriages.

Mēw, (mū) *v. a.* to shut up; to confine: — to shed

Mēw, (mū) *v. n.* to moult: — to cry as a cat.

Mēw, (mū) *v. n.* to cry or squall as a child.

Mēw'er, (mā'ēr) *n.* one who squalls or mewls.

Mē-zē-rē-on, *n.* a species of spurge-laurel.

Mēz'zō rē-lū'vō, (mēz'zō-rē-lē'vō) *n.* [It.] mid-die relief, or demi-relief.

Mēz'zō-tint, *n.* same as *mezzotinto*.

Mēz'zō-tin'wō, (mēz'zō-tin'wō or mēz'zō-tin'wō)

[mēt'zō-tin'wō, *S. W. P. J. F.*; mēt'zō-tin'wō, *Ja. Sm.*; mēz'zō-tin'wō, *E. K. Wb.*] *n.* a kind of engraving on copper.

Mī'āzm, (mī'āzm, *S. W. K. Sm. Wb.*; mē'āzm, *Ja.*) *n.* a noxious exhalation or effluvia.

Mī'āz'mā, *n.* [Gr.] *pl.* mī'āz'mā-q; noxious effluvia or exhalation; miasma.

Mī'āz'mā'tic, *a.* noxious; infectious; tainted.

Mī'cā, *n.* a shining mineral substance.

Mī-cā'ceous, (mī-kā'sheys) *a.* relating to mica.

Mice, *n. pl.* of *Mouse*.

Mīch'a-el-mās, (mīk'el-mās) *n.* the feast of the archangel Michael, the 29th of September.

Mīch'er, (mīch'er, *S. P. Sm.*; mī'cher, *W.*) *n.* a thief; a skulker; a lazy loiterer.

Mī'cle, (mīk'el) *a.* much; great. [*Scotland.*]

Mī'cro-cōsm, (mī'krō-kōzm, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*) *n.* a little world; man's body.

Mī'cro-cōsm'ic-al, *a.* relating to a microcosm.

Mī'cro-grāphy, (mī'krō-grā-fē, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; mī'krō-grā-fē, *S. K.*) *n.* a description of very minute objects.

Mī'crōm'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument contrived to measure small spaces or distances.

Mī'crō-scope, (mī'krō-skōp, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; mī'krō-skōp, *Asch.*) *n.* an optical instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

Mī'crō-scōp'ic, *a.* relating to a microscope;

Mī'crō-scōp'ic-al, *very minute.*

Mīd, *a.* middle; equally between two extremes:

— used in composition; as, *mid-day*.

Mīd'dāy, (mīd'dā) *a.* meridional; being at noon.

Mīd'dāy, (mīd'dā) *n.* noon; meridian.

Mīd'dle, (mīd'dl) *a.* equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate; central.

Mīd'dle, *n.* the part equidistant from two extremes; the centre; the midst.

Mīd'dle-āged, (mīd'dl-ājd) *a.* placed, or being, about the middle of life.

Mīd'dle-mān, *n.* a man who has the charge of selling goods or of renting lands.

Mīd'dle-mōst, *a.* being in the middle.

Mīd'dling, *a.* of middle rank; moderate.

Mīd'dling-ly, *ad.* passably; indifferently.

Mīd'ge, (mīdj) *n.* an insect; a gnat.

Mīd'land, *a.* surrounded by land; interior.

Mīd'lēg, *n.* the middle of the leg.

Mīd'lēnt, *n.* the middle of Lent.

Mīd'night, (mīd'nit) *n.* twelve o'clock at night.

Mīd'night, *a.* being in the middle of the night.

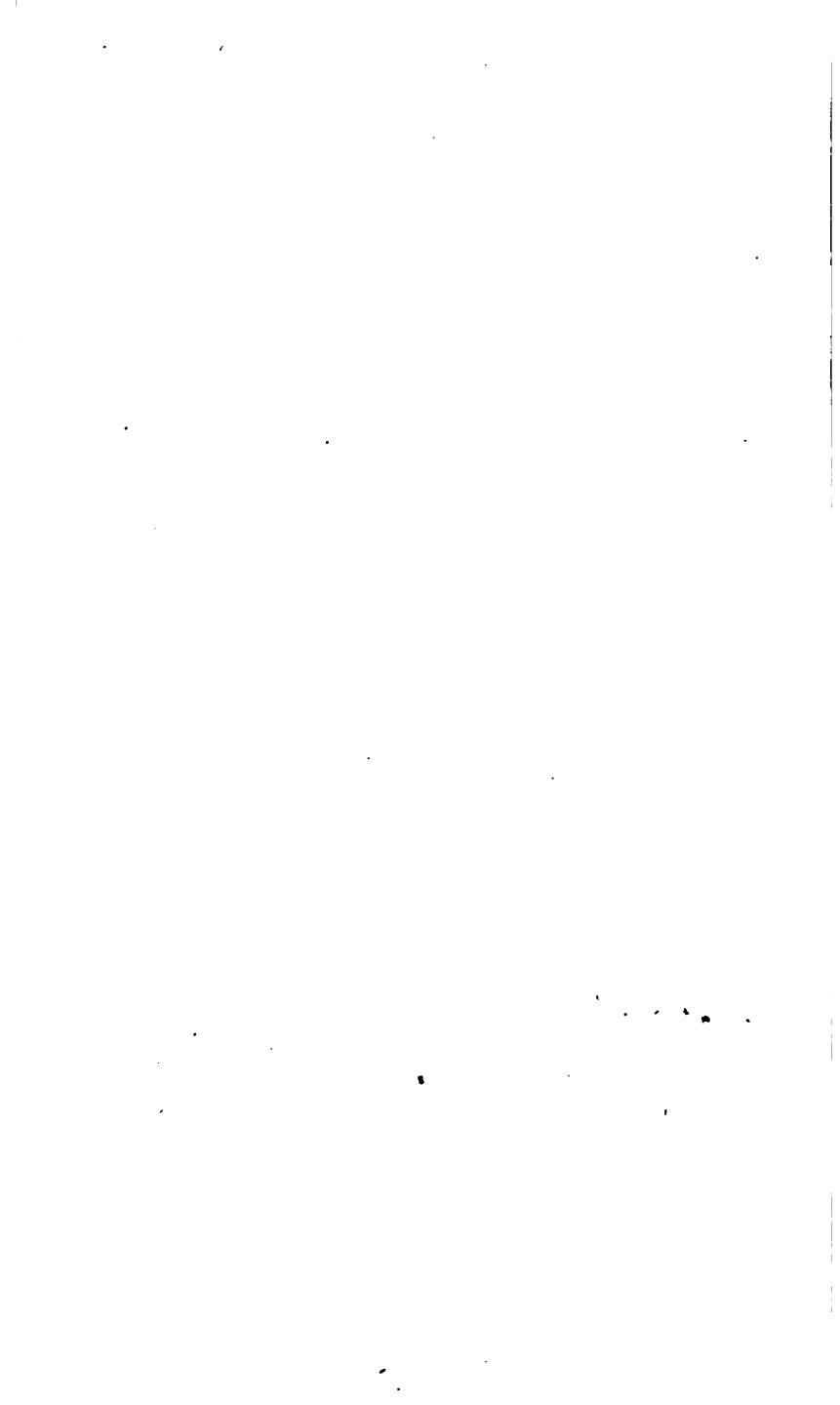
Mil'd-rib *n.* the middle rib or vein of a leaf.
Mil'd-rib, *n.* the diaphragm.
Mil'd-ship-man, *n.* a kind of naval cadet, or inferior young officer, on board a ship of war.
Midst, *n.* the middle. — *a.* midmost.
Midst, *prep.* poetically used for *amidst*.
Mil'd-stréam, *n.* the middle of the stream.
Mil'd-süm-mér, *n.* the summer solstice, June 21.
Mil'd-wáy, *n.* the middle of the way.
Mil'd-wáy, *a.* being in the middle.
Mil'd-wáy, *ad.* in the middle of the passage.
Mil'd-wife, *n.* a woman who assists women in childbirth.
Mil'd-wife-ry, [*mild'if-ry*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *mild'wif-ry*, *K. Sm.*; *mild'wif-ry*, *Wb.*] *n.* the art of assisting women in childbirth.
Mil'd-win-ter, *n.* the winter solstice, Dec. 21—23.
Mien, (*mên*) *n.* air; look; manner; aspect.
Miff, *n.* a slight resentment. [*Colloquial.*]
Miff, *v. a.* to give a slight offence.
Might, (*mit*) *i.* from *May*; to have had power.
Might, (*mit*) *n.* power; strength; force.
Might-i-ly, (*mit'te-ly*) *ad.* powerfully; strongly.
Might-i-ness, (*mit'te-nês*) *n.* power; greatness.
Might'y, (*mit'te*) *a.* strong; powerful; great.
Mil'g-q-nê-te, (*mil'n-yo-nê't*) *n.* an annual flower.
Mi'grâte, *v. n.* to remove to another country.
Mi-grâ-tion, *n.* change of residence; removal.
Mi'grâ-to-ry, *a.* changing residence.
Milch, *a.* giving milk; as, "a *milch* cow."
Mild, *a.* kind; tender; soft; gentle; not acrid.
Mil'dew, (*mil'dü*) *n.* a disease in plants.
Mil'dew, (*mil'dü*) *v. a.* to taint with mildew.
Mild'ly, *ad.* in a mild manner; gently.
Mild'ness, *n.* gentleness; tenderness; mercy.
Mile, *n.* a measure of distance; 320 rods.
Mile-âge, *n.* fees for travel by the mile.
Mile-stone, *n.* a stone set to mark the miles.
Mil'fûl, *n.* a plant; the yarrow.
Mil-i-â-ry, *n.* military or eruptive fever.
Mil-i-ry, (*mil'ya-ry*) *a.* small; like millet seed.
Mil'i-tant, *a.* fighting; engaged in warfare.
Mil'i-tâ-ri-ly, *ad.* in a soldierly manner.
Mil'i-tâ-ry, *a.* relating to an army, or to arms, or to war; warlike; martial; soldierly.
Mil'i-tâ-ry, *n. pl.* the soldiery; the army.
Mil'i-tâte, *v. n.* to oppose; to operate against.
Mil-i'tâ, (*mil-lâh-ya*) *n.* the enrolled soldiers.
Milk, *n.* the liquor with which females feed their young from the breast; juice of plants.
Milk, *v. a.* to draw milk from the breast.
Milk'en, (*mil'kn*) *a.* consisting of milk.
Milk'er, *n.* one that milks or gives milk.
Milk'i-ness, *n.* resemblance of milk; softness.
Milk'mâid, *n.* a woman employed in the dairy.
Milk'mân, *n.* a man who sells milk.
Milk'pail, *n.* a pail for receiving milk.
Milk'pân, *n.* a vessel in which milk is kept.
Milk-pô'r-ridge, *n.* food made by boiling milk.
Milk-pô't-âge, *n.* with water and meal or flour.
Milk'-scôre, *n.* an account of milk received.
Milk'sôp, *n.* bread steeped in milk: — a soft, mild, simple, effeminate man.
Milk'-têeth, *n.* the first fore-tooth of a foal.
Milk'wâed, *n.* a plant of several varieties.
Milk'-white, *a.* white as milk.
Milk'y, *a.* made of, or like, milk; soft; gentle.
Milk'y-wây, (*mil'q-wâ*) *n.* the galaxy.
Mill, *n.* an engine for grinding corn, &c.
Mill, *v. a.* to grind; to comminute; to stamp.
Mill'-côg, *n.* the tooth of a mill-wheel.
Mill'-dâ-m, *n.* a dam to flow water for a mill.
Mill-q-nâ-ri-an, *n.* a believer in the millennium.

Mill'q-nâ-ry, *n.* the space of 1000 years.
Mill'q-nâ-ry, *a.* consisting of a thousand.
Mil-lên-ni-âl, *a.* pertaining to the millennium.
Mil-lên-ni-âm, *n.* [*L.*] a thousand years; a thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.
Mill'q-pêd, *n.* an animal of a thousand, or of many, feet; a wood-louse; the palmer-worm.
Mill'q-pô-re, *n.* a sort of coral or lithophyte.
Mill'q-pô-rite, *n.* a fossil millepore.
Mill'er, *n.* one who attends a mill.
Mill'er's-thûmb, (*mil'lerz-thûm*) *n.* a small fish.
Mil-lês-i-mâl, *a.* thousandth.
Mill'et, *n.* a plant and grain: — a kind of fish.
Mill'-hôrse, *n.* a horse that turns a mill.
Mill'i-â-ry, *a.* relating to, or denoting, a mile.
Mill'i-nêr, *n.* one who makes and sells head-dresses, caps, &c., for women.
Mill'i-nê-y, *n.* the work or wars of milliners.
Mill-i-nê't, *n.* a sort of coarse, thin muslin.
Mill'liôn, (*mil'yûn*) *n.* ten hundred thousand.
Mill'liôn-â-ry, *a.* consisting of millions.
Millionnaire, (*mil-yûn-âr*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a man possessed of property of the value of one or more millions.
Mill'liênth, (*mil'yûnth*) *a.* ordinal of a million.
Mill'rêa, or **Mill'rêd**, *n.* a Portuguese coin.
Mill'-stô-ne, *n.* a stone by which corn is ground.
Mill'-têeth, *n.* a grinder; a double tooth.
Milt, *n.* the sperm of the male fish; the spleen.
Milt, *v. a.* to impregnate the roe of the female.
Milt'er, *n.* the male of any fish. [*fish.*]
Milt'wort, (*-wûrt*) *n.* a plant, spleenwort.
Mil'vine, *n.* a raptorial bird; the kite.
Mime, *n.* a mimic; a buffoon; a farce.
Mi-mêt'ic, or **Mi-mêt'ic-âl**, *a.* imitative; apish.
Mim'ic, *v. a.* [*i.* mimicked; *pp.* mimicking, unmimicked;] to imitate for sport; to ape.
Mim'ic, *n.* a ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.
Mim'ic, *a.* relating to mimicry; imitative;
Mim'ic-âl, *a.* acting the mimic.
Mim'ic-âl-ly, *ad.* in a mimical manner.
Mim'ic-ry, *n.* burlesque or playful imitation.
Mi-môg'râ-pher, *n.* a writer of farces.
Mi-mô'ss, (*Bot.*) the sensitive plant.
Mim'y-lûs, *n.* a genus of plants.
Mi-nâ-cious, (*mê-nâ'shûs*) *a.* full of threats.
Mi-nâc'i-ty, *n.* a disposition to use threats.
Mim'q-rêt, *n.* a spire in Saracenic architecture.
Min'q-tâ-ry, (*min'q-tûr-q*, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *mi'nq-tûr-q*, *S. E. Ja.*) *a.* threatening.
Mince, *v. a.* to cut into small parts; to palliate.
Mince, *v. n.* to act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety.
Mince-pie', (*min's-pi'*) } *n.* a pie made of
Mince-pie', (*min'st-pi'*) } minced meat, &c.
Minc'ing, *p. a.* acting or speaking affectedly.
Minc'ing-ly, *ad.* in small parts; affectedly.
Mind, *n.* the intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; the understanding; choice; opinion.
Mind, *v. a.* to mark; to attend; to regard.
Mind, *v. n.* to incline; to be disposed.
Mind'ed, *a.* disposed; inclined; affected.
Mind'fûl, *a.* attentive; heedful; observant.
Mind'fûl-ly, *ad.* attentively; heedfully.
Mind'fûl-ness, *n.* attention; regard.
Mind'less, *a.* inattentive; regardless; stupid.
Nine, *pron. poss.* from *I*, belonging to me.
Mine, *n.* a place in the earth containing minerals or ores: — a cavern under a fortification.
Mine, *v. n.* to dig mines or burrows.
Mine, *v. a.* to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy.
Min'er, *n.* one who digs in mines.
Min'er-âl, *n.* matter dug out of mines; a fossil.

Millet, κ'ε'γ'χ'ρ'ο'ς.

That puts me in mind of a pleasant story
— he had no mind to let me see

those who are mindeed to receive the early
communion.





To mingle with (neutral) - who had not
mingled in public affairs.

It ministers to

mint, 78000000.

Mín'gr-al, *a.* consisting of fossil bodies.
Mín'gr-al-ist, *n.* one skilled in minerals.
Mín'gr-al-ize, *v. a.* to change into a mineral;
 to combine with a mineral.
Mín'gr-q-lóg'i-cal, *a.* relating to mineralogy.
Mín'gr-al'q-gist, *n.* one versed in mineralogy.
Mín'gr-al'q-gy, *n.* the science of minerals.
Mín'gle, *v. a.* to mix; to join; to compound.
Mín'gle, *v. n.* to be mixed; to be united with.
Mín'gler, *n.* one who mingles.
Mín'iard, (*mín'yard*) *a.* soft; dainty.
†Mín'iard-ize, (*mín'yard-iz*) *v. a.* to render soft.
Mín'j-ate, *v. a.* to paint or tinge with vermilion.
Mín'j-türe, or **Mín'j-ä-türe**, [*mín'j-tür*, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *mín'j-chür*, *S.*; *mín'j-ä-tür*, *P.*;
mín'j-ä-tür, *E.*] *n.* a portrait, picture, or repre-
 sentation in a small compass.
Mín'j-kin, *a.* small; diminutive.
Mín'j-kin, *a.* a darling: — a small pin.
Mín'im, *a.* a dwarf: — a short note in music:
 — a short poem: — a small type: — a small
 liquid measure: — a small fish.
Mín'j-müm, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *mín'j-mq*; the smallest
 quantity possible; — opposed to *maximum*.
Mín'j-müs, *n.* [*L.*] *a.* being of the least size.
Mín'ion, (*mín'yün*) *n.* a servile favorite; a low,
 mean dependant: — a small printing-type.
Mín'ion-ship, *n.* the state of a favorite.
†Mín'ious, (*mín'yus*) *a.* of the color of vermilion.
Mín'is-ter, *n.* one who ministers or administers;
 a high officer of the state; an ambassador; a
 delegate; an agent: — a clergyman; a priest;
 a pastor.
Mín'is-ter, *v. a.* to give; to supply; to afford.
Mín'is-ter, *v. n.* to attend; to serve; to afford.
Mín-is-tä'rj-al, *a.* relating to a minister or min-
 istry; attendant; done under another.
Mín-is-tä'rj-al-ly, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.
Mín'is-trant, *a.* attendant; acting at command.
Mín-is-trä'tion, *a.* agency; service; office.
Mín'is-try, *n.* the office of a minister; service;
 agency; ecclesiastical function; the body of
 ministers of a state.
Mín'is-üm, or **Mín'is-üm**, *n.* [*L.*] red lead.
Mink, *n.* a small animal, valued for its fur.
Mín'nöw, (*mín'nö*) *n.* a very small fish: — a
 pink.
Mín'nor, *a.* inferior; less; smaller; lower.
Mín'nor, *n.* one under age. — (*Logic*) the second
 or particular proposition of a syllogism.
Mín'nör'i-ty, *n.* state of being a minor, or under
 age: — the less number; — opposed to *majority*.
Mín'q-täur, [*mín'q-täwr*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*;
mín'q-täwr, *S. K.*] *n.* a fabulous monster.
Mín'ster, *n.* a monastery: — a cathedral church.
Mín'ströl, *n.* a player upon instruments; a mu-
 sician; a poet and singer; a bard.
Mín'ströl-ey, *n.* music: — a band of musicians.
Mint, *n.* a place for coining money: — a plant.
Mint, *v. a.* to coin; to stamp: — to invent.
Mint'äge, *n.* coinage; the duty paid for coining.
Mint'er, *n.* a coiner; an inventor.
Mín'män, *n.* one skilled in coinage.
Mín'mäs-ter, *n.* one who presides in coinage.
Mín'q-ät, *n.* a stately, regular dance.
Mín'üm, *n.* a note of slow time. See *Minim*.
Mín'us, *a.* [*L.*] less: — noting subtraction.
Mi-nüs-cüle, *n.* a small or minute sort of letter
 used in MSS. in the middle ages.
Mi-nüte, or **MI-nüte**, [*mē-nüt*, *S. W. J. F. K.*;
mī-nüt, *Ja. Sm.*] *a.* very small; little; slender;
 trifling.
***Mín'üte**, (*mín'üt* or *mín'it*) [*mín'nüt*, *J. Ja.*;

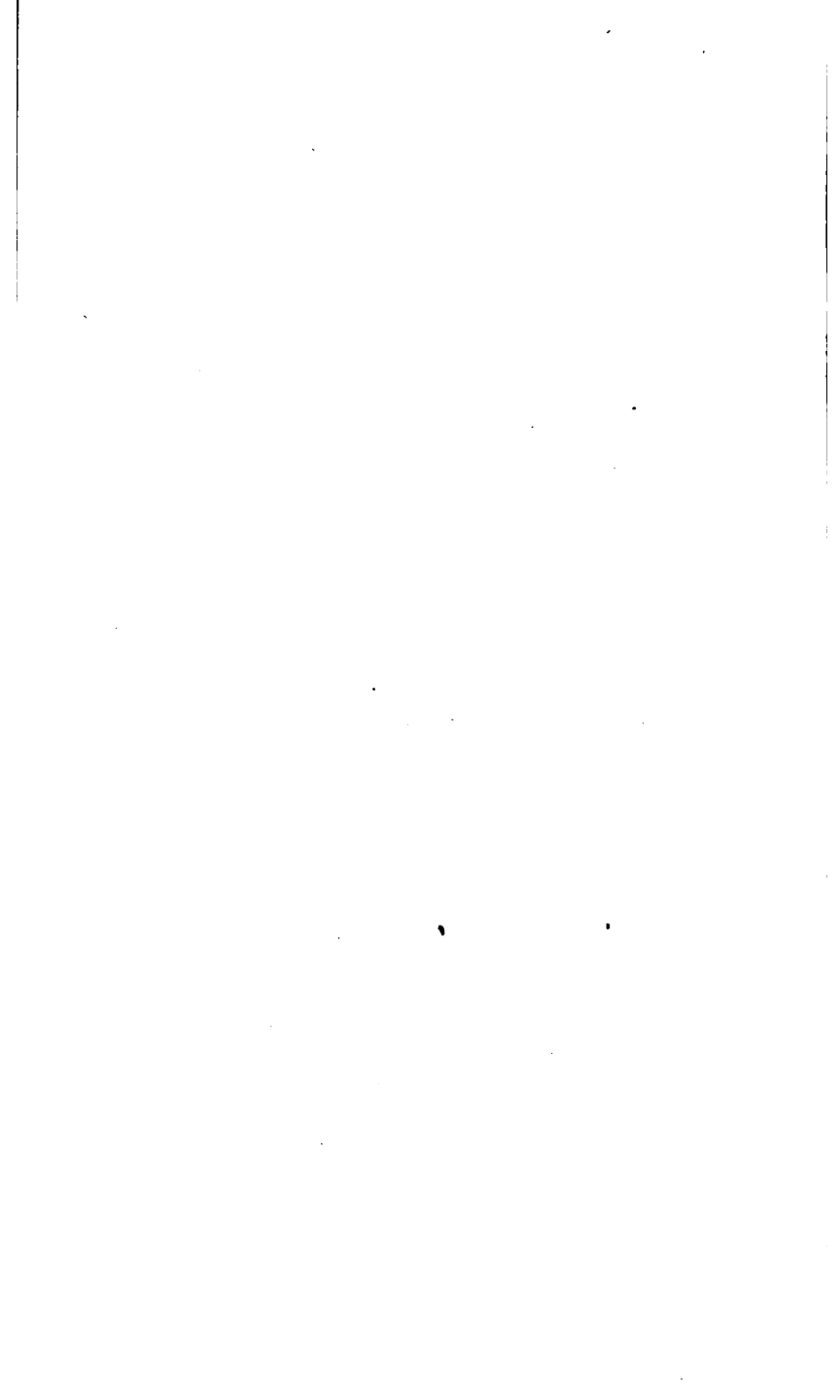
mín'it, *S. E. F. K.*; *mín'nüt* or *mín'nüt*, *W. Sm.*] *n.* the 60th part of an hour: — the 60th
 part of a degree: — the first draught of a writ-
 ing; a short note.
***Mín'üte**, *v. a.* to set down in short notes.
***Mín'üte-book**, (*-bük*) *n.* a book of short hints.
***Mín'üte-glass**, *n.* a glass measuring minutes.
***Mín'üte-gün**, *n.* a gun discharged every minute.
***Mín'üte-hand**, *n.* a hand pointing to minutes.
***Mín'üte-ly**, *a.* happening every minute.
***Mi-nüte'ly**, *ad.* to a small point; exactly; nicely.
***Mi-nüte'ness**, *n.* extreme smallness.
Mi-nüt'i-ä, (*mē-nüt'shē-ä*) *n. pl.* [*L.*] minute di-
 visions or things; a number of particular.
Mínx, *n.* a pert, wanton girl: — a she puppy.
Mín'y, *a.* relating to mines; subterraneous.
Mi'q-cöne, *a.* (*Geol.*) relating to the second divi-
 sion of the tertiary epoch.
Mi-räb'i-jē dī'ä, [*L.*] wonderful to be told.
Mir'a-cle, [*mír'ä-ki*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*
Wb.; *mēr'ä-ki*, *S.*] *n.* a deviation from the
 established laws of nature; a supernatural
 event; an effect or event above human power;
 a prodigy: — a sort of theatrical representation.
Mi-räc'y-löus, *a.* done by miracle; supernatural.
Mi-räc'y-löüs-ly, *ad.* in a miraculous manner.
Mi-räc'y-löüs-ness, *n.* state of being miraculous.
Mi-rä-dör, *n.* [*Sp.*] a balcony or gallery.
Mi-räge, (*mē-räzh*) *n.* [*Fr.*] an optical illusion,
 presenting an image of water in sandy deserts,
 or apparently elevating objects into the air.
Mire, *n.* mud; dirt at the bottom of water.
Mire, *v. a.* to whelm in the mud; to soil.
Mir'i-ness, *n.* dirtiness; fulness of mire.
†Mir'k-ome, (*mírk'sum*) *n.* dark; obscure.
Mírk'y, *a.* dark; gloomy. See *Murky*.
Mir'ror, *n.* a looking-glass: — a pattern.
Mir'ror, *v. a.* to exhibit by use of a mirror.
Mírrh, *n.* merriment; jollity; gaiety.
Mírrh'ül, *a.* merry; gay; joyful; cheerful.
Mírrh'ül-ly, *ad.* in a merry manner; merrily.
Mírrh'less, *a.* joyless; cheerless.
Mírr'y, *a.* deep in mud; muddy; full of mire.
Mírr'zq, *n.* a Persian title; a prince.
Mis, a Saxon prefix, of the same origin as the
 verb *to miss*; denoting *error*, *mistake*, or *wrong*;
as, *judge*, *misjudge*.
Mis-äc-cep-tä'tion, *n.* a misunderstanding.
Mis-äd-vént'ure, (*mís-äd-vént'yur*) *n.* a mis-
 chance; misfortune; bad fortune.
Mis-äd-vísed', (*mís-äd-vízd'*) *a.* ill-directed.
Mis-äimed', (*mís-ämd'*) *a.* not aimed rightly.
Mis-ä-légē, *v. a.* to cite falsely as a proof.
Mis-ä-lí'fänce, *n.* an improper association.
Mis-än-thrópe, *n.* a hater of mankind.
Mis-än-thróp'ic, } *a.* partaking of misanthropy;
Mis-än-thróp'i-cal, } *b.* hating mankind.
Mis-än-thró-plät, *n.* a hater of mankind.
Mis-än-thró-py, *n.* hatred of mankind.
Mis-äp-pli-cä'tion, *n.* a wrong application.
Mis-äp-plí', *v. a.* to apply incorrectly.
Mis-äp-prē-hénd', *v. a.* to misunderstand.
Mis-äp-prē-hén'sion, *n.* a misunderstanding.
Mis-ä-ränge', *v. a.* to arrange wrong.
Mis-ä-scríbe', *v. a.* to ascribe falsely.
Mis-ä-séign', (*mís-ä-séin'*) *v. a.* to assign wrong.
Mis-ä-cöme', (*mís-ä-cüm'*) *v. a.* not to be-
 come; to be unseemly to.
Mis-ä-göt'ten, *p. a.* unlawfully begotten.
Mis-ä-häve', *v. n.* to act ill or improperly.
Mis-ä-häve', *v. a.* to conduct ill or improperly.
Mis-ä-häved', (*mís-ä-hävd'*) *a.* ill-bred.
Mis-ä-häv'lor, (*mís-ä-häv'yur*) *n.* ill-conduct.

mien, *str*; *möve*, *nör*, *sön*; *bäll*, *bür*, *rüle*. — *Q*, *G*, *g*, *ö*, *soft*; *E*, *S*, *z*, *h*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *x* as *gz*; — *this*

Mis-bé-lîé'f, (mis-bé-lîé'f) *n.* a wrong belief.
 Mis-bé-lîé'v, *v. a.* to believe wrong.
 Mis-bé-lîé'v'er, *n.* one who believes wrong.
 Mis-bé-stôw, *v. a.* to bestow wrong.
 Mis-cál-cy-lâ'te, *v. a.* to reckon wrong.
 Mis-cál-cy-lâ'tîon, *n.* a wrong computation.
 Mis-cáll', *v. a.* to name or call improperly.
 Mis-cár'riage, (mis-kár'ij) *n.* the act of miscar-
 ing; failure; ill-conduct: — abortion.
 Mis-cár'ry, *v. a.* to fail; to have an abortion.
 Mis-cást, *v. a.* to cast erroneously or wrong.
 Mis-cél-lâ'ne-ôus, *a.* composed of various kinds;
 diversified; various; mixed.
 Mis-cél-lâ'ne-ôus-nêss, *n.* a mixed state.
 Mis-cél-lâ'ny, [mis'cel-lâ-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F.
 Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mis-cél-lâ-ne, Kenrick.] *n.*
 a collection of various literary pieces or other
 matters; a mixture; a medley.
 Mis-chânce', *n.* ill-luck; misfortune; mishap.
 Mis-charge', *v. a.* to charge erroneously.
 Mis-chief, (mis'chîf) *n.* harm; hurt; injury.
 Mis-chief-mâk'er, *n.* one who causes mischief.
 Mis-chief-mâk'ing, *a.* causing harm.
 *Mis'chiev-ôus, [mis'che-vûs, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.
 K. Sm. Wb.; mis'che-vûs or mis-chê'vûs, P.]
a. harmful; hurtful; injurious; wicked.
 *Mis'chiev-ôus-ly, (mis'che-vûs-ly) *ad.* hurtfully.
 *Mis'chiev-ôus-nêss, *n.* hurtfulness.
 Mîsch'ng, *n.* [Heb.] the text of the Jewish Tal-
 Mis-chôbbé', *v. a.* to choose erroneously. [mud.
 Mis-ci-tâ'tîon, *n.* an unfair or false citation.
 Mis-cîte', *v. a.* to cite or quote wrong.
 Mis-clâim', *n.* a false claim.
 Mis-côm-pu-tâ'tîon, *n.* a false reckoning.
 Mis-con-cêit', *n.* wrong conceit; false opinion.
 Mis-con-cêive', (mis-kon-sêv') *v. a.* to misjudge.
 Mis-con-cêp'tîon, *n.* a wrong notion or idea.
 Mis-con-duct, *n.* bad conduct; ill-behavior.
 Mis-con-duct', *v. a.* to manage amiss.
 Mis-con-jêct'ure, (mis-kon-jêkt'yur) *n.* a wrong
 Mis-con-jêct'ure, *v. a.* to guess wrong. [guess.
 Mis-con-strûct'îon, *n.* a wrong construction.
 Mis-côn'strûe, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.
 Mis-côun'sel, *v. a.* to advise wrong.
 Mis-côunt', *v. a.* to count or reckon wrong.
 Mis-côunt', *v. a.* to make a false reckoning.
 †Mis-crê-ânce, *n.* infidelity; false faith.
 Mis-crê-ânt, *a.* [†an infidel;] a vile wretch.
 Mis-dâ'te', *v. a.* to date erroneously.
 Mis-dêsd', *n.* an evil action; a fault; an offence.
 Mis-dêsm', *v. a.* to judge wrong; to mistake.
 Mis-dê-mêan', *v. a.* to behave ill.
 Mis-dê-mêan'or, (mis-dê-mê'nur) *n.* an offence.
 Mis-dî-rêct', *v. a.* to direct or guide amiss.
 Mis-dô', *v. a.* & *n.* to do wrong; to commit.
 Mis-dô'er, *n.* an offender; a malefactor.
 Mis-dô'ing, *n.* an offence; deviation from right.
 Mis-êmp-lôy', *v. a.* to employ or use wrong.
 Mis-êmp-lôy'mênt, *n.* improper application.
 Mis-ên'try, *n.* a wrong entry.
 Mî'ser, *n.* a wretch covetous to excess; a churi.
 Mîs'er-a-ble, *a.* unhappy; wretched; worthless.
 Mîs'er-a-ble-nêss, *n.* state of being miserable.
 Mîs'er-a-bly, *ad.* unhappily; wretchedly.
 Mîs'er-ly, *a.* very avaricious; niggardly.
 Mîs'ê-ry, *n.* state of being miserable; wretched-
 ness; calamity; misfortune.
 Mis-fâsh'îon, (mis-fâsh'yûn) *v. a.* to form wrong.
 Mis-fôrm', *v. a.* to form ill; to mishape.
 Mis-fôrt'yûne, (mis-fôrt'yûn) [mis-fôr'chûn, W.
 J.; mis-fôrt'ân, F. Ja. Sm.; mis-fôr'chûn, S.;
 mis-fôrt'yûn, E. K.; mis-fôrt'yûn, P.] *n.* calam-
 ity; ill luck; evil fortune.

Mis-îive', *v. a.* to give wrong: — to shew
 doubt; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.
 Mis-îiv'ing, *n.* doubt; distrust; hesitation.
 Mis-gô'ten, (mis-gô'tin) *n.* unjustly obtained.
 Mis-gôv'ern, (mis-gûv'ern) *v. a.* to govern ill.
 Mis-gôv'ern-ânce, *n.* misgovernment.
 Mis-gôv'ern-mênt, *n.* bad government.
 Mis-grôund', *v. a.* to found falsely.
 Mis-guid'ance, (mis-îid'ans) *n.* false direction.
 Mis-guid'e', (mis-îid') *v. a.* to guide wrong.
 Mis-hâp', *n.* ill chance; ill luck; a calamity.
 Mis-hêar', *v. a.* to hear imperfectly or wrong.
 Mîsh'mîsh, *n.* mixture; a hotchpotch.
 Mîsh'ng, *n.* See Mîsch'ng.
 Mis-in-fêr', *v. a.* to infer wrong.
 Mis-in-fôrm', *v. a.* to inform wrong; to deceive.
 Mis-in-fôrm-â'tîon, *n.* false intelligence.
 Mis-in-fôrm'er, *n.* one who misinforma.
 Mis-in-strûct', *v. a.* to instruct improperly.
 Mis-in-strûct'îon, *n.* ill instruction.
 Mis-in-îêr-prêt, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.
 Mis-in-îêr-prê-tâ'tîon, *n.* a wrong explanation.
 Mis-jôin', *v. a.* to join unfitly or improperly.
 Mis-jûdge', *v. a.* to judge wrong; to mistake.
 Mis-jûdge', *v. n.* to judge incorrectly.
 Mis-lâ'y, *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place.
 Mis-lâ'y'er, *n.* one who puts in a wrong place.
 Mîs'le, (mîz'zl) *v. n.* to rain in minute drops: —
 written also mistle and mizzle.
 Mîs'le, (mîz'zl) *n.* small rain; mizzle.
 Mis-lead', *v. a.* [i. misled; pp. misleading, mis-
 led;] to lead or guide wrong.
 Mis-lead'er, *n.* one who misleads.
 Mîs'lo-tê, (mîz'zl-tê) *n.* See Mîs'le.
 Mis-like', *v. a.* & *n.* to disapprove; to dislike.
 Mis-like', *n.* disapprobation; dislike.
 Mis-mân'age, *v. a.* to manage ill.
 Mis-mân'age-mênt, *n.* ill management.
 Mis-mârk', *v. a.* to mark with the wrong token.
 Mis-mâ'tch', *v. a.* to match unsuitably.
 Mis-nâ'mê', *v. a.* to call by the wrong name.
 Mis-nô'mêr, *n.* (Law) a wrong name by which
 an indictment is vacated; a misnaming.
 Mis-ôb-sêr've', *v. a.* to observe wrong or ill.
 Mî-sôg'e-mîst, *n.* a hater of marriage.
 Mî-sôg'e-my, *n.* hatred of marriage.
 *Mî-sôg'y-nîst, *n.* a hater of women.
 *Mî-sôg'y-ny, [mê-sô'g-e-nê, W. P. J. F. Ja.; mî-
 sôg'e-nê, S.] *n.* hatred of women.
 Mis-plâce', *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.
 Mis-pôint', *v. a.* to point wrong.
 Mis-print', *v. a.* to print wrong.
 Mis-print', *n.* an error of the press.
 Mis-prîs'îon, (mis-prîzh'yûn) *n.* [†score. Shak.]
 (Law) neglect; negligence. — *Misprision of*
treason is the concealment of known treason.
 Mis-prô-cêd'ing, *n.* an irregular proceeding.
 Mis-prô-nôûnce, *v. a.* & *n.* to pronounce incor-
 rectly or improperly.
 Mis-prô-pôrt'îon, *v. a.* to join without symmetry.
 Mis-quô-tâ'tîon, *n.* a wrong quotation.
 Mis-quôte', (mis-kwô't') *v. a.* to quote falsely.
 Mis-rê-cl'tal, *n.* a wrong recital.
 Mis-rê-cl'te', *v. a.* to recite erroneously.
 Mis-rêck'on, (mis-rêk'kn) *v. a.* to reckon wrong.
 Mis-rê-lâ'te', *v. a.* to relate inaccurately.
 Mis-rê-lâ'tîon, *n.* a false or inaccurate narrative.
 Mis-rê-pôrt', *v. a.* to give a false account of.
 Mis-rê-pôrt', *n.* a false account or rumor.
 Mis-rêp-rê-sênt', *v. a.* to represent wrong.
 Mis-rêp-rê-sênt-tâ'tîon, *n.* a false account.
 Mis-rêp-rê-sênt'er, *n.* one who misrepresents.
 Mis-râ-lê', *n.* tumult; confusion; disorder.

Mistletoe, ἱξός, ἱξία, (ὑφραρ)



It is mistaken as implying — he mistook
it for genuine

May with (rent)

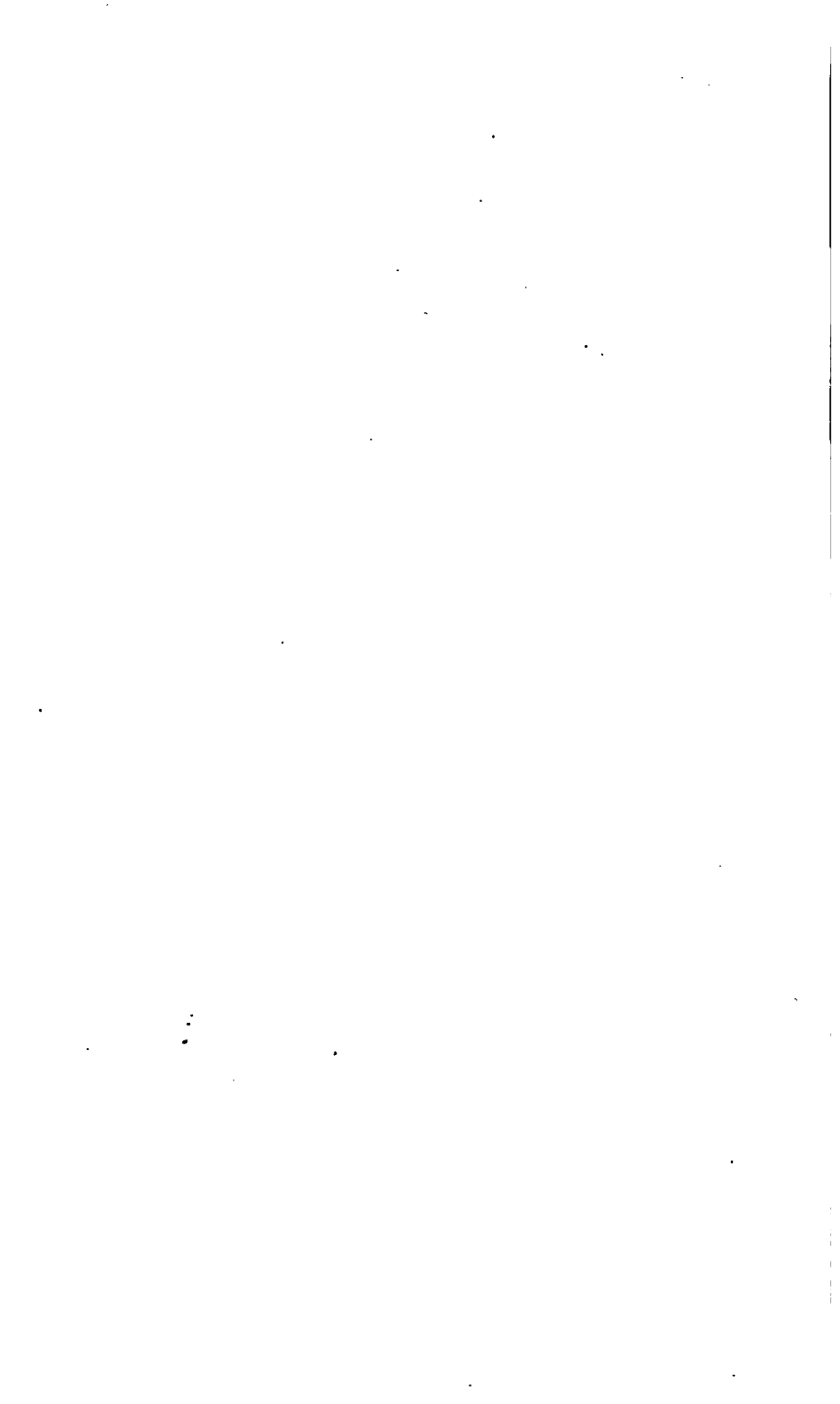
Mis, *n.* a young girl: — the title of an unmarried woman; as, "*Mis* Smith."
Mis, *n.* loss; want; mistake; omission.
Mis, *v. a.* not to hit; to mistake; to omit.
Mis, *v. n.* not to succeed; to fail; to mistake.
Mis'sal, *n.* the Romish mass-book.
Mis-say, *v. n. & a.* to say wrong or ill.
Mis'sel-tōe, (*miz'zēl-tō*) *n.* See *Mistletoe*.
Mis-sērve, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully.
Mis-shāpe, *v. a.* [*i.* misshaped; *pp.* misshaping, misshaped or misshapen;] to shape ill.
Mis'sile, *a.* that may be thrown, as a weapon.
Mis'sion, (*mish'yun*) *n.* act of sending or being sent; a delegation; commission; a body of persons sent to perform any service.
Mis'sion-ary, (*mish'yun-ary*) *n.* a person sent, especially one sent to propagate religion.
Mis'sive, *a.* such as is sent; sent abroad.
Mis'sive, *n.* a letter sent; a messenger. [*wrong.*]
Mis-speak, (*mish-spēk'*) *v. a. & n.* to speak
Mis-spell, *v. a.* to spell wrong.
Mis-spend, *v. a.* [*i.* misshaped; *pp.* misshaping, misshapen;] to spend ill; to waste.
Mis-stāte, *v. a.* to state wrong.
Mis-stāte-ment, *n.* an erroneous statement.
Mis, *n.* a small, thin rain, not perceived in drops; vapor; any thing that dims or darkens.
Mis, *v. a.* to cloud; to cover with a vapor.
Mis-tāk-able, *a.* that may be mistaken.
Mis-tāke, *v. a.* [*i.* mistook; *pp.* mistaking, mistaken;] to conceive wrongly; to misjudge.
Mis-tāke, *v. n.* to err; not to judge right. — *To be mistaken*, (*mish-tā'kn*) to err; to misconceive.
Mis-tāke, *n.* a misconception; an error.
Mis-tāk'er, *n.* one who conceives wrong.
Mis-teach, (*mish-tēch'*) *v. a.* to teach wrong.
Mis-tell, *v. a.* [*i.* mistold; *pp.* mistelling, mistold;] to tell wrong; to relate erroneously.
Mis'ter, the pronunciation of the title *Mr.*, the abbreviation of *master*. See *Master*.
Mis-tērm, *v. a.* to term erroneously.
Mis'tūl, *a.* clouded, as with a mist.
Mis-think, *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong.
Mis'ti-ly, *ad.* with mist; darkly; obscurely.
Mis-time, *v. a. & n.* to time wrong; not to adapt properly with regard to time.
Mis'ti-nēss, *n.* the state of being misty.
Mis'ti-tle, *v. a.* to call by a wrong title.
Mis'tle, (*miz'zēl*) *n.* to rain. See *Misale*.
Mis'tle-tōe, (*miz'zēl-tō*) *n.* a plant growing on *Mis-told*, *i. & p.* of *Mistell*. [*tree.*]
Mis-took, (*mish-tūk'*) *i.* of *Mistake*.
Mis-train, *v. a.* to educate or train wrong.
Mis-trans-late, *v. a.* to translate incorrectly.
Mis-trans-lā'tion, *n.* an incorrect translation.
Mis-trēat-ment, *n.* ill treatment.
Mis'tress, *n.* a woman who governs; an instructress; a woman beloved and courted: — a concubine: — a title of respect to a married woman; — in this last sense, it is commonly abbreviated to *Mrs.*, and pronounced *mis'sis*.
Mis-trust, *n.* suspicion; want of confidence.
Mis-trust, *v. a.* to suspect; to doubt; to regard with suspicion or distrust.
Mis-trust'ful, *a.* diffident; doubting; distrustful.
Mis-trust'ful-ly, *ad.* with suspicion.
Mis-trust'ful-nēss, *n.* diffidence; doubt.
Mis-tune, *v. a.* to tune amiss; to put out of tune.
Mis-tūtor, *v. a.* to instruct amiss.
Mis'ty, *a.* filled with mists; clouded; obscure.
Mis-ūn-der-stānd, *v. a.* to misconceive.
Mis-ūn-der-stānd-ing, *n.* erroneous understanding; error; dissension; disagreement.

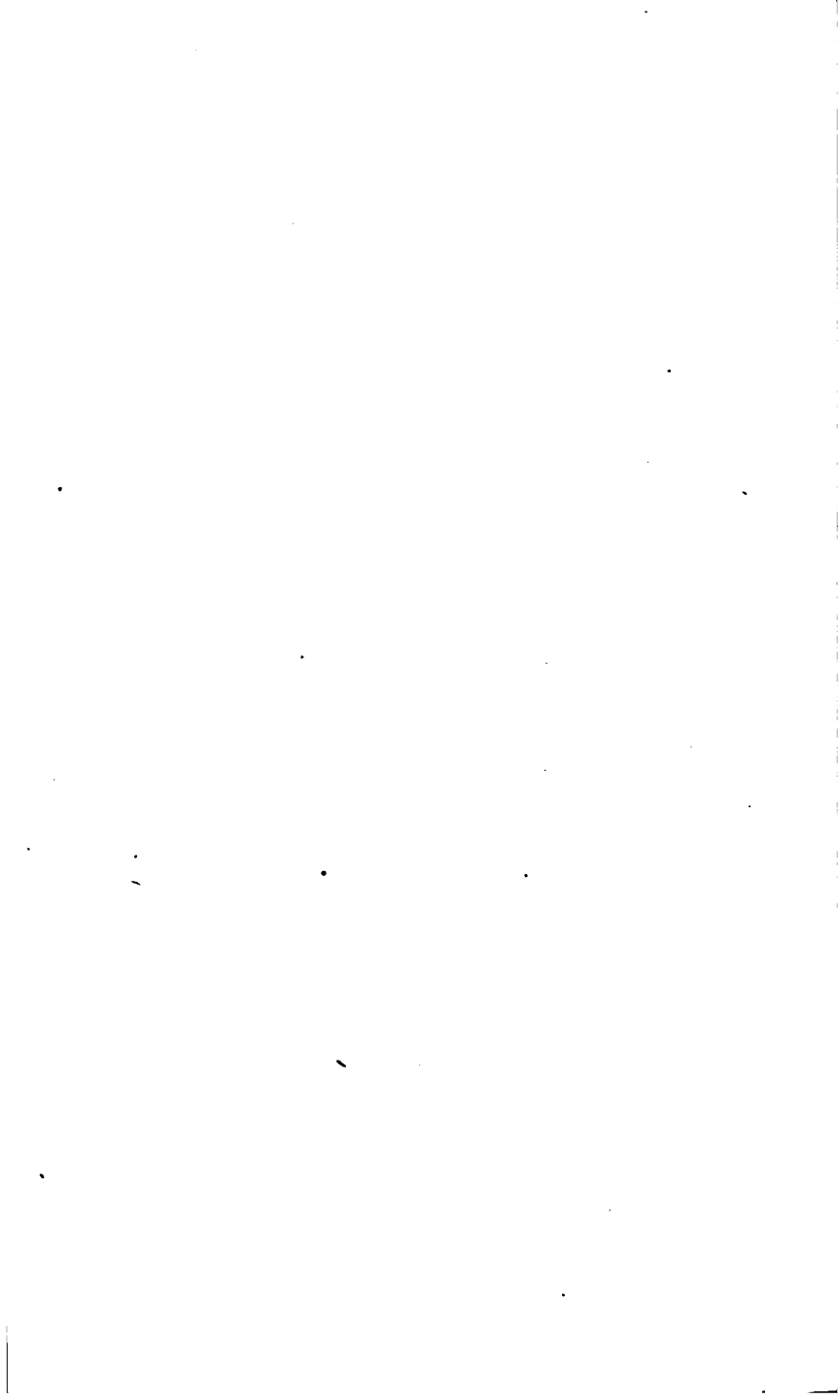
Mis-ūse, *n.* abuse; ill use; bad treatment.
Mis-ūse, *v. a.* to use improperly; to abuse.
Mis-ūse', *n.* wrong or erroneous use; abuse.
Mis-wēd, *v. a. & n.* to wed improperly.
Mis-write, (*mish-rīt'*) *v. a.* to write incorrectly
Mis-wrought, (*mish-rāwt'*) *p.* badly wrought.
Mite, *n.* a small insect; any thing small.
Mith'rj-dāte, *n.* an old medicine or antidote.
Mit'i-ga-ble, *a.* capable of mitigation.
Mit'i-gānt, *a.* lenient; lenitive. [*suave*]
Mit'i-gānt, *v. a.* to temper; to alleviate; to assuage.
Mit'i-gā'tion, *n.* alleviation; an assuaging.
Mit'i-gā-tive, *a.* lenitive; tending to alleviate.
Mit'i-gā-tor, *n.* one who mitigates; an appeaser.
Mit're, (*mit'ēr*) *n.* a kind of episcopal crown.
Mit'red, (*mit'ērd*) *a.* adorned with a mitre.
Mit'ten, *a.* a cover for the hand; a glove.
Mit'ti-mūs, [*L.*] (*Law*) a kind of writ: — a warrant for committing to prison.
Mix, *v. a.* [*i.* mixed; *pp.* mixing, mixed; — *i. & p.* sometimes, mixt;] to unite to something else; to join; to mingle.
Mix, *v. n.* to be united into one mass.
Mix'en, *n.* a dunghill; a laystall. *Chaucer*.
Mix'er, *n.* one who mixes; a mingler.
Mix'tion, (*mix't'yun*) *n.* a mixture.
Mix'ture, (*mix't'yur*) *n.* a mixing; a mixed mass.
Mix'maze, *n.* a labyrinth; a maze.
Miz'zen, (*miz'zn*) *n.* the hindmost sail of a ship.
Miz'zen-māst, *n.* the mast at the stern of a ship, which supports the mizzen-sail. [*misle*]
Miz'zle, (*miz'zēl*) *v. n.* to rain small rain; to
Miz'zle, *n.* small rain; mist; misle.
Mne-mōn'ic, (*ne-mōn'ik*) } *a.* assisting the
Mne-mōn'ic-āle, (*ne-mōn'ik-āle*) } memory.
Mne-mōn'ics, (*ne-mōn'iks*) *n. pl.* the art of improving and using the memory.
Mōan, (*mōn*) *v. a. & n.* to lament; to grieve.
Mōan, *n.* lamentation; audible sorrow.
Mōan'ful, *a.* sorrowful; mournful.
Mōat, (*mōt*) *n.* a canal round a house or castle.
Mōat, (*mōt*) *v. a.* to surround with canals.
Mōb, *n.* a crowd; a rabble; a rout; a tumultuous and disorderly assemblage: — a woman's cap, called also *mob-cap*.
Mōb, *v. a.* to harass; to overbear by tumult.
Mō-b'le, [*mo-bēl'*, *W. P. J. A. K.*; *mō'bil*, *S. W. B.*; *mō'bil*, *Sn.*] *n.* the populace; a mob.
Mō-b'li'ty, *n.* activity; fickleness; inconstancy.
Mō'b'le, or *Mō'ble*, [*mō'bil*, *S. J. Sm. W. B.*; *mō'bil*, *W. J. F.*] *v. a.* to wrap up as in a hood.
Mōc'cā-son, (*mōk'kā-sn*) *n.* an Indian shoe or cover for the foot: — written also *moocasin*.
Mōc'cā-stōne, *n.* a dendritic or moss agate.
Mōck, *v. a.* to deride; to ridicule; to mimic.
Mōck, *v. n.* to make contemptuous sport.
Mōck, *n.* ridicule; a flier; a sneer; mimicry.
Mōck, *a.* false; counterfeit; not real.
Mōck'er, *n.* one who mocks; a scoffer.
Mōck'ery, *n.* scorn; ridicule; sport; vain show.
Mōck'ing, *n.* scorn; derision; an insult.
Mōck'ing-bīrd, *n.* a bird which imitates others.
Mō'dal, *a.* relating to the form or mode.
Mō-dāl'i-ty, *n.* difference in mode or form.
Mōde, *n.* method; form; fashion; state: — a thin silk: — variation of a verb. See *Mod*.
Mōd'el, [*mōd'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *mōd'el*, *W. B.*] *n.* a representation; a copy to be imitated; a mould; a pattern; a standard.
Mōd'el, *v. a.* to plan; to shape, mould, or form.
Mōd'el-ler, *n.* one who models; planner.
Mōd'ēr-ate, *a.* temperate; not excessive; mild.
Mōd'ēr-ate, *v. a.* to regulate; to restrain; to still.

Môd'er-ite, *v. a.* to become quiet; to preside.
 Môd'er-ite-ly, *ad.* with moderation.
 Môd'er-ite-néss, *n.* the state of being moderate.
 Môd'er-s'ation, *n.* a state of being moderate; forbearance; calmness; restraint; frugality.
 Môd'er-s'ator, *n.* one who moderates or presides.
 Môd'ern, *a.* late; recent; not ancient; new.
 Môd'ern, *n.* a person of modern times.
 Môd'ern-ism, *n.* a modern practice or idiom.
 Môd'ern-ist, *n.* one who admires the moderns.
 Môd'ern-ize, *v. a.* to render modern.
 Môd'ern-iz-er, *n.* one who modernizes.
 Môd'ern-néss, *n.* state of being modern.
 Môd'est, *a.* restrained by a sense of propriety; not arrogant; diffident; chaste.
 Môd'est-ly, *ad.* not arrogantly; chastely.
 Môd'es-ty, *n.* state of being modest; propriety; moderation; decency; chastity.
 Môd'i-cum, *n.* [L.] a small portion; a pittance.
 Môd'i-fi-cable, *a.* that may be modified.
 Môd'i-fi-cation, *n.* the act of modifying; form.
 Môd'i-fi-er, *n.* he or that which modifies.
 Môd'i-fy, *v. a.* to qualify; to shape; to soften.
 Mô-d'il'ign, (mô-d'il'yun) *n.* (Arch.) an ornament in columns; a console or bracket.
 Mô'dish, *a.* conformed to the mode; fashionable.
 Mô'dish-ly, *ad.* in the mode; fashionably.
 Mô'dish-néss, *n.* an affectation of the fashion.
 Môd'y-late, (môd'yū-lāt) [môd'ā-lāt, J. F. Ja.; môd'ū-lāt or môd'jū-lāt, W.; môd'jū-lāt, S.] *v. a.* to form sound to a certain key; to inflect.
 Môd'y-lā'tion, *n.* act of modulating; melody.
 Môd'y-lā-tor, *n.* one who modulates; a tuner.
 Môd'ule, (môd'yūl) [môd'jūl, S. W.; môd'ūl, J. F. Ja.] *n.* a representation; a model.
 Mô'dus, *n.* [L.] pl. L. mô'di; Eng. mô'dus-es; mode. — (*Law*) a compensation for tithes.
 Mô'dus ôp-er-ân'di, [L.] manner of operating.
 Mô-gūl', *n.* the title of the emperor of the Moguls.
 Mô'hair, *n.* soft hair, or stuff made of it.
 Mô-hām-me-dan, *n.* a follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan. See *Mahometan*.
 Mô-hām-me-dan-ism, *n.* the religion of Mohammed; Mahometanism; Islam.
 Mô'dore, [môd-dôr, S. W. J. E. Ja. K.; môy'dôr, P. Sm. W. b. Johnson, Ash.] *n.* a Portuguese coin, rated at about £1 7s. sterling.
 Mô'i-e-ty, *n.* half; one of two equal parts.
 Môil, *v. a.* to daub with dirt; to defile. [R.]
 Môil, *v. a.* to labor; to toil; to drudge. [R.]
 Môist, *a.* moderately wet; damp; juicy.
 Môis'ten, (môis'n) *v. a.* to make damp; to wet.
 Môis'tness, *n.* dampness; moderate wetness.
 Môist'ure, (môist'yur) *n.* moderate wetness.
 Mô'lar, *a.* having power to grind; grinding.
 Mô'lar, *n.* a double or molar tooth.
 Mô-las'ses, *n.* a sirup which drains from sugar.
 Môld, *n.* a form; a matrix. See *Mould*.
 Môle, *n.* a spot; a mark; a mound; — an animal.
 Môle-cast, *n.* a hillock cast up by a mole. [mal.]
 Mô-léc'u-lar, *a.* relating to molecules.
 Môl'e-cûle, [môl'e-kûl, W. Ja. K. Sm.; môl'kul, W. b.] *n.* a small mass; a minute particle.
 Môl'e'hill, *n.* a hillock thrown up by moles.
 Mô-lest', *v. a.* to disturb; to trouble; to vex.
 Môl'e-tā'tion, *n.* a disturbance; a vexation.
 Mô-lest'er, *n.* one who molests or disturbs.
 Môle'track, *n.* the course of a mole under ground.
 Mô'llah, *n.* a high judge in Turkey.
 Mô'llent, or Mô'lli-ent, [mô'yent, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm.; môl'lo-ent, P.] *a.* softening.
 Môl'i-fi-cable, *a.* that may be softened.
 Môl'i-fi-cation, *n.* a softening; mitigation.

Môl'i-fi-er, *n.* he or that which softens.
 Môl'i-fy, *v. a.* to soften; to assuage; to quiet.
 Môl-lūs'ca, *n.* pl. [L.] a class of animals having soft bodies, as vermes and shell-fish.
 Môl-lūs'can, { *a.* relating to the mollusca or mal-
 Môl-lūs'cous, { luskas.
 Môl'lusk, *n.* one of the mollusca; an animal having a soft body and no internal skeleton.
 Môl'ten, (môl'tn) *p. a.* melted; made of metal.
 Mô'ly, *n.* a sort of wild garlic.
 Mô-lyb'den, { *n.* sulphuret of molybdenum, a
 Mô-yb-dē-nā, { mineral ore.
 Mô-lyb'de-nous, *a.* relating to molybdena.
 Mô-yb-dē-num, *n.* (Min.) a sort of brittle metal.
 Mô'ment, *n.* an instant; — Importance: — acting power or force; momentum.
 Mô'men-ta-ri-ly, *ad.* every moment.
 Mô'men-ta-ry, *a.* lasting for a moment.
 Mô-mén'tous, *a.* important; weighty.
 Mô-mén'tum, [L.] pl. mô-mén'ta; the motion or force of a moving body.
 Môm'mer-y, *n.* foolery. See *Mummery*.
 Môn'a-chal, *a.* monastic; relating to monks.
 Môn'a-chism, *n.* state of monks; monastic life.
 Môn'ad, [môn'ad, S. P. J. F. Sm.; môn'ad or mô'nad, W.] *n.* an indivisible particle; atom.
 Mô-nād'ic, Mô-nād'i-cal, *a.* relating to monads.
 Môn'arch, *n.* a sovereign; an emperor; a king.
 Mô-nārch'al, *a.* suiting a monarch; regal.
 Mô-nārch'ic, { *a.* relating to a monarch; vested
 Mô-nārch'i-cal, { in a single ruler; regal.
 Môn'arch-ist, *n.* an advocate for monarchy.
 Môn'arch-ize, *v. a.* to play the king.
 Môn'arch-y, *n.* the government of a single person; a kingdom; empire.
 Môn'as-tér-y, [môn'as-tér-ē, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; môn'as-tér-ē or môn'as-tér, W. F.; môn'as-tér, J.] *n.* a convent; an abbey; a cloister.
 Mô-nās'tic, *n.* a monk; a recluse.
 Mô-nās'tic, { *a.* pertaining to monks or nuns;
 Mô-nās'ti-cal, { religiously recluse.
 Mô-nas'ti-cā-ly, *ad.* in a monastic manner.
 Mô-nas'ti-clism, *n.* a monastic life or condition.
 Môn'day, (mûn'dē) *n.* the 2d day of the week.
 Mô-nē-ā-ry, *a.* relating to money.
 Môn'ey, (mûn'ē) *n.* metal coined for traffic; coin; bank-notes exchangeable for coin.
 Môn'ey-bāg, (mûn'ē-bāg) *n.* a large purse.
 Môn'ey-brō'ker, *n.* a money-changer.
 Môn'ey-chūng'er, *n.* a broker in money.
 Môn'eyed, (mûn'id) *a.* rich in money.
 Môn'ey-léas, *a.* wanting money; pennyless.
 Môn'ey-scrive'nér, (mûn'ē-skriv'nér) *n.* one who raises money for others.
 Môn'ey's-worth, (mûn'iz-würth) *n.* something worth the cost; full value.
 Môn'ger, (mûng'ēr) *n.* a dealer; a seller.
 Môn'grēl, (mûng'grēl) *a.* of a mixed breed.
 Môn'grēl, *n.* any thing of a mixed breed.
 Mô-ni'i-forn, *a.* formed like a necklace.
 Mô-ni'tion, *n.* a hint; admonition.
 Môn'i-tive, *a.* admonitory; instructive.
 Môn'i-tor, *n.* one who admonishes or warns; one who observes or inspects students.
 Môn'i-tō-ri-al, *a.* relating to a monitor.
 Môn'i-tō-ry, *a.* giving admonition or instruction.
 Môn'i-tréss, *n.* a female monitor.
 Môn'k, (mûnk) *n.* one living in a monastery.
 Môn'k-er-y, *n.* the life and state of monks.
 Môn'key, (mûng'kē) *n.* an ape; a baboon.
 Môn'hood, (mûng'hôd) *n.* state of a monk.
 Môn'ish, *a.* monastic; pertaining to monks.
 Môn'q-chôrd, *n.* an instrument of one string.







She is more an economist in dress
than mad novels in a manner.

On so high a sphere which only the
more exposes to contempt.

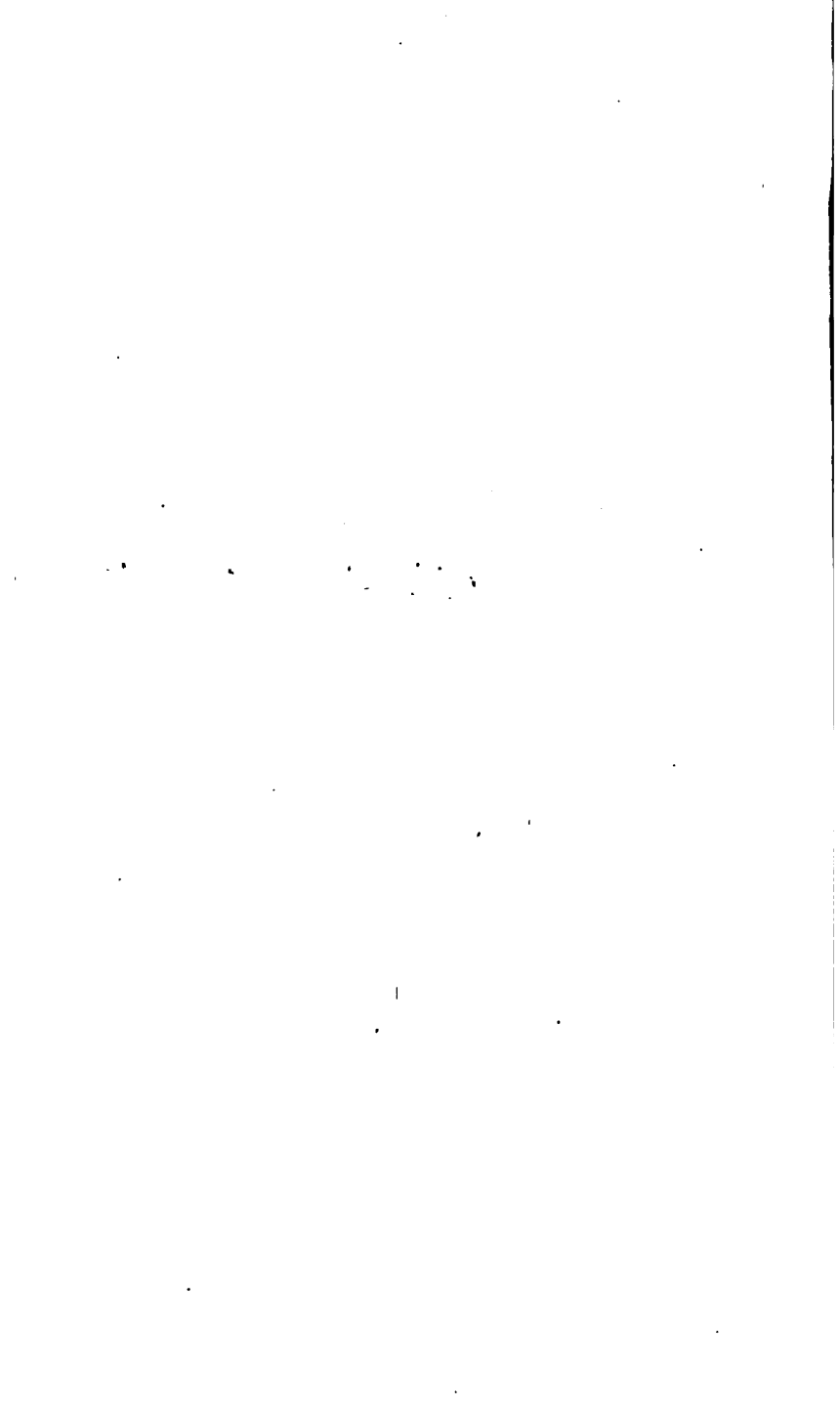
Môre, *n.* a greater quantity or degree.
Mô-rêen', *n.* a kind of stuff used for curtains, &c.
Mô-rêl', *n.* a plant; a kind of cherry; morello.
Môre'land, *n.* a mountainous or hilly country.
Mô-rêl'ô, *n.* a species of acid, juicy cherry.
Môre-ô-ver, *ad.* besides; over and above; also.
Mô-rêque', (**mô-rêk'**) *n.* a species of ornamental painting, in which foliage, flowers, and fruits are combined.
Mô-rêque', or **Mô-rêk'**, *a.* [*moresque*, Fr.] done after the manner of the Moors:—applied to painting and sculpture.
Môr-ga-nât'ic, *a.* applied to a marriage otherwise called a *left-handed* marriage.
Mô-r'ôn, *n.* a helmet; armor for the head.
Mô-ris'ôd, *n.* a Moorish dance or dancer; *morris-dance*:—Moorish language.
Môrn, *n.* the first part of the day; morning.
Môrn'ing, *n.* first part of the day; early part.
Môrn'ing, *a.* being in the early part of the day.
Môrn'ing-stâr, *n.* the planet Venus.
Mô-rô'ôd, *n.* a fine sort of leather.
Mô-rôe', *a.* sour of temper; peevish; sullen.
Mô-rôe'ly, *ad.* sourly; peevishly.
Mô-rôe'ness, *n.* sourness; peevishness.
Mô-r'phêw, (**mô-r'fu**) *n.* a scurf on the face.
Mô-r'phêw, *v.* *a.* to cover with scurf.
Mô-r'is, *n.* a kind of play; *morris-dance*.
Mô-r'is-dânce, *n.* a Moorish dance, in which bells were fixed to the feet.
Mô-r'ôw, (**mô-r'ô**) *n.* the day after the present.
Môrse, *n.* a sea-horse or walrus.
Mô-r'sel, *n.* a mouthful; a piece; a bite; a meal.
Môrt, *n.* a tune at the death of game.
Môrt'al, *a.* subject to death; deadly; fatal; causing death; not venial:—human.
Môrt'al, *n.* a man; a human being.
Môrt'al'ity, *n.* state of being mortal; death; frequency of death:—human nature.
Môrt'al-ize, *v.* *a.* to make mortal.
Môrt'al-ly, *ad.* hopelessly; fatally; extremely.
Môrt'ar, *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded:—a cannon for throwing bombs:—cement used in building with brick or stone.
Môrt'gage, (**môrt'gaj**) *n.* (*Law*) a pledge; a grant of an estate in fee as security for a debt.
Môrt'gage, (**môrt'gaj**) *v.* *a.* to pledge as security.
Môrt-ga-gêr', (**mô-r-ga-jêr'**) *n.* a person to whom a mortgage is given.
Môrt-ga-gê-ôr', (**mô-r-gaj-ôr'**) *n.* (*Law*) one who gives a mortgage;—correlative of *mortgagee*.
Môrt-ga-jêr, (**mô-r-ga-jêr**) *n.* one who gives a mortgage.
Môrt'if-er-ôus, *a.* fatal; deadly; destructive.
Môrt'if-câ-tion, *n.* act of mortifying; state of being mortified; a gangrene; humiliation.
Môrt'if-ied, *p. a.* subdued; humbled; vexed.
Môrt'if-ô-d, *n.* state of being mortified.
Môrt'if-er, *n.* one who mortifies.
Môrt'if-y, *v. a.* to affect with gangrene; to subdue; to humble; to depress; to chagrin.
Môrt'if-y, *v. n.* to gangrene; to be subdued.
Môrt'if-y-ing, *p. a.* tending to mortify.
Môrt'ise, *n.* a hole cut in wood for a tenon.
Môrt'ise, *v. a.* to cut or make a mortise in.
Môrt'mâin, *n.* (*Law*) an alienation of lands and tenements:—an unalienable estate.
Môrt'y-ry, *n.* a burial-place.—(*Law*) a gift left at death to a church or clergyman.
Môrt'y-ry, *a.* belonging to sepulture.
Mô-sê'ic, *a.* relating to Moses:—noting **Mô-sê'i-cal**, *a.* painting or representation of objects in small pebbles, cockles, &c.

Mô-sê'ic-work, (**-wûrk**) *n.* an imitation of a paving, in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells.
Mô-sque, (**môsk**) *n.* a Mohammedan temple.
Mô-s-qui'tô, (**mô-s-kê'tô**) *n.* [*mosquito*, Sp.] *p.* **mô-s-qui'tô**; a small, troublesome insect: *k.* kind of gnat.—It is variously written, *mosquit*, *mosquito*, *musquito*, *musketoc*, &c.
Môss, (**21**) *n.* a vegetable growing on trees, &c.
Môss, *v. a.* to cover with moss.
Môss-grown, (**mô-s-grôn**) *a.* covered with moss.
Môss'ed, *n.* state of being covered with moss.
Môss-trôp-er, *n.* one who subsists by rapine.
Môss'y, *a.* overgrown or covered with moss.
Môst, *a.* [the superlative of *many* and *much*]:—greatest in number; greatest in quantity.
Môst, *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree.
Môst, *n.* the greatest number or quantity.
Môst'ly, *ad.* for the greatest part; chiefly.
Mô-té, (**mô-tu-gâ'**) *n.* [Fr.] a watchword.
Môte, *n.* a small particle of matter; a spot.
Môte, *v.* must; might. *Spenser*.
Mô-tê', *n.* [Fr.] a kind of sacred air; a hymn.
Môth, (**31**, **97**) *n.*; *p.* **môth**; a small insect which eats cloth and fur; a consumer.
Môth'-eat-en, (**môth'-t-n**) *a.* eaten of moths.
Môth'er, (**môth'er**) *n.* a female parent:—a slimy substance in liquors.
Môth'er-hood, (**môth'er-hôd**) *n.* state of a mother.
Môth'er-in-law, *n.* the mother of a husband.
Môth'er-less, *a.* destitute of a mother. [*with*]
Môth'er-ly, *a.* relating to a mother; tender.
Môth'er-ly-pêarl', *n.* the shell of the pearl-fish.
Môth'er-wit, *n.* native wit; common sense.
Môth'er-y, *a.* full of mother; slimy.
Môth'y, *a.* full of moths.
Mô'tion, (**mô'shun**) *n.* the act of moving; act of changing place; gait; action:—a proposal or proposition made in a public assembly.
Mô'tion, *v. n.* to make proposal; to move. [*2*]
Mô'tion-less, *a.* being without motion.
Mô'tive, *a.* causing motion; tending to move.
Mô'tive, *n.* that which determines the choice; reason for acting; cause; principle; design.
Mô'tley, (**mô't'le**) *a.* mingled of various colors.
Mô'to-ry, *a.* giving motion; moving.
Mô'tô, *n.* [*It*] *p.* **mô'tôg**; a sentence prefixed to a work, book, or essay.
Môuld, (**môld**) *n.* concreted matter; a spot:—earth; soil:—a matrix; a cast; a form.
Môuld, (**môld**) *v. n.* to gather mould; to rot.
Môuld, (**môld**) *v. a.* to form; to shape; to model.
Môuld'able, *a.* that may be moulded.
Môuld'er, (**môld'er**) *n.* one who moulds.
Môuld'er, *v. n.* to be turned to dust.
Môuld'er, *v. a.* to turn to dust; to crumble.
Môuld'ed, *n.* the state of being mouldy.
Môuld'ing, (**môld'ing**) *n.* an ornamental line in wood; a cavity or projection.
Môuld'wârp, *n.* a mole; a small animal.
Môuld'y, *a.* covered with, or having, mould.
Môult, (**môlt**) *v. n.* to shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers; to shed hair; to mew.
Môult, *n.* a shedding of feathers; moulting.
Môult'ing, *n.* a shedding of feathers.
Môûnd, *n.* a rampart; a fence; a bank of earth.
Môûnd, *v. a.* to fortify with a mound.
Môûnt, *n.* a mountain; an artificial hill.
Môûnt, *v. n.* to ascend; to get on horseback.
Môûnt, *v. a.* to raise aloft; to ascend; to climb.
Môûnt'able, *a.* that may be ascended.
Môûn'tain, (**môûn'tia**) *n.* a vast protuberance of the earth; a very large hill.
Môûn'tain, *a.* relating to mountains.

The fairy was mortified at her husband's
want of gallantry.

On the motion to refer the memorial

- What could be his motives for thus concealing
- There are no motives to private friendship
 - he had no motive for procuring - he could have
no motive to make the transfer.



Mountain-apt, $\sigma^1 a$, $\delta^1 a$, $\delta^1 g$, $\delta^1 q$, $\delta^1 a$, (Am. Soup-
bia, soupbor)

the new movement against

much as it has done to improve them.

By much the most laborious. — To pro-
duce the most happiness — this is the most
virtue.

By as much as the one is stimulated, the
other is depressed. — By just as much as
it has raised, by so much has the stimulus
Mulberry, oukapiro diminished

you are as much rogue
as fool.

Mûn-tain-êr', *n.* an inhabitant of a mountain.
Mûn-tain-ôu, (*mûn'tin-ûs*) *a.* full of mountains; hilly; large as mountains; huge.
Mûn-tain-ôu-nêss, *n.* the being mountainous.
Mûn'tant, *a.* rising on high. *Sâak* [*R.*]
Mûn'te-bank, *n.* a quack; a boastful pretender.
Mûn'te-bank, *v. a.* to cheat by false boasts.
Mûnt'ed, *p. a.* seated on horseback: — furnished with guns: — raised; finished and embellished with guns: — one who mounts. [*bellished*].
Mûnt'ing, *n.* an ascent: — an embellishment.
Mûrn, (*môrn*) *v. n.* to grieve; to be sorrowful.
Môrn, (*môrn*) *v. a.* to grieve for; to lament.
Môrn'er, *n.* one who mourns; a lamenter.
Môrn'ful, *a.* causing sorrow; sorrowful; sad.
Môrn'ful-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully; with sorrow.
Môrn'ful-nêss, *n.* sorrow; show of grief.
Môrn'ing, *n.* sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
Môrn'ing, *p. a.* indicating sorrow or grief.
Môrn'ing-ly, *ad.* with a sorrowful appearance.
Mûse, *n.* *pl.* mice; a little animal.
Mûse, (*mûdz*) *v. n.* to catch mice; to be sly.
Mûse-côl-ored, *a.* of the color of a mouse.
Mûse'-sar, *n.* a plant with a downy leaf.
Mûse-hôle, *n.* a small hole made by mice.
Mûs'er, *n.* one that catches mice, or micees.
Mûse-trap, *n.* trap for catching mice.
Mûs-tache, (*mûs-tash'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] See *Mustache*.
Mûth, *n.* (97) *pl.* mûthth; the aperture in the head at which the food is received and the voice emitted; an opening; a cry; a voice.
Mûth, *v. n.* to speak big; to vociferate.
Mûth, *v. a.* to utter with an affected voice.
Mûthed, (*mûthd*) *a.* furnished with a mouth.
Mûth'ful, *n.* *pl.* mûth'fuls; as much as the mouth holds at once; a small quantity.
Mûth'piece, *n.* part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for several persons.
Mûv'-ble, *a.* that may be moved; not fixed.
Mûv'-ble-nêss, *n.* possibility to be moved.
Mûv'-bleg, *n. pl.* personal goods; furniture.
Mûv'-bly, *ad.* so that it may be moved.
Mûve, *v. a.* to put in motion; to actuate; to propose; to incite; to persuade.
Mûve, *v. n.* to change place; to walk; to stir.
Mûve, *n.* act of moving; movement.
Mûvement, *n.* a motion; a march; excitement.
Mûvent, *n.* that which moves another. [*R.*]
Mûv'er, *n.* the person or thing that moves.
Mûv'ing, *p. a.* changing place: — exciting; pathetic; touching; affecting.
Mûw, *n.* a heap or mass of hay or grain.
Mûw, (*mû*) *v. a.* [*i.* moved; *pp.* mowing, mowed or mown;] to cut with a scythe; to cut
Mûw-bûrn, *n.* to ferment in the mow. [*down*].
Mûw'er, (*mû'er*) *n.* one who cuts with a scythe.
Mûw'ing, *n.* the act of cutting with a scythe.
Mûwn, (*môn*) *p.* from *Mow*.
Mûx', *n.* an Indian moss used for the gout; a cottony substance used in cauterizing.
Mûch, *a.* large in quantity; long in time.
Mûch, *ad.* in or to a great degree; by far; often.
Mûch, *n.* a great deal; abundance.
Mû'cid, *a.* slimy; musty; mouldy.
Mû'cid-nêss, *n.* sliminess; mustiness.
Mû'ci-lâc, *n.* a slimy or viscid mass or body.
Mû'ci-lâ'gi-noûs, *a.* slimy; viscous; ropy.
Mû'ci-lâ'gi-noûs-nêss, *n.* sliminess; viscosity.
Mûck, *n.* dung *from* manure; manure; filth.
Mûck, *v. a.* to manure with muck; to dung.
Mûck'ness, *n.* nastiness; filth.
Mûck'worm, (*-würm*) *n.* a worm bred in dung; a miser.

Mûck'y, *a.* consisting of muck; slimy.
Mû'coux, *a.* relating to mucus; slimy.
Mû'coux-nêss, *n.* slime; viscosity.
Mû'cro, *n.* [*L.*] a sharp point.
Mû'cry-nâ'ed, *a.* narrowed to a sharp point.
Mû'cu-lent, *a.* viscous; slimy.
Mû'cus, *n.* [*L.*] the fluid that flows from the nose; any slimy liquor or moisture.
Mûd, *n.* dirt or soil mixed with water; mire.
Mûd, *v. a.* to bury in mud; to pollute with dirt.
Mûd'di-ly, *ad.* turbidly; with foul mixture.
Mûd'di-nêss, *n.* the state of being muddy.
Mûd'dle, *v. a.* to make turbid; to foul; to make partially drunk; to stupefy.
Mûd'dle, *v. n.* to be dirty or confused.
Mûd'dle, *n.* a confused or turbid state.
Mûd'dy, *a.* turbid; foul with mud; dull.
Mûd'dy, *v. a.* to make muddy; to cloud.
Mûd'-wall, *n.* a wall built with mud.
Mûe, (*mû*) *v. a.* to moult; to change feathers; to mew. See *Mew*.
Mûff, *n.* a soft, warm cover for the hands.
Mûf'fin, *n.* a kind of light cake.
Mûf'fic, *v. a.* to conceal; to wrap; to cover.
Mûf'fie, *n.* a cover of a test or copper: — a chemical vessel: — the naked part of an animal's nose.
Mûf'fler, *n.* a cover for the face.
Mûf'ti, (*mûf'te*) *n.* a Mohammedan high-priest.
Mûg, *n.* a vessel or cup to drink from.
Mûg'gy, or **Mûg'gish**, *a.* moist; damp; close.
Mû-k'it'û, *n.* *pl.* mû-k'it'ûes; one horn of parents, of whom one is white and the other black.
Mûl'ber-ry, *n.* a tree, and the fruit of the tree.
Mûlch, *n.* straw, leaves, litter, &c., half rotten.
Mûlch, *v. a.* to cover with rotten straw or litter.
Mûlct, *n.* a penalty; a pecuniary fine.
Mûlct, *v. a.* to punish with fine or forfeiture.
Mûle'ty-ary, *a.* punishing with fine.
Mûle, *n.* an animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass: — a hybrid plant: — a spinning machine.
Mû-let-êr', *n.* a mule-driver; a horse-boy.
Mû-li-êb'ri-ty, *n.* womanhood; effeminacy.
Mûl'ish, *a.* like a mule; obstinate as a mule.
Mûll, *n.* a snuff-box: — a species of mullin.
Mûll, *v. a.* to soften and dispirit; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.
Mûl'ler, *n.* he or that which mulls; a stone or instrument for mulling.
Mûl'let, *n.* a sea-fish, valued for food.
Mûl'ti-grûb, *n. pl.* a twisting of the intestines.
Mûl'tion, (*mûl'yun*) *n.* a bar in a window-frame.
Mûlse, *n.* wine boiled with honey.
Mûlt-ang'u-lar, *a.* many-cornered; polygonal.
Mûlt-ang'u-lar-ly, *ad.* polygonally.
Mûlt-ang'u-lar-nêss, *n.* state of being polygonal.
Mûl'ti-clap'et-lar, *a.* having many capsules.
Mûl'ti-clap'et, *a.* full of holes or cavities.
Mûl'ti-dên'tate, *a.* having many teeth.
Mûl'ti-fê'r'i-ôus, *a.* having great multiplicity; diversified; numerous; manifold.
Mûl'ti-fê'r'i-ôus-ly, *ad.* with multiplicity.
Mûl'ti-fê'r'i-ôus-nêss, *n.* multiplied diversity.
Mûl'ti-fid, *a.* having many divisions.
Mûl'ti-fid'et, (*mûl'ti-fê-dûs*, *P. Sm. Wb. 2d*) *a.* divided into many parts.
Mûl'ti-flô'ry, (*mûl'ti-flô'rys*, *K. Sm.*; *mûl'ti-flô-rûs*, *Wb.*) *a.* having many flowers.
Mûl'ti-form, *a.* having various shapes or forms.
Mûl'ti-form'ity, *n.* diversity of forms.
Mûl'ti-lâ't'et, (*pl.*) *a.* having many sides.

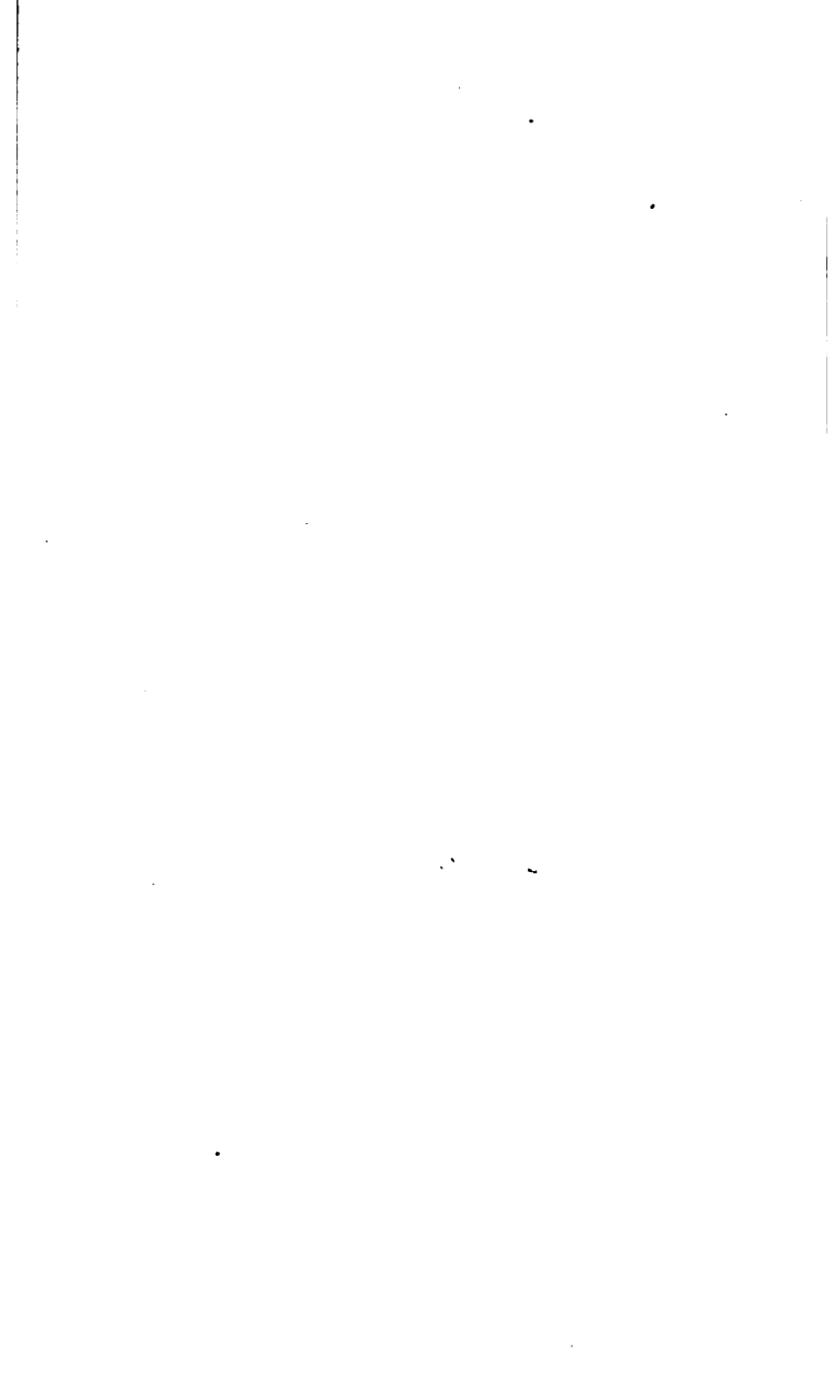
mûc, *styr*, *mûve*, *nôr*, *sôn*; *bûll*, *bûr*, *rdle*.—*C*, *G*, *g*, *soft*; *B*, *G*, *g*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *z* as *gs*; — *thûs*

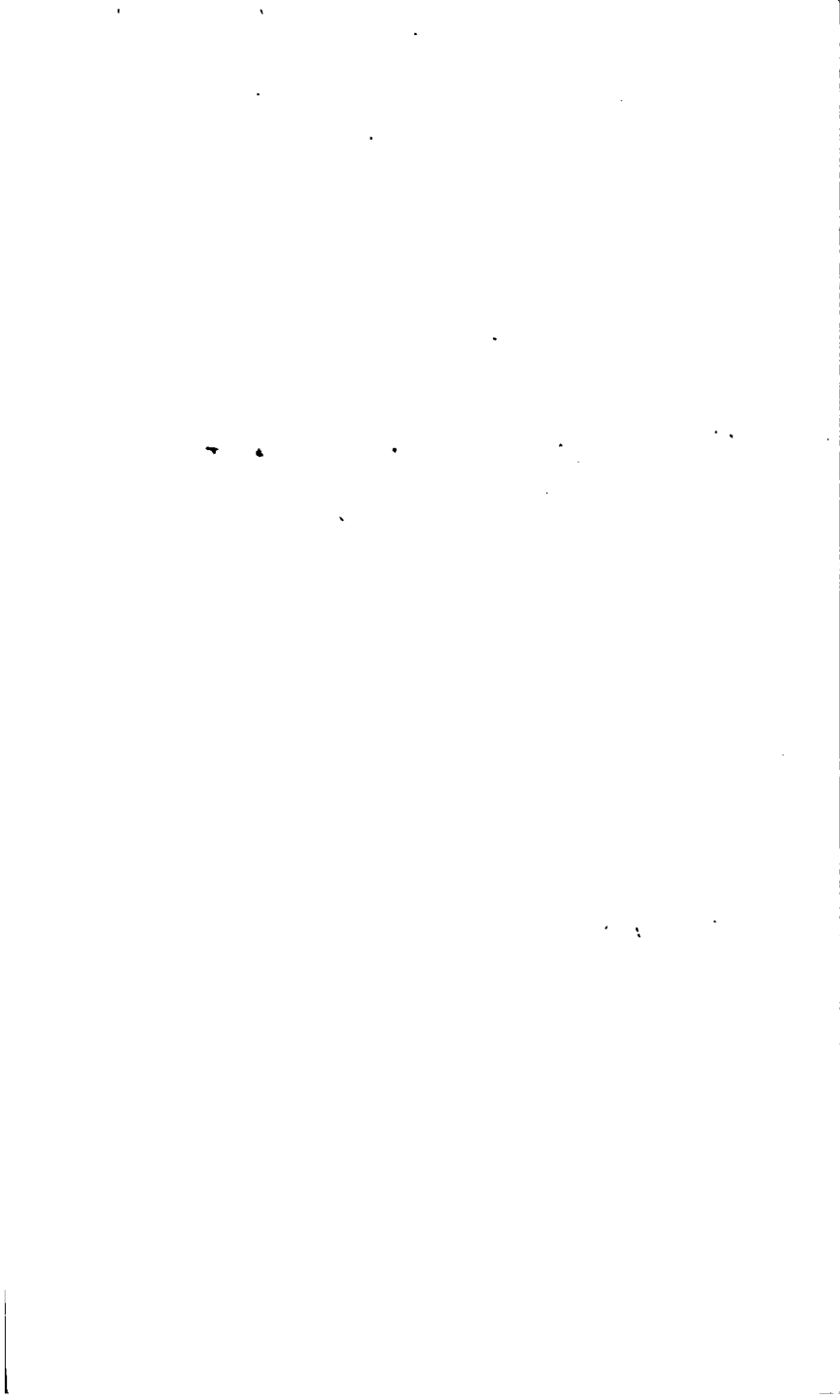
Mūl-ti-lin'q-əl, *a.* having many lines.
 Mūl-ti-lōc'y-lar, *a.* having many cells.
 Mūl-ti'q-quōūs, *a.* very talkative; loquacious.
 Mūl-ti-nō'mi-əl, *a.* having many names.
 Mūl-ti'p-a-roūs, *a.* bringing many at a birth.
 Mūl-ti'p-ar-lite, *a.* divided into many parts.
 Mūl-ti-pēd, *n.* an insect with many feet.
 Mūl-ti'ple, *n.* a number which exactly contains another number several times; *as*, 12 is a multiple of 3. — A common multiple is a multiple of two or more numbers; 12 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.
 Mūl-ti-pli-a-ble, *a.* that may be multiplied.
 Mūl-ti-pli-a-ble-nēs, *n.* the being multipliable.
 Mūl-ti-pli-cānd', *n.* the number to be multiplied.
 Mūl-ti-pli-cate, [mūl-ti'p-ē-kāt, *S. P.*; mūl-ti'p-ē-kāt, *W. Ja.*; mūl-ti'p-ē-kāt, *Sm. Wb.*] *a.* consisting of more than one.
 Mūl-ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* the act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.
 Mūl-ti-pli-cā-tor, *n.* the number multiplied by.
 Mūl-ti-pli-c'i-ty, *n.* state of being many; many.
 Mūl-ti-pli-er, *n.* he or that which multiplies.
 Mūl-ti-pl'y, *v. a.* to increase in number; to increase by generation; to increase by arithmetical multiplication.
 Mūl-ti-pl'y, *v. n.* to grow in number; to increase.
 Mūl-ti'p-tānt, *a.* having manifold power.
 Mūl-ti-sil'q-quōūs, *a.* having many pods.
 Mūl-ti's-q-nōūs, *a.* having many sounds.
 Mūl-ti-tāde, *n.* many; a crowd; the populace.
 Mūl-ti-tā'di-nā-ry, *a.* numerous; multitudinous.
 Mūl-ti-tā'di-nōūs, *a.* numerous; manifold.
 Mūl-ti-vālvē, *a.* having many valves.
 Mūl-tōc'y-lar, *a.* having more eyes than two.
 Mūl'tyūm in pōr'vō, [*L.*] much in little.
 Mūl'tyūre, (mūl'tyūr) *n.* a grist; toll for grinding.
 Mūm, *interj.* silence; hush. — *a.* silent.
 Mūm, *n.* ale brewed with wheat; a strong liquor made in Germany.
 Mūm'ble, *v. n.* to speak inwardly; to mutter.
 Mūm'ble, *v. a.* to utter imperfectly; to mouth.
 Mūm'bler, *n.* one who mumbles. [*gently.*]
 Mūm'chance, *n.* a game at hazard with dice: — one stupid and silent; a fool.
 Mūmm, *v. n.* to mask; to frolic in disguise.
 Mūm'mer, *n.* a masker; a jester; a player.
 Mūm'mē-ry, *n.* a masking; farcical show; frolic in masks; folly; foolery.
 Mūm'mi-fy, *v. a.* to make a mummy of.
 Mūm'my, *n.* dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming: — a sort of wax.
 Mūmp, *v. a.* to nibble; to bite quick; to beg.
 Mūmp'er, *n.* one who mumps; a beggar.
 Mūmp'ish, *a.* sullen; obstinate.
 Mūmps, *n. pl.* sullenness: — a sort of quinsy.
 Mūnch, *v. a. & n.* to chew eagerly and greedily.
 Mūnch'er, *n.* one who munches.
 Mūn'dāne, *a.* belonging to this world; earthly.
 Mūn'dā-ry, *a.* having the power to cleanse.
 Mūn'dic, *n.* a name for iron pyrites.
 Mūn'di-f'i-cā'tion, *n.* the act of cleansing.
 Mūn'di-f'i-cā-tive, *a.* having power to cleanse.
 Mūn'di-f'i-cā-tive, *n.* a medicine to cleanse.
 Mūn'di-fy, *v. a.* to cleanse; to make clean.
 Mūn'dūng'us, *n.* stinking tobacco. [*Low.*]
 Mūn'ner-a'tion, *n.* See *Renumeration*.
 Mūn'grēl, *a.* of mixed breed. See *Mongrel*.
 Mū-ni-c'i-pal, *a.* belonging to a municipality, corporation, or city; relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.
 Mū-ni-c'i-pal'i-ty, *n.* a district and its inhabitants; the government of a city, &c.

Mū-ni-f'i-cānce, *n.* act of giving bounty; beneficence; liberality; generosity.
 Mū-ni-f'i-cēnt, *a.* liberal; generous; beneficent.
 Mū-ni-f'i-cēnt-ly, *ad.* liberally; generously.
 Mū'nj-mēnt, *n.* a fortification; a strong-hold.
 defence. — (*Law*) a deed; a record; a charter.
 Mū-ni'tion, (mū-nish'ūn) *n.* fortification; ammunition; materials for war.
 Mūng, *n. pl.* a term for the mouth and chaps.
 Mū'rage, *n.* money paid to keep walls in repair.
 Mū'ral, *a.* pertaining to a wall.
 Mūr'der, *n.* the act of killing a human being unlawfully, and with premeditated malice.
 Mūr'der, *v. a.* to kill a man unlawfully, and with malice propense; to kill; to destroy.
 Mūr'der-er, *n.* one who is guilty of murder.
 Mūr'der-ess, *n.* a woman who commits murder.
 Mūr'der-ōūs, *a.* bloody; guilty of murder.
 Mūr'der-ōūs-ly, *ad.* in a bloody or cruel manner.
 Mū'rj-ēte, *n.* a salt containing muriatic acid: — common salt is a *muriate* of soda.
 Mū'rj-āt-ēd, *a.* having muriatic acid; briny.
 Mū-rj-āt'ic, *a.* partaking of the nature of brine.
 Mū'rj-clte, *n.* a genus of shells.
 Mū'rjōne, *n.* a small quadruped; a mouse.
 Mū'rjōne, (mū'rjōn) *a.* of or relating to mice.
 Mūr'k, *n.* the husks of fruit: — darkness. [*See* Mūr'ky, *a.* dark; cloudy; wanting light.]
 Mūr'mur, *n.* a low, shrill noise; a complaint.
 Mūr'mur, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise; to grumble.
 Mūr'mur-er, *n.* a grumbler; a complainer. [*See* Mūr'mur-Ing, *n.* a low sound; a murmur.]
 Mūr'mur-Ing-ly, *ad.* with a low sound.
 Mūr'mur-ōūs, *a.* exciting murmur; murmuring.
 Mūr'rain, *n.* a plague among cattle. [*See* Mūr'rey, (mūr're) *a.* (*Her.*) sanguine; dark.]
 Mūr'rhjne, (mūr'rjōn) *n.* a sort of stone or porcelain; a delicate sort of ancient ware.
 Mūr'rhjne, *a.* made of murrhine-stone.
 Mūr'rj-ōn, *n.* a helmet. See *Morion*.
 Mūr'ther, *n. & v.* See *Murder*.
 Mūs'cā-dēl, *n.* a kind of sweet grape; a sweet wine; a sweet pear.
 Mūs'cā-dīne, [mūs'kē-dīn, *S. W. J. F. K. R.*; mūs'kē-dīn, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* a sweet grape, wine, and pear; muscadell.
 Mūs'cāt, [*n.* a sweet grape; a sweet wine.]
 Mūs'cā-tēl, [*Same as muscadell and muscadine.*]
 Mūs'cle, (mūs'cl) *n.* a fleshy fibre, the organ of motion in animals: — a bivalve shell-fish; *Mus-cle'i-ty*, *n.* mollusca. [*R.*] [*muscul.*]
 Mūs'cū-vā-dō, *n.* a sort of unrefined sugar.
 Mūs'cū-lar, *a.* relating to the muscles; composed of muscles; brawny; strong.
 Mūs'cū-lār'i-ty, *n.* the state of being muscular.
 Mūs'cū-loūs, *a.* full of muscles; muscular.
 Mūge, *n.* one of nine, ancient, sister goddesses, fabled to preside over the fine arts: — the power of poetry; deep thought.
 Mūge, *v. a.* to think on; to meditate.
 Mūge, *v. n.* to think; to ponder; to meditate.
 Mūg'er, *n.* one who muses; one absent of mind.
 Mū-gē'um, [mū-gē'um, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* mū-gē'q; Eng. mū-gē'um; a collection, a cabinet, or a repository of curiosities. — Erroneously pronounced *mū'ge*.
 Mūsh'rōm, *n.* a spongy plant; an upstart. [*See* Mū'gic, *n.* the science of harmonical sounds; harmony; melody.]
 Mū'gic-āl, *a.* harmonious; melodious.
 Mū'gic-āl-ly, *ad.* harmoniously; melodiously.
 Mū'gic-āl-nēs, *n.* harmony.
 Mū-ā'l'clan, (mū-zish'ān) *n.* one skilled in music.

Ē, ē, Ī, ē, Ō, ō, ȳ, long; Ē, ē, Ī, ē, Ō, ō, ȳ, short; ȳ, ē, ī, ō, u, y, obscure. — fāre, fār, fāst, fāl; hār, hār;

No murmur at this Delay.





Mustard, σίναπι, σίναπυ, ράπυ.

Myrtle, μύρτος, μυρσίνα

Mt'ā'gic-mās'ter, *n.* one who teaches music.
Mt'ā'ing, *n.* meditation; contemplation.
Mt'ā'k, *n.* a strong perfume; the animal that produces musk; musk-deer: — a flower.
Mt'ā'k, *v. a.* to perfume with musk.
Mt'ā'k-cht, *n.* the musk or musk-deer.
Mt'ā'k-ḡet, *n.* a soldier's hand-gun: — a hawk.
Mt'ā'k-ḡet-tēr, *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.
Mt'ā'k-ḡet-bōn, *n.* a blunderbuss; a short gun.
Mt'ā'k-ḡet-ry, *n.* muskets collectively.
Mt'ā'k-ḡi-nēs, *n.* the state of being musky.
Mt'ā'k-mēl-qn, *n.* a melon of musky odor.
Mt'ā'k-rāt, *n.* an American animal; musquash.
Mt'ā'k'y, *a.* having the perfume of musk.
Mt'ā'k-lin, *n.* a fine, thin stuff made of cotton.
Mt'ā'k-lin-ḡt, *n.* a coarse muslin; a cotton stuff.
Mt'ā'quash, (*mū'kwāsh*) *n.* an American quadruped valued for its fur; musk-rat.
Mūs-qū-tō, (*mūs-kō'tō*) *n.* See *Mosquito*.
Mūs-sel, (*mūs-si*) *n.* a shell-fish. See *Muscle*.
Mūs-sul-mān, *n.* [Ar.] *pl.* Mūs-sul-mān; a Mohammedan or Mahometan.
Mūs-sul-mān-jah, *a.* Mohammedan.
Mūt, *v. auxiliary and defective*; to be obliged.
Mūt, *v. a. & n.* to make or grow mouldy.
Mūt, *n.* new wine not fermented.
Mūs-tā'cheq, or **Mūs-tā'cheq**, (*mūs-tā'shiz*, *S. W. P. J. F.*; *mūs-tā'shiz*, *Ja.*; *mūs-tā'shiz*, *Sm.*) *n.* a hair on the upper lip.
Mūs'tard, *n.* a plant and its seed; a condiment.
Mūs'ter, *v. a.* to bring together; to review.
Mūs'ter, *v. n.* to assemble; to meet together.
Mūs'ter, *n.* a review or a register of forces.
Mūs'ter-mās'ter, *n.* an officer who takes an account of troops, and superintends musters.
Mūs'ter-rōll, *n.* a register of forces.
Mūs'ti-nēs, *n.* state of being musty; mould.
Mūs'ty, *a.* mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
Mā-tā-bil'i-ty, *n.* changeableness; inconstancy.
Mā'tā-bile, *a.* subject to change; changeable; variable; fickle; unstable; inconstant.
Mā'tā-bile-nēs, *n.* changeableness; instability.
Mā'tā'tion, *n.* change; alteration.
Mā-tā'tis mē-tā'ōis, [*L.*] after making the necessary changes.
Mūte, *a.* silent; not speaking; not vocal.
Mūte, *n.* one who is speechless: — a utensil to deaden sound: — a letter not vocal. — The mutes are *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.
Mūte, *v. n.* to dung, as birds: — *n.* dung of birds.
Mūte'ly, *ad.* silently; not vocally. (birds)
Mūte'nēs, *n.* state of being mute; silence.
Mā'ti-lāte, *v. a.* to deprive of an essential part; to cut off, as a limb; to maim.
Mā'ti-lāte, *a.* deprived of some part; mutilated.
Mā'ti-lā'tion, *n.* act of mutilating; deprivation.
Mā'ti-lā-tor, *n.* one who mutilates.
Mā'ti-nēer, *n.* one guilty of mutiny.
Mā'ti-nōus, *a.* exciting mutiny; seditious.
Mā'ti-nōus-ly, *ad.* seditiously; turbulently.
Mā'ti-nōus-nēs, *n.* seditiousness; turbulence.
Mā'ti-ny, *v. n.* to rise against authority.
Mā'ti-ny, *n.* an insurrection against naval or military authority; sedition.
Mūt'ter, *v. n.* to murmur; to grumble.
Mūt'ter, *v. a.* to utter or speak indistinctly.
Mūt'ter, *n.* a murmur; an obscure utterance.
Mūt'ter-er, *n.* one who mutters; a grumbler.
Mūt'ton, (*mūt'tn*) *n.* the flesh of sheep: — a sheep.

Mūt'ton-chōp, *n.* a slice of mutton.
***Mūt'tu-ḡl**, (*mūt'tu-ḡl*) [*mū'chū-ḡl*, *S. W. J.* *mū'tu-ḡl*, *P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] *a.* each acting in return to the other; reciprocal; interchange.
***Mūt'tu-ḡl'i-ty**, *n.* quality of being mutual. [*able*]
***Mūt'tu-ḡl-ly**, *ad.* reciprocally; in return.
Mūz'zle, *n.* the nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing; a fastening for the mouth.
Mūz'zle, *v. a.* to bind the mouth.
Mūz'zle, *a.* forgetful; half-drunk. [*Local, Eng.*]
Mṽ, or **My**, (*mī* or *mē*: — *mī*, when distinct) [*mī*, *Ja. E. R. Wb.*; *mī* or *mē*, *S. W. P. F. Sm.*] *pron. poss. & adj.* belonging to me.
Mṽ-cū'q-ḡy, *n.* a treatise on the fungi.
Mṽn-hēer, *n.* [*sir*, among the Dutch.] a cant term for a Dutchman.
Mṽ-ḡḡ'ra-phy, *n.* a description of the muscles.
Mṽ-ḡḡ'q-ḡy, *n.* the doctrine of the muscles.
Mṽ'ope, *n.* a near-sighted person; myope.
Mṽ'ope, *n.* a near-sighted person; myope.
Mṽ'opy, *n.* shortness of sight.
Mṽ'rj-ad, *n.* ten thousand; any great number.
Mṽ'rj-q-pōd, *n.* an animal having many jointed feet.
Mṽrj-q-rā'mā, *n.* an optical machine presenting a great variety of views.
Mṽr'mi-dōn, *n.* a rough soldier; a ruffian.
My-rōb'q-lān, *n.* a kind of dried fruit or plum.
My-rōp'q-lst, *n.* one who sells unguents, &c.
Mṽrrb, (*mīr*) *n.* a strong aromatic gum.
Mṽrrhine, *a.* made of the myrrhine stone.
Mṽr'tj-ḡōm, *a.* having the shape of myrtle.
Mṽr'tō, (*mīr'ti*) *n.* a fragrant tree or shrub.
My-sēlf, (*mē-sēlf* or *mī-sēlf*) *pron. I* or *me*, with emphasis.
Mṽ's'tā-gōgue, (*mī's'tā-gōg*) *n.* one who interprets divine mysteries; a keeper of church relics.
†Mṽ's-tē'rj-ḡl, *a.* mysterious.
Mṽ's-tē'rj-ḡrch, *n.* one presiding over mysteries.
Mṽ's-tē'rj-ōūs, *a.* full of mystery; unexplained; obscure; secret.
Mṽ's-tē'rj-ōūs-ly, *ad.* obscurely; enigmatically.
Mṽ's-tē'rj-ōūs-nēs, *n.* obscurity; perplexity.
Mṽ's-tē-ry, *n.* something secret, unexplained, or inexplicable; an enigma: — a trade: — a kind of ancient drama.
Mṽ's'tic, *n.* one of a sect or class of Christians; one imbued with mysticism.
Mṽ's'tic, *a.* partaking of mysticism; obscure; secret; dark.
Mṽ's'tic-ḡal, *ad.* in a mystical manner.
Mṽ's'tic-ḡal-nēs, *n.* the quality of being mystical.
Mṽ's'tic-ḡm, *n.* a belief in a direct intercourse between God and the human mind; the doctrine of the Mystics.
Mṽ's'tic-ḡcā'tion, *n.* act of rendering mysterious.
Mṽ's'tic-ḡy, *v. a.* to involve in mystery.
Mṽth, *n.* a fabulous story; a fable.
Mṽth'ic, or **Mṽth'i-ḡal**, *a.* fabulous.
My-thōg'ra-pher, *n.* a writer of fables.
Mṽth-ḡlōd'ḡ-ḡal, [*mīth-ḡlōd'ḡ-ḡal*, *W. J. F. Sm.* *R.*; *mī-thō-lōd'ḡ-ḡal*, *S. P. Ja. K.*] *a.* relating to mythology.
Mṽth-ḡlōd'ḡ-ḡal-ly, *ad.* in a mythological manner.
My-thōl'ḡ-ḡist, *n.* one versed in mythology.
My-thōl'ḡ-ḡtze, *v. n.* to explain mythology.
My-thōl'ḡ-ḡy, *n.* a system of fables; the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.
Mṽx'ine, or **Mṽx'qn**, *n.* a fish, the mullet.

when str; mōve, mōr, mōn; būll, būr, rôle. — *C*, *G*, *g*, *soft*; *E*, *S*, *z*, *ḡ*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *x* as *gz*; — *this*

N.

N is a liquid, semivowel, and nasal letter. As an abbreviation, it stands for *north* and *nember*.—*N. S.* New Style. *N. B.* [Note bene.] Note well.

Nāb, *v. a.* to catch suddenly; to seize; to knob. **Nā'būt**, *n.* a powdered sugar-candy. **Nā'bōb**, [nā'bōb, *F. J. Sm. Wb. Ash*; nā'bōb', *S.*] *n.* the title of an East-Indian prince.

Nāck'er, *n.* a collar-maker; a harness-maker.

Nā'cre, (nā'kūr) *n.* [*Fr.*] mother-of-pearl.

Nā'crits, *n.* a mineral of pearly lustre.

Nā'dir, *n.* the point opposite to the zenith.

Nāg, *n.* a small horse; a horse. [*fish.*]

Nā'lad, (nā'yad) *n.* a water-nymph;—a shell-

Nā'tant, *a.* [*Her.*] represented as swimming.

Nāil, *n.* a horny substance on the human fingers and toes; a claw; a talon;—an iron spike:—a stud or boss; 2½ inches, or a 16th of a yard.

Nāil, (nāl) *v. a.* to fasten with nails.

Nāil'er, *n.* one who nails; a nail-maker.

Nāil'ry, *n.* a manufactory for nails.

Nā'nat, (nā'ev-tā') *n.* [*Fr.*] native simplicity; unconscious frankness; ingenuousness.

Nā'ked, *a.* uncovered; unclothed; bare; open; defenceless; plain; not hidden; mere.

Nā'ked-ly, *ad.* without covering; simply.

Nā'ked-nēss, *n.* nudity; want of covering.

Nām-by-pām'by, *a.* affected and finical. [*Low.*]

Nāme, *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; appellative; title; an appellation; person; character; reputation; fame.

Nāme, *v. a.* to give a name to; to mention.

Nāme'less, *a.* destitute of a name.

Nāme'ly, *ad.* particularly; to mention by name.

Nāme'sake, *n.* one who has the same name.

Nān-kōm, *n.* a kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth:—written also *nankia*. [*cloth.*]

Nāp, *n.* a slumber; a short sleep:—down on

Nāp, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drawn or secure.

Nāpe, *n.* the joint of the neck behind.

†**Nā'per-y**, *n.* linen for the table. [*Shotton.*]

Nāph'tha, (nāp'tha) *n.* a bituminous and very inflammable fluid, which exudes from the earth on the shores of the Caspian Sea, &c.

Nāp'kin, *n.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.

Nāp'less, *a.* having no nap; threadbare.

Nāp'pī-nēss, *n.* the quality of having a nap.

Nāp'py, *a.* frothy; spumy; hairy; full of down.

Nāp'cis'eye, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *L. nāp'cis'si*; *Eng. nāp'cis'se*; a genus of plants; a daffodil.

Nāp'cō'sia, *n.* [*Gr.*] privation of sense.

Nāp'cō'tic, *n.* a drug producing lethargy or sleep.

Nāp'cō'tic, or **Nāp'cō't'i-cal**, *a.* soporific.

Nāp'cō't'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by producing torpor.

Nāp'cō'tic-nēss, *n.* a narcotic quality.

Nāp'cō'tine, *n.* the narcotic principle of opium.

Nāp'cō'tism, *n.* insensibility; narcosis.

Nārd, *n.* an aromatic plant; spikenard; an ointment prepared from it.

Nār'rāto, [nār'rāt, *W. J. Ja. R. Wb.*; nār-rāt', *S. P. F. K. Sm.*] *v. a.* to relate; to tell.

Nār-rā'tion, *n.* an account; a relation; recital.

Nār-rā'tive, *a.* relating; apt to relate or tell.

Nār-rā'tive, *n.* a relation; an account; a story.

Nār-rā'tive-ly, *ad.* by way of relation.

Nār-rā'tor, *n.* a teller; a relater.

Nār-rā'to-ry, *a.* giving a relation of things. [*A.*]

Nār'rōw, (nār'rō) *a.* not wide; not broad; con-
tracted; strained; near; covetous.

Nār'rōw, (nār'rō) *v. a.* to contract; to limit.

Nār'rōw, or **Nār'rōw'g**, *n.* a strait; a sound.

Nār'rōw-ly, *ad.* contractedly; nearly.

Nār'rōw-mind'ed, *a.* illiberal; avaricious.

Nār'rōw-nēss, *n.* want of extent; poverty.

Nā'gal, *a.* belonging to the nose.

Nā'scent, *a.* beginning to grow; increasing.

Nāsh, *a.* weak; feeble. [*Local.*] See *Nēsh*.

Nāsh'ti-ly, *ad.* dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

Nāsh'ti-nēss, *n.* dirt; filth; grossness.

Nāsh'ty, *a.* dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous.

Nā'tal, *a.* native; relating to nativity.

Nāt-a-lī'tip, (nā-a-līsh'pī) } *a.* relating to

Nāt-a-lī'tious, (nāt-a-līsh'ys) } birthday.

Nā'tant, *a.* (*Bot.*) lying on the water; floating.

Nā-tā'tion, *n.* the act of swimming.

Nā-tā-tō'ti-ā, *a.* adapted to swimming.

Nā-tā-to-ry, *a.* enabling to swim; swimming.

Nā'tion, *n.* a people distinct from others; a peo-
ple born under the same government.

***Nā'tiōn-ā**, (nāsh'yn-ā) [nāsh'yn-ā, *S. W. F.*

J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; nā'shun-ā or nāsh'yn-ā,
K.; nā'shun-ā, *Wb.*] *a.* relating to a nation;

public; general; not private.

***Nā'tiōn-āp'i-ty**, (nāsh'yn-āp'i-ty) *n.* quality of
being national; national bias.

***Nā'tiōn-ā-l-ize**, *v. a.* to distinguish nationally.

***Nā'tiōn-ā-l-ly**, (nāsh'yn-ā-l-ly) *ad.* by nation.

***Nā'tiōn-ā-l-nēss**, *n.* nationality.

Nā'tive, *a.* produced by nature; natural; born

or with; not foreign; indigenous; original.

Nā'tive, *n.* one born in any place or country.

Nā'tive-ly, *ad.* naturally; not artificially.

Nā'tive-nēss, *n.* state of being native.

Nā'tiv'i-ty, *n.* birth; time or place of birth.

Nā'tron, *n.* a native carbonate of soda.

***Nāt'y-rā**, (nāt'y-rā, 24) [nāt'chyr-ā, *S.*; nāt'
chū-rā, *W. J.*; nāt'd-rā, *E. Ja.*; nāt'y-rā, *K.*]

a. produced by nature; not acquired; tender;
not forced; unaffected:—illegitimate.

***Nāt'y-rā**, *n.* an idiot; a fool.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-ism**, *n.* mere state of nature; the re-
ligion of mere nature.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-ist**, *n.* one versed in natural science.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-izā'tion**, *n.* the act of naturalizing.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-ize**, *v. a.* to invest with the privileges
of a native citizen; to make natural.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-ly**, *ad.* unaffectedly; spontaneously.

***Nāt'y-rā-l-nēss**, *n.* state of being natural.

Nāt'y-ro, (nāt'y-rō, 24) [nā'chur, *S. J.*; nā'chār,
W.; nāt'y-rō, *F.*; nāt'y-rō, *Ja. K.*; nāt'y-rō, *col-*
loquially nā'chār, *Sm.*] *n.* the visible creation,
with the laws by which it is governed; the
system of the world; the universe; the im-
aginary soul of the universe; native state;
natural affection; disposition; constitution;
sort; birth:—adaptation to reality.

Nāught, (nāwt) *a.* bad; corrupt; worthless.

Nāught, (nāwt) *n.* nothing.—It is often written
nought to distinguish it from *naught*, bad.

Nāugh'ti-ly, (nāw'te-ly) *ad.* corruptly; badly.

Nāugh'ti-nēss, (nāw'te-nēss) *n.* wickedness.

Nāught'y, (nāw'te) *a.* bad; wicked; corrupt.

Nāu'mā-chy, *n.* a naval combat; a mock sea-
fight.

naked of

They have no name for it. — who
bore the name of Gnostics — from whom
ancients that too took its name.

among every nation of the world.

name of which it is still





the instruments necessary to avail ourselves
of the agents.

Even the strongest passions are weakened
now, sometimes totally extinguished
now yet approach near to it.
Nearer to the — near a hundred years
elapsed before he came — near at hand.

The necessities of life, τὰ βιωτικά τοῦ βίου,
necessary for him to refrain. — the facts nece-
sary to prove their genuineness.

The necessities that wretches should
aspire, — then would hence arise the nece-
sity for a great number of exchanges.
— There would be no necessity for anything else.
I was under the necessity of doing other things.

He needs to be at no loss for an
explanation. — other needs no more words
about it.
He would then even his life, if need were.
— He felt no need of them.

To neglect to do — they have neglected to
cultivate this style
neglectful of its spirit.

They will not need to be informed

Náu'sp-s, (náu'shəp-s) *n.* [L.] disposition or tendency to vomit; sickness; loathing.
Náu'sp-āte, (náu'shəp-āt) *v. n.* to feel disgust.
Náu'sp-āte, (náu'shəp-āt) *v. n.* to loathe. [ful.]
Náu'sseps, (náu'shəp-s) *n.* loathsome; disgusting.
Náu'sseps-ly, (náu'shəp-s-ly) *ad.* loathsome; disgusting.
Náu'sseps-nēs, (náu'shəp-s-nēs) *n.* disgust.
Náu'tic, { *n.* relating to ships, navigation, or
Náu'tic-ā, { sailors; naval; maritime.
Náu'tic-ā, *n.* [L.] pl. *L. náu'tic-ā*; Eng. *náu'tic-lūs-es*; a shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
Nā'val, *a.* relating to ships; nautical; marine.
Nāve, *n.* the middle part of a wheel; a hub: — the middle part or body of a church.
Nā'vel, (nā'vi) *n.* the middle point of the belly.
Nā'vel-string, *n.* the umbilical cord.
Nā'vew, *n.* a plant like a small turnip.
Nā'vic-ā-lar, *a.* relating to boats or vessels.
Nā'vic-ā-ble, *a.* that may be navigated.
Nā'vic-ā-ble-nēs, *n.* capacity of navigation.
Nāv'i-gāte, *v. n.* to sail; to pass by water.
Nāv'i-gāte, *v. n.* to pass by ships or boats.
Nāv'i-gā-tiōn, *n.* the act or art of navigating ships; naval science; ships collectively.
Nāv'i-gā-tor, *n.* one who navigates; a seaman.
Nā'ry, *n.* an assemblage of ships; a fleet.
Nāy, (nā) *ad.* no; not only so, but more.
Nāy, (nā) *n.* a denial; a refusal. [E.]
Nāz-ā-rēne', *n.* one of Nazareth; a Christian.
Nāz-ā-rīte, *n.* one devoted to religious duties.
Nēal, *v. a.* to temper by heat. See *Anaal*.
Nēap, (nēp) *a.* low; — applied to tido.
Nēap, *n.* the tongue or pole of a cart. [Local.]
Nēap-pū'i-tan, *a.* relating to Naples.
Nēap-pū'i-tan, *n.* a native of Naples.
Nēar, *a.* not distant; dear; intimate; close.
Nēar, (nēar) *prep.* close to; nigh; not far from.
Nēar, *ad.* almost; not far off; within a little.
Nēar, *v. a.* (*Nēal*) to approach; to be near to.
Nēar, *n.* to draw near; to approach.
Nēarly, *ad.* at no great distance; closely.
Nēar-nēs, *n.* a state of being near; closeness.
Nēar-sight'ed, (nēar-sit'ed) *a.* seeing but a short distance; short-sighted.
Nēat, *n.* a cow or ox; as, "a neat's tongue."
Nēat, *a.* very clean; cleanly; nice; pure; free from impure words: — clear, after deductions: — in this last sense, now written *net*.
Nēat-chū-tle, *n.* oxen and cows.
Nēat'hērd, *n.* one who has the care of cattle.
Nēat'ly, *ad.* with neatness; cleanly.
Nēat'nēs, *n.* cleanliness; pureness.
Nēb, *n.* the nose; beak; bill of a bird. See *Nib*.
Nēb'w-ā-l, *n.* [L.] pl. *nēb'w-ā-l*; a cloudy appearance; a little cloud; a dark spot; a flim.
Nēb'w-lōs, *a.* having nebulae; misty; cloudy.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-an, *n.* See *Necro-sā-rī-an*.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-es, *n. pl.* things needful.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-ly, *ad.* inevitably; not freely.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-nēs, *n.* a state of being necessary.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-ry, *a.* that must be; indispensable; needful; essential; inevitable.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-ry, *n.* a privy; a jakes.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-tā-rī-an, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-tāte, *v. a.* to make necessary.
Nēc-ā-sā-rī-tā-tiōn, *n.* fatal compulsion.
Nēc-ā-sā-tōis, *a.* being in want; poor; needy.
Nēc-ā-sā-tōis-nēs, *n.* poverty; want; need.
Nēc-ā-sā-ti-ry, *n.* a state of being necessary; compulsion; fatality; want; need; poverty.
Nēck, *n.* the part between the head and body.

Nēck'cloth, *n.* a handkerchief for the neck.
Nēcked, (nēk'ed or nēkt) *a.* having a neck.
Nēck'gr-chief, (nēk'gr-chīf) *n.* a kerchief.
Nēck'lace, *n.* a woman's neck ornament.
Nēc-rō-lōg'ī-cal, *a.* relating to necrology.
Nēc-rō-lō-gist, *n.* a writer of necrology.
Nēc-rō-lō-gy, *n.* a register of deaths; an obituary.
Nēc-rō-mān-cy, *n.* a conjurer; an enchanter.
Nēc-rō-mān-cy, *n.* enchantment; conjuration.
Nēc-rō-mān'tic, *a.* relating to necromancy.
Nēc-rō-mān'tic-ā-ly, *ad.* by conjuration.
Nē-croph'ā-gōis, *a.* feeding on dead animals.
Nē-croph'ā-gōis, *n.* [Gr.] a disease of the bones.
Nēc'tar, *n.* [Gr.] the feigned drink of the gods.
Nēc-tā-r-ā-l, *Nēc-tā-r-ā-n*, *a.* resembling nectar.
Nēc'tared, (nēk'tard) *a.* imbued with nectar.
Nēc-tā-r-ōis, *a.* resembling nectar; delicious.
Nēc'tā-rīne, *a.* sweet as nectar; delicious.
Nēc'tā-rīne, *n.* a fruit like the peach.
Nēc'tā-r-ōis, *a.* sweet as nectar; nectarine.
Nēc'tā-ry, *n.* the melliferous part of a flower.
Nēed, *n.* exigency; necessity; want; poverty.
Nēed, *v. a.* to want; to require; to lack.
Nēed, *v. n.* to be in want; to be wanted.
Nēed'er, *n.* one who wants any thing.
Nēed'fūl, *a.* necessary; requisite; wanted.
Nēed'fūl-ly, *ad.* necessarily.
Nēed'fūl-nēs, *n.* necessity.
Nēed'fūl-ly, *ad.* in poverty; poorly.
Nēed'fūl-nēs, *n.* a state of being needy; poverty.
Nēe'dle, *n.* a small instrument for sewing; a small steel pointer in the mariner's compass.
Nēe'dle-fūl, *n.* what is put into a needle at once.
Nēe'dle-māk'er, *n.* one who makes needles.
Nēe'dless, *a.* unnecessary; not requisite.
Nēe'dless-ly, *ad.* unnecessarily; without need.
Nēe'dless-nēs, *n.* unneccessariness.
Nēe'dle-work, (nē'dl-wōrk) *n.* the business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.
Nēeds, *ad.* necessarily; indispensably.
Nēed'y, *a.* poor; necessitous; indigent.
Nē'er, (nār) [nār, W. J. K. Sm.; nār, P.; nār, S.] *ad.* a contraction for *never*.
Nē-fā'rī-ōis, *a.* wicked; abominable; vile.
Nē-fā'rī-ōis-ly, *ad.* abominably; wickedly.
Nē-gā'tiōn, *n.* act of denying; a denial.
Nē-gā-tive, *a.* implying negation; opposed to affirmative; denying; implying denial.
Nē-gā-tive, *n.* a proposition that denies; a word or particle that denies; *no*, *not*.
Nē-gā-tive-ly, *ad.* with or by denial. [lect.]
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *n.* to omit; not to do; to slight.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *n.* inattention; slight; negligence.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *n.* one who neglects.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *a.* heedless; careless; inattentive.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn-ly, *ad.* with heedless inattention.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn-ly, *ad.* carelessly; inattentively.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *a.* inattentive; neglectful.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, (nē-gā-ti-ōn) *n.* [negligé, Fr.] a sort of old-fashioned gown.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *n.* inattention; carelessness.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, *a.* careless; heedless; inattentive.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn-ly, *ad.* carelessly; heedlessly.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn-ly, (nē-gā-ti-ōn-ly) *a.* that may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, (nē-gā-ti-ōn) *n.* a negotiator.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, (nē-gā-ti-ōn) *v. n.* to have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, (nē-gā-ti-ōn) *v. a.* to manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement.
Nē-gā-ti-ōn, (nē-gā-ti-ōn) *n.* the act of negotiating; a matter negotiated; a treaty.

Nē-gō-tj-ā-tor, [nē-gō-shē-ā-tor, *W. P. J. E. Sm.*; nē-gō-shē-tur, *S.*] *n.* one who negotiates.
Nē-gross, *n.* a female of the black race of Africa.
Nē-grō, *n.* one of the black race of Africa. [*rica*.]
Nē-gys, *n.* a mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.
Neigh, (nā) *v. a.* to utter the voice of a horse.
Neigh, (nā) *n.* the voice of a horse.
Neigh/ber, (nā/ber) *n.* one who lives near.
Neigh/ber, (nā/ber) *a.* near to another; next.
Neigh/ber, (nā/ber) *v. a.* to adjoin; to confine on.
Neigh/ber-hood, (nā/ber-hūd) *n.* a vicinity.
Neigh/ber-ing, (nā/ber-ing) *a.* being near.
Neigh/ber-li-ness, (nā/ber-le-nēs) *n.* civility.
Neigh/ber-ly, (nā/ber-le) *a.* kind; civil; friendly.
***Nē/ther**, (nē/ther) [nē/ther, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; Ja. *Sm. R.*; nē/ther or nī/ther, *K.*] *conj.* nor:—a particle used in a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. See *Either*.
***Nē/ther**, *pro.* not either; nor one nor other.
Nēm cōn, [*L.*, for *neque contradicant*.] *no* one opposing; unanimously.
†Nē-nē-q, *n.* [*Gr.*] a funeral song; an elegy.
Nē-q-lōg-i-cal, *a.* relating to neology.
Nē-q-lō-gism, *n.* a new word or term; neology.
Nē-q-lō-gist, *n.* an introducer of new terms, &c.
Nē-q-lō-gis'tic, *a.* relating to neology.
Nē-q-lō-gy, *n.* a system of new words or doctrines; a new system of interpretation.
Nē-q-phyte, *n.* a new convert; a proselyte.
Nē-q-phyte, *a.* newly entered into some state.
Nē-q-tār'ic, *n.* one of modern times. [*R.*]
Nē-q-tār'ic, or **Nē-q-tār'i-cal**, *a.* modern; novel.
Nē-pān'the, *n.* a drug that drives away pain.
Nēph'ew, (nēv/vu) *n.* son of a brother or sister.
Nē-phrit'ic, *a.* a medicine for the stone.
Nē-phrit'ic, *a.* belonging to the kidneys;
Nē-phrit'i-cal, *relating to the stone.*
Nē-ph'is ūl'tra, [*L.*] nothing beyond; the greatest extent; the utmost effort.
Nēp'ō-tism, [nēp'ō-tizm, *W. J. P. Sm.*; nē/p'ō-tizm, *S. P. K.*] *n.* fondness for nephews.
Nep-tū'n'i-an, *n.* one who holds that the present form of the earth has been produced by water.
Nep-tū'n'i-an, *a.* relating to Neptune or the ocean.
Nē-r'ō-id, *n.* a sea-nymph; a nereid.
Nē-r'ō-id'i-an, *n.* an earthworm; an annelidan.
Nerve, (nērv) *n.* an organ of sensation and motion, which passes from the brain to all parts of the body; a tendon; strength.
Nerve, (nērv) *v. a.* to strengthen; to invigorate.
Nerve'less, (nērv'les) *a.* without strength.
Nēr'veine, *n.* a medicine for nervous affections.
Nēr'veous, *a.* relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous:—having weak or diseased nerves.
Nēr'veous-ly, *ad.* with strength; with force.
Nēr'veous-ness, *n.* vigor; strength.
†Nēr'vy, *a.* strong; vigorous; nervous. *Shak.*
Nē-c'i-ōnce, (nēsh'ē-ōns) *n.* ignorance.
Nēsh, *a.* tender; feeble. [*Local, Eng.*]
Nēss, a Saxon termination, denoting state or quality; as, goodness.
Nēst, *n.* the bed of a bird, for laying her eggs:—an abode:—a collection, as of boxes.
Nēst, *v. a.* to build, or lay in, nests.
Nēst'-egg, *n.* an egg left in the nest.
Nēst'le, (nēs'al) *v. a.* to lie close; to move.
Nēst'le, (nēs'al) *v. a.* to house; to cherish.
Nēst'ling, *n.* a young bird in the nest.
Nēst'ling, *a.* newly hatched; moving about.
Nēs'tō-r'i-an, *n.* a follower of Nestorius.
Nēt, *n.* a texture woven with meshes; a snare.
Nēt, *v. a.* to knit a net; to knot.
Nēt, *a.* clear, after deductions; as, "net weight."

Nēt, *v. a.* to bring as clear produce.
Nēth'er, *a.* lower; not upper; internal.
Nēth'er-most, *a.* superlative of *Nēth'er*; lowest.
Nēt'ting, *n.* a reticulated piece of work.
Nēt'tle, *n.* a well-known, stinging plant.
Nēt'tle, *v. a.* to sting; to irritate; to provoke.
Nēt'tle, *n.* he or that which nettles.
Nēt'tle-rash, *n.* an eruptive disease.
Nēt'ture, (nēt'wūr) *n.* reticulated work.
Nēu-rāl'g'ic, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) an acute, painful affection of the nerves.
Nēu-rāl'g'ic, *a.* relating to neuralgia.
Nēu-rāl'g'ic, *n.* a description of the nerves.
Nēu-rāl'g'ic, *n.* the anatomy of the nerves.
Nēu'ter, (nē'ter) *a.* of neither party; neutral:—not masculine or feminine:—not active.
Nēu'ter, *n.* one indifferent or neutral.
Nēu'tral, *a.* indifferent; not on either side.
Nēu'tral, *n.* one who is not on either side.
Nēu'tral'ity, (nēu'tral'itē) *n.* state of being neutral or neuter; indifference.
Nēu'tral'ize, *v. a.* to render neutral or indifferent.
Nēu'tral'ize, *n.* he or that which neutralizes.
Nēu'tral'ly, *ad.* indifferently; on neither part.
Nēv'er, *ad.* not ever; at no time; in no degree.
Nēv'er-the-less, *ad.* however; yet.
Nēw, (nē) *a.* not old; fresh; novel; modern; recent; renovated.—It is used adverbially in composition, for *newly*; as, new-born.
Nēw-fā'ng'led, (nē-fā'ng'gl'd) *a.* new-made.
Nēw-fāsh'ioned, (nē-fāsh'ion'd) *a.* recently come into fashion.
Nēw'ish, (nē'ish) *a.* rather new.
Nēw'ly, (nē'le) *ad.* freshly; lately; recently.
Nēw-mōd'el, *v. a.* to model anew.
Nēw'ness, *n.* freshness; recentness; novelty.
Nēw's, (nēz) *a.* sing. & pl.; (commonly *singular*) fresh accounts; tidings; intelligence.
Nēw's-mān-ger, *n.* one who deals in news.
Nēw's-pā-per, *n.* a print or paper that conveys news; a gazette.
Nēwt, (nūt) *n.* an eel; a small, harmless lizard.
Nēxt, *a.* nearest in place, time, or order.
Nēxt, *ad.* at the time or turn nearest.
Nib, *n.* the bill of a bird; the point of a pen.
Nibbed, (nib'd) *a.* having a nib.
Nib'ble, *v. a.* to eat slowly; to bite, as a fish.
Nib'ble, *v. n.* to bite at; to find fault with.
Nib'ble, *n.* an act of a fish trying the bait.
Nib'bler, *n.* one that nibbles; a carper.
Nice, *a.* exact; precise; fine; delicious; neat; delicate; fastidious; cautious; particular.
Nice'ly, *ad.* exactly; precisely; delicately.
Nice'ness, *n.* minute exactness; delicacy.
Ni'ce-ty, *n.* minute accuracy; exactness; fastidious delicacy; effeminate softness; delicacy.
Niche, (nich) *n.* a hollow to place a statue in.
Nick, *n.* exact point of time; notch; a score.
Nick, *a.* vulgar term for the devil.
Nick, *v. a.* to hit; to cut in notches; to censure.
Nick'el, *n.* a semi-metal of a whitish color.
Nick'er, *n.* one who nicks; a knave.
Nick'nāme, *n.* a name given in derision.
Nick'nāme, *v. a.* to call by an opprobrious name.
Ni-cō'tian, *a.* relating to tobacco.
Nic'tate, (nik'tāt) *v. n.* to wink; to nictitate.
Ni-cō'tion, *n.* a winking of the eye.
Nic'titate, *v. a.* to wink; to nictitate.
Nic'titate, *n.* a winking; nictitation.
Nide, *n.* a brood; as, "a side of pheasants."
Nid+fi-cā'tion, *n.* the act of building nests.
Ni'dor-ōus, *a.* smelling or tasting like roasted meat.

Neither pity nor tenderness, which would
every virtue, have any place in his heart!
I will not go to bed, nor to
a single visit.

rotte, xri'dy

All our pleasures, though seemingly new
so remote from sense, derive their origin from
some one of the senses. — Be this disorder
never so desperate or radical, you will find.
At a repulse he had of new
sustained (de nuper)

they sat next me





Night-shade, ἡ ἰστρούχρος

my quest was no other than a book-seller

Nid'-y-lâte, *v. n.* to build a nest.
Nid'-y-lâ'tion, *n.* time of remaining in the nest.
Ni'-dye, *n.* [L.] a nest of birds, &c.
Niece, (*nēs*) *n.* a daughter of a brother or sister.
Nig'-gard, *n.* a miser; a sordid fellow; a churl.
Nig'-gard, *a.* sordid; miserly; parsimonious.
Nig'-gard-i-nēs, *n.* avarice; sordid parsimony.
Nig'-gard-ly, *a.* avaricious; parsimonious.
Nig'-gard-ly, *ad.* sparingly; parsimoniously.
Nig'-gard-nēs, *n.* avarice; sordid parsimony.
Nig'-gle, *v. a.* to play with; to trifle with.
Nigh, (*ni*) *a.* near; not distant; not remote.
Nigh, (*ni*, 76) *prep.* not far from; near.
Nigh, (*ni*) *ad.* not far off; almost; near.
Nigh'-ly, (*ni'le*) *ad.* nearly; nigh. *Locks.*
Nigh'-ness, (*ni'nes*) *n.* nearness; proximity.
Night, (*niht*, 77) *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; time of darkness; darkness; obscurity.
Night'-born, (*niht'börn*) *a.* produced in darkness.
Night'-brawl, *n.* a brawl in the night.
Night'-brawl-er, (*niht'brawl-er*) *n.* one who makes brawls or disturbances in the night.
Night'-cap, (*niht'kâp*) *n.* a cap worn in bed.
Night'-dew, (*niht'dâ*) *n.* dew falling by night.
Night'-dog, *n.* a dog that hunts in the night.
Night'-dress, (*niht'ed*) *a.* darkened; benighted.
Night'-fall, *n.* the close of day; evening.
Night'-fire, *n.* fire in the night; ignis fatuus.
Night'-gown, *n.* a loose gown used for undress.
Night'-hag, *n.* a witch wandering in the night.
Night'-hawk, *n.* a hawk that flies by night.
Night'-in-gale, *n.* a bird that sings at night.
Night'-ly, *a.* done by night; acting by night.
Night'-ly, (*niht'le*) *ad.* by night; every night.
Night'-man, *n.* one who removes filth by night.
Night'-mare, *n.* a morbid and oppressive sensation during sleep; incubus. [*light.*]
Night'-piece, *n.* a picture to be seen by candle.
Night'-shade, (*niht'shâde*) *n.* darkness of the night:—a plant.
Night'-watch, (*niht'wêch*) *n.* a period of the night; a guard or watch by night.
Ni'-gâ'-cent, *a.* growing black.
Ni'-gi'-f-i-câ'-tion, *n.* the act of making black.
Ni'-hil'-ity, *n.* nothingness; non-existence.
Nill, *v. n.* not to will; to refuse; to reject.
Nim'-ble, *a.* quick; active; ready; speedy.
Nim'-ble-nēs, *n.* quickness; activity.
Nim'-ble-wit'-ted, *a.* quick; eager to speak.
Nim'-bly, *ad.* quickly; speedily; actively.
Nin'-com-pōp, *n.* a blockhead; a fool. [*Vulgar.*]
Nine, *a.* one more than eight.
Nine-fold, *a.* repeated nine times.
Nine'-holes, *n. pl.* a game requiring nine holes.
Nine'-pence, *n.* *pl.* nine'-pen-ces; a small silver coin; the sum of nine pennies.
Nine'-pins, *n. pl.* a play with nine pieces of wood.
Nine'-teen, *a.* nine and ten.
Nine'-teenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen.
Nine'-ty-eth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety.
Nine'-ty, *a.* nine times ten.
Nin'-ny, *n.* a fool; a simpleton; ninnyhammer.
Nin'-ny-ham-met, *n.* a simpleton; a ninny.
Ninth, *a.* first after the eighth; the ordinal of Ninth-ty, *ad.* in the ninth place. [*nine.*]
Nip, *v. a.* to cut; to pinch; to bite; to blast.
Nip, *n.* a pinch; a small cut; a blast.
Nip'-per-kin, *n.* a little cup; a small tankard.
Nip'-per, (*nip'perz*) *n. pl.* small piners.
Nip'-ping-ly, *ad.* with bitter sarcasm.
Nip'-ple, *n.* a teat; a dug; pap; an orifice.
Ni'-san, (*ni'san*, *K. Sm.*; *nis'an*, *Ph.*) *n.* a Jewish vernal month.

Ni'-st pri'-ce, *n.* (*Law*) a judicial writ.
Nit, *n.* the egg of a louse or small insect.
Ni'-tron-cy, *n.* lustre; brightness:—an endeavor.
Nit'-id, (*ni'tid*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *ni'tid*, *P. K.*) *a.* bright; shining; gay; spruce.
Nit'-rate, *n.* a chemical salt of nitric acid.
Nit'-re, (*ni'ter*) *n.* saltpetre; nitrate of potash.
Nit'-ric, *a.* relating to, or containing, nitre.
Nit'-ro-gén, *n.* (*Chem.*) a gas which, together with oxygen, forms atmospheric air; azote.
Nit'-ro-mū-r-i-â'tic, *a.* (*Chem.*) noting an acid formed of nitric and muriatic acid.
Nit'-trops, *a.* partaking of nitre.—*Nitrous oxide*, an exhilarating gas.
Nit'-ry, *a.* nitrous; relating to nitre.
Nit'-ty, *a.* abounding with the eggs of lice.
Ni'-vel, *a.* abounding with snow. [*R.*]
Niv'-e-ops, *a.* snowy; resembling snow. [*R.*]
Nō, *ad.* the word of refusal or denial.
Nō, *a.* not any; none.—*Nō one*, not any one.
Nō-blī'-tâte, *v. a.* to ennoble; to make noble.
Nō-blī'-ty, *n.* antiquity of family; dignity; rank; people of rank.—*Nobility*, in England, consists of five ranks, viz. dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.
Nō'-ble, *a.* belonging to the nobility; exalted in rank; worthy; elevated; liberal.
Nō'-ble, *n.* one of high rank:—an ancient coin.
Nō'-ble-man, *n.* one of the nobility; a noble.
Nō'-ble-nēs, *n.* greatness; worth; dignity.
Nō'-blesse, *n.* (*noblesse*, *Fr.*) the nobility. [*R.*]
Nō'-bly, *ad.* in a noble manner; greatly.
Nō'-bod-y, *n.* no one; not any one.
Nō'-cent, *a.* guilty; hurtful; mischievous. [*R.*]
Nōc-tū-m-bō-lā'tion, *n.* act of walking in sleep or in the night; somnambulism.
Nōc-tū-m'-bū-list, *n.* one who walks in sleep.
Nōc-tid'-i-ā, *a.* comprising a day and a night.
Nōc-tiv'-a-gānt, *a.* wandering in the night.
Nōc-tū'-ry, *n.* account of what passes by night.
Nōc-tūle, *n.* a large kind of bat.
Nōc-tūrn, *n.* devotional service by night.
Nōc-tū-r'nāl, *a.* relating to night; nightly.
Nōc-tū-r'nāl, *n.* an instrument used at sea for viewing the stars.
Nōd, *v. n.* to bend the head; to be drowsy.
Nōd, *v. a.* to bend; to incline; to shake.
Nōd, *n.* a quick bend of the head; a command.
Nōd'-der, *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person.
Nōd'-dle, (*nōd'dl*) *n.* the head, in contempt.
Nōd'-dy, *n.* a simpleton; an idiot:—a sea-fowl.
Nōde, *n.* a knob; a swelling:—an oval figure.
 —(*Astron.*) the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.
Nō-dōse', or **Nō-dōys**, *a.* knotty; full of knots.
Nō-dōs'-i-ty, *n.* a complication; knottiness.
Nōd'-y-lr, *a.* formed into nodules.
Nōd'-āle, (*nōd'yāl*) [*nōd'yāl*, *S. J.*; *nōd'yāl*, *W. nōd'āl*, *Ja. K.*] *n.* a small lump or knot.
Nōd'-āled, (*nōd'yāld*) *a.* having little knots.
Nōg, *n.* a little mug; liquor.—(*Naut.*) a tree-nail.
 —(*Arch.*) a wooden brick.
Nōg'-gin, *n.* a small mug or cup.
Nōg'-ging, *a.* a partition of timber scantlings.
Nōlge, *n.* any kind of sound; an outcry; clamor.
Nōlge, *v. a.* to spread by rumor or report.
Nōlge'-ful, *a.* loud; clamorous; noisy.
Nōlge'-less, *a.* silent; without sound.
Nōl'-gi-nēs, *n.* loudness of sound; clamor.
Nōl'-gime, (*nōl'gim*) *a.* noxious; offensive.
Nōl'-gime-ly, (*nōl'gim-le*) *ad.* offensively.
Nōl'-gime-nēs, (*nōl'gim-nēs*) *n.* offensiveness.
Nōl'-ty, *a.* making a noise; loud; clamorous

nōde, *nir*; *nōve*, *nir*, *nōn*; *bāl*, *bār*, *nōle*.—*C*, *q*, *z*, *soft*; *E*, *B*, *z*, *hard*; *q* as *n*; *z* as *g*;—*thā*

Nô-lêng *nô-lêng*, [L.] willing or not willing.
Nô-lî'ân, (*nô-lîh'ân*) *n.* unwillingness.
Nô-lî'q *prô'ô-qai*, [L.] (*Law*) an agreement, by the plaintiff, to discontinue a suit.
**Nôm'ad*, or *Nôm'ade*, *n.* one who leads a wandering or pastoral life.
**Nôm'ad*, or *Nôm'ad*, (*nôm'ad*, *Sm.*; *nôm'ad*, *K. R. Wh.*) *a.* wandering; nomadic.
Nô-mâ'ic, *a.* pastoral; rude; wandering.
Nôm'blôc, (*nôm'blôc*) *n. pl.* the entrails of a deer.
Nôm'en-clâ'tor, *n.* one who names things.
Nôm'en-clâ'tor, (*nôm'en-clâ'tor*) [*nôm'en-clâ'tor*, *J.*; *nôm'en-clâ'tor*, *Ja. K.*; *nôm'en-clâ'tor*, *Sm. R.*] *n.* the terms or words of a language, art, or science; a vocabulary.
Nôm'i-nal, *a.* only in name; not real; titular.
Nôm'i-nal-ism, *n.* the doctrine of the nominalists.
Nôm'i-nal-ist, *n.* one of a school of philosophers.
Nôm'i-nal-ly, *ad.* by name; only in name.
Nôm'i-nâ'te, *v. a.* to name; to propose.
Nôm'i-nâ'tion, *n.* act or power of nominating.
Nôm'i-nâ'tive, *a.* that names:—applied to the first case of nouns.
Nôm'i-nâ'tor, *n.* one who nominates or names.
Nôm'i-nô'e, *n.* a person nominated to an office.
Nôn, *ad. not.*—It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, *non-residence*, *non-essential*.
Nôn'age, *n.* minority in age; immaturity.
Nôn'aged, (*nôn'aged*) *a.* being in nonage.
Nôn-ai-tênd'ance, *n.* want of attendance.
Nôn'chô-lânce, (*nôn'chô-lânce*) *n.* [Fr.] indifference; coolness; carelessness.
Nôn-com-pli'ance, *n.* a refusal to comply.
Nôn-côm'pôs mên'tis, [L.] not of sound mind.
Nôn-côm'fôr'm'ist, *n.* one who does not conform.
Nôn-côn'fôr'm'ity, *n.* want of conformity.
Nôn'de-script, *a.* not yet described.
Nôn'de-script, *n.* a thing not yet described.
Nône, (*nôn*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *nôn*, *Wh.*) *a. & pron.* no one; not one; not any.
Nôn-ên'ti-ty, *n.* non-existence; an ideal thing.
Nôneç, *n. pl.* (*Roman Calendar*) a certain day in each month, so called as being the sixth inclusive before the ides.
Nôn-ên'sên'tial, *n.* something not necessary.
Nône'such, *n.* an extraordinary thing.
Nôn-ex-ist'ence, *n.* the state of not existing.
Nôn-ex-por-tâ'tion, *n.* a failure of exportation.
Nôn-im-por-tâ'tion, *n.* a failure of importation.
Nôn-jû'ring, *a.* not swearing allegiance.
Nôn-jû'ror, *n.* one refusing to swear allegiance.
Nôn-nât'g-râls, *n. pl.* things which, by abuse, become the causes of disease.
Nôn-ob-ô'v'ance, *n.* a failure to observe.
Nôn-ob-stâ'n't, [L.] (*Law*) notwithstanding any thing to the contrary.
Nôn-pô-rêll', (*nôn-pô-rêll'*) *n.* a kind of apple:—a printer's type smaller than minion.
Nôn-pô-rêll', (*nôn-pô-rêll'*) *a.* unequalled.
Nôn-pây'ment, *n.* neglect of payment.
Nôn-per-fôr'm'ance, *n.* want of performance.
Nôn-plûs, *n.* a puzzle; a great difficulty.
Nôn-plûs, *v. a.* to confound; to puzzle.
Nôn-rê's'i-dênce, *n.* a failure of residence.
Nôn-rê's'i-dênt, *n.* one who does not reside in the place of his official duty; absentee.
Nôn-rê's'i-dênt, *a.* not residing; absent.
Nôn-rê's'i't'ance, *n.* passive obedience.
Nôn-rê's'i't'ant, *a.* not resisting; unopposing.
Nôn-sênsê, *n.* unmeaning language; folly.
Nôn-sên'sj-câi, *a.* unmeaning; foolish.

Nôn-sên'sj-câi-ly, *ad.* foolishly; ridiculously.
Nôn-sên'sj-câi-nês, *n.* absurdity; folly.
Nôn-sên'sj-câi, (*nôn-sên'sj-câi*) [L.] a conclusion not warranted by the premises.
Nôn-sê'ti'ôn, *n.* failure of solution.
Nôn'sê't, (*nôn'sê't*) *n.* stoppage of a suit at law.
Nôn'sê't, *v. a.* to quash in a legal process.
Nô's'dic, *n.* a fool; a simpleton. [*Vulgar.*]
Nô'sk, *n.* a corner; a narrow place.
Nô'sn, *n.* midday; noonday; twelve o'clock.
Nô'sn'dây, (*nô'sn'tide*, *n.* midday; time of noon.
Nô'sn'dây, (*nô'sn'tide*, *a.* meridional; midday.
Nô'sn'ing, *n.* repose or a repeat at noon.
Nô'sse, or *Nô'sse*, [*nô's*, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.* *nô's*, *W. F.*] *n.* a running knot.
Nô'sse, *v. a.* to tie in a noose; to catch.
Nô'ppl, *n.* a plant; an Indian fig.
Nô'r, *conj.* a negative particle;—correlative to *neither* or *not*; as "neither this *nor* that."
Nô'r'mal, *a.* perpendicular:—teaching rules and principles; elementary.
Nô'r'man, *a.* relating to Normandy or Norman.
Nô'r'man, *n.* a native of Normandy.
Nô'r'rôy, *n.* the third of the three kings at arms.
Nô'rth, *n.* the point opposite to the south.
Nô'rth, *a.* northern; being in the north.
Nô'rth-east, *n.* the point midway between the north and east.
Nô'rth-east, *a.* denoting the north-east point.
Nô'rth-east'ern, *a.* relating to the north-east.
Nô'rth'er-ly, *a.* being towards the north; north.
Nô'rth'ern, *a.* being in the north; north.
Nô'rth'ern, *n.* an inhabitant of the north.
Nô'rth-star, *n.* the polestar; the lodestar.
Nô'rth'ward, *a.* being towards the north.
Nô'rth'ward, { *ad.* towards the north. [*west*]
Nô'rth'ward, {
Nô'rth-west, *n.* the point between the north and
Nô'rth-west'ern, *a.* being in the north-west.
Nô'rth-wind, *n.* wind blowing from the north.
Nô'se, *n.* the prominence on the face; a scent.
Nô'se, *v. a.* to scent; to smell; to face.
Nô'sed, (*nô'sed*) *a.* having a nose; as, long-nosed.
Nô'se'gay, *n.* a bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
Nô'se'less, *a.* destitute of a nose.
Nô's'le, (*nô's'zl*) See *Nozle*.
**Nô's-jô'g'i-câi*, *a.* relating to nosology.
**Nô-sô'ô-gist*, *n.* one versed in nosology.
**Nô-sô'ô-gy*, or *Nô-sô'ô-gy*, [*nô-sô'ô-gy*, *S. J. E. Sm.*; *nô-sô'ô-gy*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R.*] *n.* the doctrine or science of diseases.
Nô's-tâl'g'i-câi, *n.* (*Med.*) homesickness.
Nô's-tâl'g'i-câi, *a.* relating to nostalgia; homesick.
Nô's'tri'l, *n.* the cavity of the nose.
Nô's'tri'm, [L.] a medicine not made public.
Nô't, *ad.* a particle of negation or refusal.
**Nô't'â ble*, (*nô't'â-bl*, *Sm. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*) *a.* industrious; careful; bustling.
Nô't'â-ble, (*nô't'â-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *nô't'â-bl*, *S. E.*) *a.* remarkable; memorable.
Nô't'â-ble, *a.* French nobleman.
**Nô't'â-ble-nês*, *n.* carefulness; industry.
**Nô't'â-ble-nês*, *n.* remarkableness.
**Nô't'â-ble-ly*, *ad.* carefully; with bustle.
Nô't'â-ble-ly, *ad.* memorably; remarkably.
Nô't'â-ri-âi, *a.* relating to or done by a notary.
Nô't'â-ry, *n.* an officer who attests contracts, &c.
Nô't'â-ry-pûb'lic, *n.* a notary or officer who publicly attests writings or documents, so as to make them authentic in foreign countries.
Nô'tâ'tion, *n.* the act or manner of noting or designating by marks; a marking.
Nô'tch, *n.* a nick; a hollow cut in any thing.

None of whom give evidence of
having seen it.

Every member of this fancied republic
is desirous of governing, and none willing
to obey. — They valued their books, and
none more highly than those — none
of the others is so. — they would lose
none of their force — none but them-
selves can produce it as cheap. — Since
there are none but us too here.

This is none the less important for
having been suggested

Where there shall be no tyrants to frighten,
no shackles to bind, nor no whips to threaten
nor among countries neither





M. is the first of any note that I have met with who

We know nothing to countenance such an opinion who has beaten the subject with success.

have been taken notice of by many medical writers.

Our Motions of the constitution

which he has preserved to the number of 19.

Colonies of singers were now imported
— now that she is lost, I will confess
be the now common sense I should.

Nursery, portion.

~~Q. A. A.~~
He has taken an oath against
~~Q. A. A.~~ Q. A. A. trusting.

He promised ~~her~~ with an oath to give
her ²⁰ whatever she would ask.

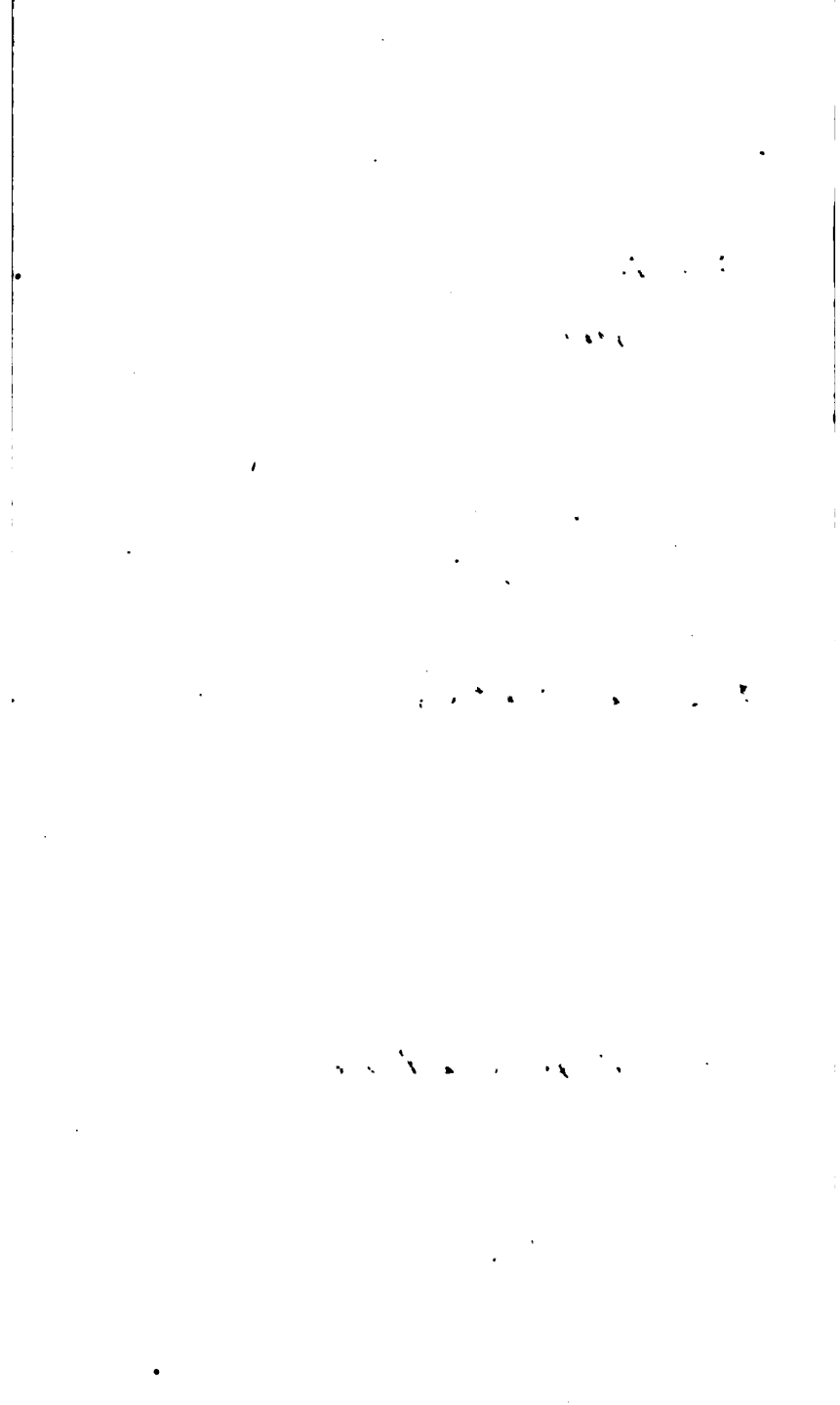
Obedience to

His servants ye are to whom ye obey.

To answer objections against the... - the
objection to it

Will lay us under obligation to act.

To be obliged to abide





oblivious of the

obnoxious to variations.

observable to the meanest un-
derstanding

He had always observed it to be fluid. —
he seems to have observed upon every —
— It is surprising to observe with what ac-
curacy this effect is produced.

the observance of the Law by the Gentile
converts.

obvious to ~~the~~ our view

of riding upon occasion through the air —
we have no occasion for it — I found oc-
casione to do — have had occasion to speak
— it has given occasion for supposing —
there are many occasions on which it is necessary
to respond.
It has occasioned a recent
author to term his work "the geo-
graphy of the Heavens."

Oc-cup-ā-tion, *n.* act of occupying; possession; employment; calling; business; trade.
 Oc-cu-pl-er, *v.* one who occupies; a possessor.
 Oc-cu-py, *v. a.* to possess; to keep; to employ.
 Oc-cūr-, *v.* to come to the mind or memory; to appear; to happen; to take place.
 Oc-currence, *n.* an incident; accidental event.
 Ocean, (ō'shan) *n.* the vast body of salt water on the globe; the main; the great sea.
 Ocean, (ō'shan) *1* pertaining to the great sea.
 Oc-ē-ān'ic, (ō-shē-ān'ik) *a.* relating to the ocean.
 Oc-sell-lā-ted, [ō-sell-lā-ted, *S. W. P. J. Fa. Sm.*; *ō'sel-lā-ted, K. Wb.*] *a.* resembling the eye.
 Och'i-my, *n.* a mixed, base metal.
 Och-īc-rē-cy, *n.* government by the multitude.
 Och-lō-crāt'ic, *a.* relating to an ochlocrasy.
 Ochre, (ō'ker) *n.* a species of colored clay.
 Ochre-ous, (ō'krē-ūs) *a.* consisting of ochre.
 Ochrey, (ō'krē) *a.* partaking of ochre.
 Och-tō-chōrd, *n.* a musical instrument.
 Oc-tō-gōn, *n.* a figure of eight sides and angles.
 Oc-tā-g'o-nal, *a.* having eight angles and sides.
 Oc-tā-hē-dryl, *a.* having eight equal sides.
 Oc-tā-hē-dryon, *n.* a figure of eight equal sides.
 Oc-tan'g-y-lar, *a.* having eight angles.
 Oc-tant, or Oc'tile, *n.* the eighth part of a circle: — an aspect of two planets when they are an eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other.
 Oc-tā-tēch, (ōk'tā-tūk) *n.* a name of the first eight books of the Old Testament.
 Oc-tāve, *n.* the eighth day after a festival. — (*Mus.*) an harmonious interval; diapason.
 Oc-tāve, *a.* denoting eight.
 Oc-tā'vō, *n.*; *pl.* oc-tā'vōe; a book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each.
 Oc-tā'vō, *a.* having eight leaves to a sheet.
 Oc-tēn-ni-al, *a.* happening every eighth year.
 Oc-tō-ber, *n.* the tenth month of the year.
 Oc-tō-ēd'n-i-cal, *a.* having eight sides.
 Oc-tō-ge-nā'r'i-an, *n.* a person eighty years old.
 Oc-tō-g'e-nā-ry, or Oc'tō-ge-nā-ry, [ok-tō'g'e-nā-rē, *W. P. K. Sm.*; *ōk'tō-ge-nā-rē, Ja. Wb.*] *a.* of eighty years of age.
 Oc-tō-hē-dryon, *n.* same as octahedron.
 Oc'tō-nā-ry, *a.* belonging to the number eight.
 Oc-tō-pēt'a-lōus, *a.* having eight petals.
 Oc-tō-pōd, *n.* an insect having eight feet.
 Oc-tō-spēr'mous, *a.* having eight seeds.
 Oc'tō-stīle, *n.* a range of eight columns.
 Oc-tō-syl-lab'ic, *a.* having eight syllables.
 Oc-tō-syl'tā-bic, *n.* a word of eight syllables.
 Oc'tū-ple, *a.* eight-fold.
 Oc'y-lar, *a.* relating to, or known by, the eye.
 Oc'y-lar-ly, *ad.* to the observation of the eye.
 Oc'y-late, *a.* having eyes; knowing by the eye.
 Oc'y-list, *n.* one skilled in diseases of the eye.
 Odd, *a.* not even; particular; singular; strange.
 Odd'i-ty, *n.* singularity; an odd person.
 Odd'ly, *ad.* in an odd manner; strangely.
 Odd'nēss, *n.* state of being odd; strangeness.
 O-ids, (ōdz) *n. sing. & pl.* the excess of a thing; inequality; debate; dispute.
 Ode, *n.* a poem; a song; a lyric poem.
 O'dious, (ō'dyus or ō'dē-ūs) [ō'dyus, *S. E. F. K.*; *ō'dē-ūs, P. J. Ja.*; *ō'dē-ūs or ō'dē-ūs, W.*; *ō'dē-ūs or ō'dy-ūs, Sm.*] *a.* hateful; detestable; abominable; invidious.
 O'dious-ly, or O'di-ōus-ly, *ad.* hatefully.
 O'dious-nēss, or O'di-ōus-nēss, *n.* hatefulness.
 O'di-um, or O'di'um, *n.* invidiousness; hatred.
 O'di-um ihē-ō-lōg'i-cūm, [L.] the hatred of po-
 lemical divines.

Ō-dōm'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring distances.
Ō-dōn-tāl'ī-g, n. [Gr.] the toothache.
Ō-dōn-tāl'ī-g, a. pertaining to the toothache.
Ō-dōn-tāl'ī-g, n. anatomy of the teeth.
Ō'dor, *n.* [L.] scent; fragrance; perfume.
Ō'dor-ant, *a.* odoriferous; fragrant.
Ō'dor-ate, *a.* scented; having a strong scent.
Ō-dō-rif'ēr-ōūs, *a.* giving scent; fragrant.
Ō-dō-rif'ēr-ōūs-nēss, *a.* sweetness of scent.
Ō'dor-less, *a.* destitute of odor.
Ō'dor-ōūs, *a.* having odor; fragrant.
Ō-ē-ō-nōm'ics, *n. pl.* See *Economics*.
Ō-ē-mēn'ī-cal, *a.* general. See *Ecclesiastical*.
Ō-dē'mā, (*ō-dē'mā*) *n.* (*Med.*) a tumor.
Ō-ī'l'ad, (*ō-ī'l'yad*) [*ō-ī'l'yad*, *W. F. R.*; *ō-ē'l'yad*, *S. K.*; *ā'l'yad*, *P.*; *ī'l'yad*, *Sm.*] *n.* a glance; a wink of the eye.
Ō'er, (*ēr*) *ad.* contracted from *over*.
Ō-soph'ā-gūs, (*ō-sōf'ā-gūs*) *n.* the gullet.
Ōf, (*ōv*, 71) *prep.* noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; out of; from.
***Ōff**, (*ōf* or *auf*, 21) [*ōf*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *auf*, *J. K. W. B. Nures.*] *ad.* noting separation or distance: — often opposed to *on*.
***Ōff**, *interj.* expressing abhorrence or separation.
***Ōff**, *prep.* not on; distant from. — *a.* most distant.
Ōf'fā, *n.* waste meat; coarse flesh; refuse.
Ōf-fence', *n.* crime; injury; anger; displeasure.
Ōf-fence'fūl, *a.* injurious; offensive. *Sansk.*
Ōf-fence'less, *a.* unoffending; innocent.
Ōf-fend', *v. a.* to dispense; to transgress.
Ōf-fend', *v. n.* to be criminal; to cause anger.
Ōf-fend'er, *n.* a criminal; a transgressor.
Ōf-fen'sive, *a.* dispensing; injurious; small-ant; making invasion; not defensive.
Ōf-fen'sive'ly, *ad.* in an offensive manner.
Ōf-fen'sive-nēss, *n.* mischief; cause of disgust.
Ōf'fer, *v. a.* to present; to sacrifice; to propose.
Ōf'fer, *v. n.* to be present; to present itself.
Ōf'fer, *n.* a proposal; a price bid; an endeavor.
Ōf-fēr-a-ble, *a.* that may be offered.
Ōf'fer-er, *n.* one who offers or sacrifices.
Ōf'fer-ing, *n.* a sacrifice; anything offered.
Ōf'fer-to-ry, *n.* a part of the Romish mass; an offering; a place where offerings are kept.
Ōff'hand, *a.* unpremeditated; sudden.
Ōff'hand, *ad.* at the moment; directly.
Ōf'fice, *n.* a public charge; agency; peculiar use; business; a place of business; a room.
Ōf'ficer, *n.* a man in office; a commander.
Ōf'ficed, (*ōf'ficed*) *a.* commanded.
Ōf-fī'cial, (*ōf-fish'al*) *a.* depending on office, or proper authority; done by virtue of office; conducive.
Ōf-fī'cial, (*ōf-fish'al*) *n.* an ecclesiastical judge; an archdeacon's deputy.
Ōf-fī'cial-ly, (*ōf-fish'al-ē*) *ad.* by authority.
Ōf-fī'cial'ty, (*ōf-fish'al-tē*) *n.* post of an official; an ecclesiastical court.
Ōf-fī'cī-ate, (*ōf-fish'ē-āt*) *n.* *a.* to discharge an office; to perform an office for another.
Ōf-fī'cī'al, or **Ōf-fī'cī-āl**, (*ōf-fē-sī'āl*, *J. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *ōf-fī'cī-āl*, *P. E. K. W. B.*) *a.* used in, or relating to, shops.
Ōf-fī'cious, (*ōf-fish'ūs*) *a.* busy; forward; active; meddling; obtrusive.
Ōf-fī'cious-ly, (*ōf-fish'ūs-ē*) *ad.* in an officious manner; busily.
Ōf-fī'cious-nēss, (*ōf-fish'ūs-nēss*) *n.* forwardness.
Ōff'ing, *n.* deep water at a distance from the sea-shore, where a pilot is not needed.
Ōff'scūr-ing, *a.* rejected matter; refuse.

my being occupied by other objects.

They were offended at him.

He offered to lend me money
~~offered to lend me money~~

Officious intermeddling

~~all positions are not~~

as he turned his head to one
side or other

where one or the other expression
is equally suitable.

They copied one from another

One of two things appears evident.

As not a proper body, though one
capable of suffering

Every word expressing an intellectual
or moral idea originally expressed a
physical one.

It is too modest a virtue, or
too obscure a one.

We must not omit to mention

she is placed in an extraordinary position
she is arguing

It belongs to one or other of the two types.

oft repeated accumulations.

It follows, as old he became Deacon.

in the one and the other;

Offshoot, rapapua's.

One of two conditions is requisite
One other fact may be remarked

Its place in one or other of the books
It is urged that the contents of one Gospel are
irreconcilable with those of another.

The greatest merit of one consisted in
... the chief distinction of the other
It is a very general, a very natural, and a
very strong one or
~~such a view, or one very similar to it~~

Once for all, ἡ πᾶς ἡμεῖς ἀπ' αὐτῶν — Once
in every month.

To forget that they have an appetite, other.
to gaze one.

Mr. E. and Mr. B., one in the history of
birds, the other of Quadrupeds, have &c.

one shall scarce be thought guilty of
detraction, if one should say that the plan
would not be ...

A history written on the same plan

The question at issue is a very
important one. — the judicial func-
tion of the people was the most im-
portant one.

The subject is one which
engaged &c.

Off'st, *n.* a sprout; a shoot of a plant: — a sum-
set off against another; an equivalent; a set-
off: — a perpendicular line.

Off'st, *v. a.* to cancel by an equivalent.

Off'shoot, *n.* an offset; a shoot; a branch.

Off'spring, *n.* propagation; a child; children.

Off'st, *v. a.* to darken. See *Off'state*.

Off, (*oft* or *auft*, 12) (*oft*, *W. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.*;

auft, & *J. K. Neres.*) *ad. oft*; frequently.

Off'en, (*off'en* or *aw'en*) (*off'en*, & *W. P. E. Ja.*

Sm.; *aw'en*, *J. K. Neres.*) *ad. oft*; frequently;

not seldom; many times.

Off'en-ness, (*off'en-ness*) *n.* frequency.

Off'en-times, (*off'en-timz*) *ad.* frequently; often.

Off'times, (*off'timz*) *ad.* frequently; often. [*R.*]

O-gge, *n.* a sort of moulding in architecture.

O-gle, (*og'*) *v. a.* to view with side glances.

O-gle, (*og'*) *n.* a side glance; a look of fondness.

O-gler, *n.* one who ogles; a sly gazer.

O-gli-d, (*og'li-d*) *n.* [*It.*] a medley. See *Olio*.

O-gre, (*og'gr*) *n.* an imaginary monster of the

O-gress, *n.* a female ogre. [*East.*

O-gress, *n.* (*Her.*) a cannon-ball.

Oh, (*o*) *interj.* denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Oil, *n.* the juice of olives; an unctuous matter,

either animal or vegetable.

Oil, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil.

Oil'-cake, *n.* the substance that remains after the

oil has been expressed, as from flax-seed.

Oil'-cloth, *n.* a cloth having a coat of oil-paint.

Oil'-col-er, (*oil'käl-qr*) *n.* color made by grinding

coloring substances in oil.

Oil'er, *n.* one who oils; an oilman.

Oil'y-ness, *n.* unctuousness; greasiness.

Oil'man, *n.* one who trades in oils.

Oil'y, *a.* containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.

Olint, *v. a.* to smear with ointment; to anoint.

Olint'ment, *n.* an unguent; an unctuous matter.

O'kra, *n.* a plant the mucilaginous pods of which

are used in gumbo soup.

Old, *a.* [*comp.* older or elder; *superl.* oldest or

eldest;] not young; not new or fresh; ancient.

Old'en, (*öld'en*) *a.* old; ancient. *Slak.*

Old-fash'ioned, (*öld-fash'end*) *a.* out of fashion.

Old'ness, *n.* age; antiquity; not newness.

O-lé-äp'i-nots, (*ö-lé-äp'le-nüs*) *a.* oily; unctuous.

O-lé-äp'i-nots-ness, *a.* oiliness.

O-lé-äp'ter, *n.* the wild olive; a species of olive.

O-lé-f'ant, or **O-lé-f'ant**, (*ö-lé-f'ant*, *Brändz*;

ö-lé-f'ant, *Sm.*; *ö-lé-f'ant*, *Wb.*) *a.* noting

a species of gas.

O-lé-f'ic'to-ry, *a.* having the sense of smelling.

O-lé-f'ic-nant, *n.* a sweet-scented gum-resin.

O-lé-garch, *n.* a magistrate in an oligarchy.

O-lé-g'chi-cal, *a.* relating to an oligarchy.

O-lé-g'chy, *n.* a government in the hands of a

few persons; aristocracy.

O-lé-d, (*ö-lé-d* or *ö-lé-d*) (*ö-lé-d*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*;

ö-lé-d, & *E. F. R.*) *a.* a mixture; a medley.

O-lé-to-ry, *a.* belonging to a kitchen garden.

O-lé-vé-ocups, (*ö-lé-vé'stups*) *a.* relating to olives.

O-lé-ve, *n.* a plant, or tree, producing oil; the fruit

of the tree; the emblem of peace.

O-lé-ve, *a.* of the color of, or like, the olive.

O-lé-m'p'ed, *n.* the space of four years, reckoned

from one celebration of the Olympic games

to another. — From the celebration of these

games the Greeks computed their time.

O-lé-m'pic, *a.* relating to games in Greece.

O-m'bre, (*öm'bur*) (*öm'bur*, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm.*;

öm'bur, *S.*; *öm'bur*, *E.*; *öm'bur*, *F. Wb.*) *n.*

a game of cards played by three.

O-m-bröm-q'ter, *n.* a rain-gauge; a pluviometer.

O-mé'ga, [*o-mé'ga*, *S. W. P. J. K. F. Wb.*
o-mé'ga, *Ja. Sm.*; *ö-mé'ga*, *R.*] *n.* the last let-
ter of the Greek alphabet.

O-mé'let, (*öm'let*) (*öm'let*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*
öm'ç-let or *öm'let*, *Sm.*) *n.* a pancake made
with eggs.

O'men, *n.* a sign, good or bad; a prognostic.

O'mened, (*ö'mend*) *a.* containing prognostics.

O-mén'tum, *n.* [*L.*] (*Auel.*) the caul.

O'mor, *n.* a Hebrew measure. See *Homer*.

Öm'i-näte, *v. n.* & *a.* to foretell; to show.

Öm'i-noüs, *a.* containing omens; indicative;

foreboding good or evil; inauspicious.

Öm'i-noüs-ly, *ad.* with good or bad omens.

Öm'i-noüs-ness, *n.* quality of being ominous.

Q-mis'sion, (*q-mish'yn*) *n.* act of omitting; slight;

neglect; a failure.

Q-mis'sive, *a.* leaving out; omitting.

Q-mit', *v. a.* to leave out; to pass by; to neglect.

Öm'ni-büs, *n.* a large, covered, four-wheeled

vehicle for passengers.

Öm-ni-fä'r-i-ös, *a.* of all varieties or kinds.

Öm-ni-f'er-ös, *a.* producing all things.

Öm-ni-f'ic, *a.* all-creating.

Öm-ni-f'orm, *a.* having every shape or form.

Öm-ni-f'ic-noüs, *a.* consisting of all kinds.

Öm-ni-pä'r-i-ty, *n.* general equality.

Öm-ni-p'er-çip'i-ñce, *n.* perception of every

thing.

Öm-ni-p'er-çip'i-ñt, *a.* perceiving every thing.

Öm-ni-p'o-tence, (*ö* *n.* almighty power; infinite

Öm-ni-p'o-tén-cy, (*ö* *n.* unlimited power.

Öm-ni-p'o-tént, *a.* almighty; all-powerful.

Öm-ni-p'o-tént, *n.* one of the appellations of God.

Öm-ni-p'o-tént-ly, *ad.* powerfully without limit.

Öm-ni-pré-sé-ñt, *n.* the quality of being present

in every place; ubiquity.

Öm-ni-pré-sé-ñt, *a.* present in every place.

***Öm-ni-science**, (*öm-nish'ens* or *öm-nish'e-ens*)

[*öm-nish'ens*, & *P. F. K. R.*; *öm-nish'e-ens*,

W. J. Ja. Sm.] *n.* quality of knowing all things;

boundless knowledge.

***Öm-ni'scient**, (*öm-nish'ent*) *a.* all-knowing.

Öm-ni-ñm, *n.* [*L.*] the aggregate of portions of

different stocks in the English public funds.

Öm-ni-ñm-gäth'er-ñm, *n.* a collection. [*Vulgar.*]

Öm-ni-v'o-rous, *a.* eating every thing.

Öm-pha-lö'tic, *n.* a sort of optic glass.

Ön, *prep.* noting nearness of place or time; not

off; near to; above; upon; at; near.

Ön, *ad.* forward; onward; in succession.

Ön, *interj.* expressing incitement; proceed.

Önce, (*wüns*) *ad.* one time; formerly.

Ön-dit, (*ön'dé*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a flying report; a rumor

Öne, (*wün*) *a.* & *pron.* one of two; any; some one.

Öne, (*wün*) *n.*; *pl.* ones, (*wünz*) a single person

or thing; a unit: — concord.

Öne-eyed, (*wün'id*) *a.* having only one eye.

Ö-nef-ro-crit'ic, *n.* an interpreter of dreams.

Ö-nef-ro-crit'i-cal, *a.* interpretative of dreams.

Ö-nef-ro-crit'ics, *n.* *pl.* interpretation of dreams.

Ö-nef-ro-män-cy, *n.* divination by dreams.

Öne'ness, (*wün'nes*) *n.* unity; singleness.

Ön'e-r-ry, *a.* relating to burdens; onerous.

Ön'er-ös, *a.* burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

Öne-sid'ed, (*wün-sid'ed*) *a.* relating to, or hav-

ing only, one side; partial.

Ön'lon, (*ün'yn*) *n.* a well-known garden plant.

Ön'ly, (*ön'le*) *a.* single; one and no more.

Ön'ly, *ad.* simply; singly; merely; barely.

Ön'q-uän-cy, *n.* divination by a name.

Ön-q-män'ti-cal, *a.* predicting by names.

Ön-q-mäl-q-pa'iq, (*-pé'ya*) *n.* [*L.*] (*Rhet.*) a figure

öben, ötr; möve, nör, ön; bäll, bür, rüle. — Ç, Ç, ç, k, soft; E, E, ç, k, hard; q as z; z as sz; — this

could not open to their full ~~of~~ comprehension.

It is thrown open to general use

— ~~as~~ ^{it} could see it visibly operate upon his countenance.
— ~~as~~ ^{particular} ~~circumstances~~ ^{operates} to produce it.
The operations of your mind upon necessary
& various operations in the arts.

the opinions of the earlier converts respecting it. — concerning — was of opinion that
it is to be in (Tom).
There was no difference of opinion upon this.

I always was of opinion that donors of this
kind should be considered. — The opinion that
I had the opportunity of observing. καί ποῦ

To oppose my arguments to those of a com-
position to this — to be opposed to (he is the
author).

and that
The eye oppressed with the hideous prospect
— oppressed by despoticisms, ἰσὺς δυνάστεων
ἰσχυροῦς

What opportunities they enjoyed for attaining

In appondu 6

opportunely, is don

Either the prior or thou hast
made some singular alteration.

Until a bankruptcy, or a residence
in gaol, have called their miraculous
powers into operation. — flattery or en-
rity are vicious motives

They desire to be ordained deacons. — he was
ordained presbyter.

In order to the recovery of the world. —
He had given strict orders for having it killed
It is ordered to be printed

Derive their origin from in which
they had their origin

this originated from the fact
originating in causes

Ôr'i-tle, *n.* a genus of birds; a sort of thrush.
Ôr'i-ga, *n.* one of the southern constellations.
Ôr'i-gon, (ô'r'i-gôn) *n.* a prayer; a supplication.
Ôr'lop, *n.* a temporary dock; a platform.
Ôr'na-mént, *n.* an embellishment; decoration.
Ôr'na-mént, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn.
Ôr'na-mént'al, *a.* giving embellishment.
Ôr'na-mént'al-ly, *ad.* in an ornamental manner.
Ôr'nâte, *a.* bedecked; decorated; fine.
Ôr'nâte-ly, *ad.* finely; with decoration.
Ôr'nâte-ness, *n.* finery; embellished state.
Ôr-nis-côp'ica, *n. pl.* divination by birds. [*R.*]
Ôr-nis-cô-pist, *n.* a diviner by birds. [*R.*]
Ôr-ni-thich'nite, *n.* the foot-mark of a bird on
Ôr-nith'o-lite, *n.* a petrified bird. [*stone.*]
Ôr-ni-thô-lô-g'cal, *a.* relating to ornithology.
Ôr-ni-thô-lô-g'ist, *n.* one versed in ornithology.
Ôr-ni-thô-lô-g'y, *n.* that part of natural history
 which treats of birds.
Ôr-nô-graphy, *n.* a description of mountains.
Ô-rô-lô-g'y, *n.* a treatise on mountains.
Ôr'phan, *n.* a child who has lost either father or
 mother, or both.—*a.* bereft of parents.
Ôr'phen-ago, *n.* the state of an orphan.
Ôr'phaned, (ôr'fand) *a.* bereft of parents.
Ôr'phan-ism, *n.* same as *ôr'phanage*.
Ôr-pi-mént, *n.* a mineral; yellow arsenic.
Ôr-re-ry, *n.* an instrument which represents the
 revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
Ôr'tho-dôx, *a.* conformed to the catholic or uni-
 versal church; sound in doctrine.
Ôr'tho-dôx-ly, *ad.* with soundness of opinion.
Ôr'tho-dôx-ness, *n.* the state of being orthodox.
Ôr'tho-dôx-y, *n.* quality of being orthodox; sound-
 ness in doctrine.
Ôr'tho-drô-m'ica, *n. pl.* the art of sailing on a
 right course, or in the arc of some great circle.
Ôr'tho-ôp'i-cal, *a.* relating to orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-ôp'ist, *n.* one who is versed in orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-ôp-y, (ô'r'tho-ô-pe, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*
Wb.; or *t'ho-ô-pe* or *ô'r'tho-ô-pe*, *F.*) *n.* the art
 of pronouncing words properly.
Ôr'tho-graph'ic, *n.* one versed in orthography.
Ôr'tho-graph'i-cal, *a.* relating to orthography.
Ôr'tho-graph'i-cal-ly, *ad.* according to rule.
Ôr'tho-graphy, *n.* the art of spelling words:—
 the representation of a section of a building.
Ôr'tho-lô-g'y, *n.* a right description of things.
Ôr'tive, *a.* rising, as a planet or star; eastern.
Ôr'to-lân, *n.* a delicate, small bird.
Ôr'ta, *n. pl.* refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
Ôr'til-lâte, *v. a.* to move backward and forward.
Ôr'til-lâ'tion, *n.* act of moving like a pendulum.
Ôr'til-lâ-to-ry, or **Ôr'til-lâ-to-ry**, (ôr-sil'ô-tür-ô, *S.*
W. P.; ôr'p-lâ-t-ô-rê, *K. Sm.*; ôr'ôp-lâ-to-rê, *R.*
Wb.) *a.* moving like a pendulum.
Ôr'ti-tân-cy, *n.* the act of yawning; sleepiness.
Ôr'ti-tânt, *a.* yawning; gaping; sleepy.
Ôr'ti-tâte, *v. a.* to yawn; to gape.
Ôr'ti-tâ'tion, *n.* the act of yawning.
Ôr'ti-tânt, *a.* tending to embrace.
Ôr'ti-lâte, *v. a.* to kiss; to touch gently.
Ôr'ti-lâ'tion, *n.* act of osculating; touch.
Ôr'ti-lâ-to-ry, *n.* a tablet of Christ and the Vir-
 gin, in ancient churches.
Ôr'tier, (ô'r'ther) *n.* a tree of the willow kind.
Ôr'ti-bûrg, (ôz'nê-bûrg) *n.* a coarse linen.
Ôr'pray, (ô'r'prê) *n.* a large, blackish hawk.
Ôr'sp-lét, *n.* a hard substance on a horse's knee.
Ôr'sp-ôls, (ôsh'ô-ôls) *n.* a bony; resembling a bone.
Ôr'sp-icle, (ôr'sp-ki) *n.* a small bone.
Ôr'sp'ic, *a.* having power to ossify.
Ôr'sp'i-câ'tion, *n.* change into bony substance.

Ôs'si-frâge, *n.* a kind of eagle.
Ôs'si-fy, *v. a.* to convert or change to bone.
Ôs'si-fy, *v. n.* to become bone.
Ôs-siv'ô-rôls, *a.* devouring bones.
Ôs'su-g-ry, (ôsh'ô-g-rê) *n.* a charnel-house.
Ôs-tén'si-bile, *a.* held forth to view; apparent.
Ôs-tén'si-bly, *ad.* in an ostensible manner.
Ôs-tén'sive, *a.* showing; ostensible.
Ôs-tén-tâ'tion, *n.* show; ambitious display.
Ôs-tén-tâ'tious, *a.* making display; fond of show
Ôs-tén-tâ'tious-ly, *ad.* vainly; boastfully.
Ôs-tén-tâ'tious-ness, *n.* vanity; boastfulness.
Ôs-tê-ô-côpe, or **Ôs'tê-ô-côpe**, (ôs-tê-ô-kôp, *W. J.*
Ja.; ôs'tê-ô-kôp, *Sm. Wb.*) *n.* pain in the bones.
Ôs-tê-ô-lô-g'ic, *n.* a describer of the bones.
Ôs-tê-ô-lô-g'ist, *n.* one versed in osteology.
Ôs-tê-ô-lô-g'y, *n.* a description of the bones.
Ôs'ti-g-ry, or **Ôs'ti-g-ry**, *n.* the mouth of a river.
Ôst'ler, (ôst'ler) *n.* a hostler. See *Hostler*.
Ôst'ler-y, (ôst'ler-ê) *n.* a hostelry. See *Hostelry*.
Ôs-trâ-cean, (ôs-trâ-shân) *n.* a bivalve fish.
Ôs-trâ-clâm, *n.* a mode of banishment by writing
 the name of the accused person on shells.
Ôs'tra-cite, *n.* an oyster-shell in the fossil state.
Ôs'tra-cize, *v. a.* to banish; to expel.
Ôs'trich, *n.* the largest known bird, noted for
 beautiful feathers.
Ôt-a-côûs'tic, *n.* an instrument to assist hearing
Ô-tâl'ô-g'y, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) the earache.
Ô-tâl'ô-g'ic, *n.* a remedy for the earache.
Ôth'er, (ôth'er) *pron.* not the same; not this.
Ôth'er-wîse, (ôth'er-wîz) *ad.* in a different
 manner; in another way.
Ôt-i-ôse', (ô-shê-ôse') *a.* idle; unemployed.
Ôt-i-âm, (ô-shê-âm) *n.* [*L.*] rest; leisure.
Ôt'iar, or **Ôt'ia**, *n.* an essential oil from roses.
Ôt'ier, *n.* an amphibious animal valued for fur.
Ôt'io-mân, *n.*; *pl.* ô'tiô-mâng; *a.* a native of Tur-
 key; a Turk:—*a.* kind of linnæck.
Ôught, (ôwt) *n.* any thing. See *Aght*.
Ôught, (ôwt) *verb defective*, (used in the present
 and imperfect tenses) to owe or be owed; to be
 bound by duty or to be obliged; to be due.
Ôunce, *n.* a small weight:—*a.* animal; a lynx.
Ôur, *pron.* *a.* belonging to us.
Ôurs, *pron. poss.* belonging to us.
Ôur-sêlf, *pron. recip.* used in the regal style.
Ôur-sêlves', (ôûr-sêlves') *pron. recip.*; *pl.* of *ôur-
 self*; we; not others; us; not others.
Ôuzel, (ô'zî) *n.* a species of bird. See *Ouzel*.
Ôust, *v. a.* to vacate; to deprive; to eject.
Ôust'er, *n.* (*Law*) a dispossession; ejection.
Ôut, *ad.* not within; not in; opposed to in; not
 at home; to the end; loudly; at a loss.
Ôut, *interj.* expressing abhorrence or expulsion.
Ôut-âct', *v. a.* to do beyond; to exceed.
Ôut-bâl'ance, *v. a.* to outweigh.
Ôut-bid', *v. a.* to overpower by bidding.
Ôut-break, *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.
Ôut-break-ing, *n.* that which breaks forth.
Ôut-bûst, *n.* an explosion; an outbreak.
Ôut-câst, *p. a.* thrown away; cast out.
Ôut-câst, *n.* an exile; one rejected or expelled.
Ôut-criy, *n.* a cry of distress; clamor; noise.
Ôut-dâre, *v. a.* to venture beyond.
Ôut-dô', *v. a.* [*i.*] outdid; *pp.* outdoing, outdone; *j.*
 to excel; to surpass.
Ôut-dô'r, (ôût-dôr) *a.* being out of the house.
Ôut'er, *a.* being without;—*opposed to inner*.
Ôut'er-môst, *a.* remotest from the middle.
Ôut-fâce', *v. a.* to brave; to stare down.
Ôut-fall, *n.* a waterfall; the lower end of a wa-
 tercourse:—*a.* quarrel.

More than any others of this revered profession

who were never in any other situation
but with the watch. — no other felicity
but what this life affords. — for no other
reason, but because — one other passage
others of his friends

could not open to their full or comprehension.

It is thrown open to general use

— ~~it~~ could see it visibly operate upon his countenance.
— ~~no particular~~ ^{circumstances} operated to produce it.
The operations of your mind upon — necessary
various operations in the arts.

The opinions of the earlier converts respecting it. — concerning — was of opinion that
it is bad to do it (one).
There was no difference of opinion upon this.

I always was of opinion that donors of this
kind should be considered. — The opinion that
I had the opportunity of observing. καί ποῦ

To oppose my arguments to those of a man.
Opposition to this. — to be opposed to (he is the
author).

and that
The eye oppressed with the hideous prospect
— oppressed by despoticisms, ἡ πρὸς δουρασίαν
ἡ βλάβη τῆς ἐξουσίας

What opportunities they enjoyed for attaining

In opposition to

opportunely, is don

Either the prior or than last
made some regular alteration.

Until a bankruptcy, or a residence
in gaol, have called their miraculous
powers into operation. — flattery or en-
rity are vicious motives

They desire to be ordained deacons. — he was
ordained presbyter.

In order to the recovery of the world. —
He had given strict orders for having it killed
It is ordered to be printed

Derive their origin from in which
they had their origin

this originated from the fact
originating in causes

by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified.

On'set, *n.* an attack; a storm; an assault.

On-slaught, (*on'slawt*) *n.* an attack; storm.

On-to-lōg'i-cal, *a.* relating to ontology.

On-tōl'o-gist, *n.* one who is versed in ontology.

On-tōl'o-gy, *n.* the doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

O'p'us pro-bān'd, [*L.*] (*Law*) the burden or labor of proving any thing.

On'ward, or **On'wards**, *ad.* forward; farther.

On'ward, *a.* advanced; forward; increased.

On'y-chp, *n.* the odoriferous snail; the onyx.

O'nyx, (*o'niks*) *n.* [*L.*] a precious stone; a species of agate.

O'p-lite, *n.* (*Min.*) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone.

O'p-lit'ic, *a.* relating to opilit.

Ooze, *n.* soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.

Ooze, *v.* *n.* to flow by stealth; to run gently.

Ooz'y, (*o'z'y*) *a.* miry; muddy; slimy.

O-pac'i-ty, *n.* state of being opaque.

O-pa'cous, *a.* dark; not transparent; opaque.

O-pa'cous-nēss, *n.* the state of being opaque.

O-pake, *a.* dark; not clear. See *Opaque*.

O'pal, *n.* a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.

O-pal-es'cence, *n.* a shining, like that of opal.

O-pal-es'cent, *a.* resembling opal in lustre.

O'pal-ine, *a.* relating to, or like, opal.

O'pal-ize, *v.* *a.* to convert into opal.

O-paque, (*o-pāk'*) *a.* dark; not clear; impervious to light; not transparent: — written also *opake*.

O-paque-nēss, (*o-pāk'nēs*) *n.* darkness.

Opē, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to open. [*Used in poetry.*]

O'pen, (*o'pn*) *v.* *a.* to uncloze; to unlock; to explain; to disclose; to show; to begin.

O'pen, (*o'pn*) *v.* *n.* to uncloze itself; to begin.

O'pen, (*o'pn*) *a.* unclozed; not shut; evident; plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artless.

O'pen-er, (*o'pn-er*) *n.* one who opens.

O'pen-eyed, (*o'pn-id*) *a.* vigilant; watchful.

O'pen-hand'ed, (*o'pn-hānd'ed*) *a.* munificent.

O'pen-heart'ed, (*o'pn-hārt'ed*) *a.* generous.

O'pen-ing, (*o'pn-ing*) *n.* an aperture; a breach.

O'pen-ly, (*o'pn-ly*) *ad.* in an open manner.

O'pēn-mōuthed, (*o'pn-mōuth'ed*) *a.* having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous.

O'pen-nēss, (*o'pn-nēs*) *n.* state of being open.

Op'e-ra, *n.* [*It.*] a musical drama.

Op'er-ate, *v.* *n.* to act; to produce effects.

Op'er-atic, *a.* relating to an opera.

Op'er-atic'n, *n.* agency; influence; action.

Op'er-a-tive, *a.* active; vigorous; efficacious.

Op'er-a-tive, *n.* a mechanic; an artisan.

Op'er-a-tor, *n.* one who operates or performs.

Op'e-rōse, *a.* laborious; full of labor; tedious.

Op'e-rōse-nēss, *n.* the state of being operose.

Oph'i-cleide, *n.* a musical wind-instrument.

Oph-i-o-lōg'i-cal, *a.* relating to ophiology.

Oph-i-ōl'o-gist, *n.* one versed in ophiology.

Oph-i-ōl'o-gy, *n.* the science of serpents.

Oph-i-o-mān-cy, *n.* divination by serpents.

Ophite, *n.* the serpent-stone; serpentine.

O-ph'i-l'is, *n.* [*L.*] the serpent-stone; opbite.

O-ph-thal'mic, (*op-thāl'mik* or *of-thāl'mik*) [*op-thāl'mik*, *W. P. J. & S.*; *of-thāl'mik*, *E. & R.*] *a.* relating to ophthalmology or to the eye.

O-ph-thal-my, (*op-thal-me* or *of-thal-me*) *n.* a disease of the eyes; an inflammation.

O'pi-ate, *a.* causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.

O'pi-ate, *n.* a medicine that causes sleep.

O'pinc, *v.* *n.* to think; to be of opinion.

O-pin'i-o-tive, (*o-pin'yo-tiv*) *a.* stiff in opinion.

O-pin'ion, (*o-pin'yun*) *n.* that which is thought; supposition; judgment; notion.

O-pin'ion-ate, (*o-pin'yun-āt*) *a.* obstinate.

O-pin'ion-āt-ed, (*o-pin'yun-āt-ed*) *a.* in opinion.

O-pin'ion-a-tive, (*o-pin'yun-a-tiv*) *a.* stubborn.

O-pin'ioned, (*o-pin'yund*) *a.* attached to opinion.

O-pin'ion-ist, *n.* one fond of his own notions.

O'pi-ūm, *n.* [*L.*] the insipiated or concrete juice of a species of poppy.

Op-o-dēl'og, *n.* a plaster; an ointment.

O-pōs'sym, *n.* a marsupial quadruped.

O'p-pig'ne-rate, *v.* *a.* to pledge; to pawn.

O'p-pō-nen-cy, *n.* act of opposing: — in excess for an academical degree.

Op-pō'nent, (*op-pō'nent*, *S. W. P. J. & S. F. & I. Sm. Wb.*) *n.* an antagonist; an adversary.

Op-pō'nent, *a.* opposite; adverse.

Op-por-tūne, *a.* seasonable; convenient; fit.

Op-por-tūne-ly, *ad.* seasonably; conveniently.

Op-por-tū-ni-ty, *n.* a fit place, time, or occasion.

Op-pōse, *v.* *a.* to act against; to hinder; to resist.

Op-pōse, *v.* *n.* to act adversely; to object.

Op-pōsed, (*op-pōzd*) *p.* resisted. — *p.* *a.* being against; opposite.

Op-pōs'er, *n.* one who opposes; an antagonist.

Op-pō-site, *a.* placed in front; facing each other; opposing; adverse; contrary.

Op-pō-site-ly, *ad.* in an opposite manner.

Op-pō-site-nēss, *n.* the state of being opposite.

Op-pō-sit'ion, (*op-pō-sit'h'n*) *n.* hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity. — (*Politics*) a party that opposes the party in power.

Op-pō-sit'ion-ist, *n.* one of the opposition; one who opposes the administration.

Op-pō-sit'ive, *a.* capable of opposition.

Op-prēss, *v.* *a.* to crush by hardship; to subdue.

Op-prē'ssion, (*op-prēsh'n*) *n.* act of oppressing; hardship; cruelty; severity; misery.

Op-prē'ssive, *a.* cruel; inhuman; severe.

Op-prē'ssive-ly, *ad.* in an oppressive manner.

Op-prē'ss'er, *n.* one who oppresses or harasses.

Op-prē'br-o's, *a.* reproachful; scurrilous.

Op-prē'br-o's-ly, *ad.* scurrilously; abusively.

Op-prē'br-o's-nēss, *n.* reproachfulness.

Op-prē'br-ūm, *n.* [*L.*] disgrace; infamy.

Op-pūn', (*op-pūn'pō*) *a.* to oppose; to attack.

Op-pūn'cy, *n.* opposition. *Shak.*

Op-pūn'ct'ion, *n.* opposition; resistance. [*A.*]

Op-pūn'er, (*op-pūn'er*) [*op-pūn'er*, *W. J. & S. Wb.*; *op-pūn'er*, *S. P. J. & S.*] *n.* assailer.

Op-sim'o-thy, *n.* education begun late.

Op'ta-tive, [*op'ta-tiv*, *S. P. J. & S. F. & I. Sm. Wb.*; *op'ta-tiv*, *W. J. & S.*] *a.* expressive of desire; belonging to that mood of the Greek verb which expresses desire.

Op'tic, *n.* an instrument or organ of sight. [*A.*]

Op'tic, *a.* relating to vision or sight, or to the science of optics; visual.

Op'ti'cian, (*op'tish'n*) *n.* one skilled in optics; a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.

Op'tics, *n. pl.* the science of light and vision.

Op'ti-ma-cy, *n.* nobility; the body of nobles.

Op'ti-mō'ty, *n. pl.* [*L.*] the chief men in a state.

Op'ti-me, *n.* [*L.*] one who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the University of Cambridge, Eng.

Op'ti-mism, *n.* the doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Op'ti-mist, *n.* one who believes in optimism.

Op'tion, *n.* the power of choosing; choice.

Op'tion-al, *a.* depending upon choice; elective.

Op'e-lēnce, or **Op'e-lēn-cy**, *n.* wealth; affluence.

Op'e-lēnt, *a.* rich; wealthy; affluent.

could not open to their full of comprehension

It is thrown open to general use

— I could see it visibly operate upon his countenance
— ~~the particular~~ ^{ingulfment} ~~operation~~ ^{operation} to produce it
The operation of your mind upon — necessary
to various operations in the arts.

the opinions of the earlier converts res-
pecting it. — concerning — was of opinion that
it is to be done (on)
There was no difference of opinion upon this

I always was of opinion that donors of this
kind should be considered. — The opinion that
I had the opportunity of observing. καί ποῦ
to oppose my arguments to those of a son.
Opposition to the — to be opposed to a son.
and that — between this (he is the
author).

The eye oppressed with the hideous prospect
— oppressed by despotisms, and duration —
ίβρεχόμενος

What opportunities they enjoyed for attaining

In opposition to

opportunely, & soon

Either the prior or than last
made some regular alterations.

Until a bankruptcy, or a residence
in gaol, have called their miraculous
powers into operation. — flattery or en-
rity are vicious motives

They desire to be ordained deacons. — he was
ordained presbyter.

In order to the recovery of the world. —
He had given strict orders for having it killed
It is ordered to be printed

Derive their origin from in which
they had their origin

this originated from the fact
originating in causes

p'p'ly, *ad.* richly; with splendor.
r. conj. a disjunctive particle, marking distribution: — it corresponds to *either*.
r. n. [Fr.] (*Her.*) gold: — a term of heraldry.
r. p. cl. a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [*wise*.
ric'p'ly, *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative;
ric'p'ly, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.
ric'p'ly, *a.* oracular. [*R.*]
r'aj-gon, (*or'p'gon*) *n.* [Fr.] a prayer. See *Oriem*.
r'al. *a.* delivered by mouth; spoken, not written;
r'al-ly, *ad.* by mouth; without writing. [*ten*.
r'ange, *n.* a kind of tree and its fruit.
r'ange, *a.* relating to an orange or its color.
r'an-g'er-y, (*or'an-g'er-y*, *P. J. E. Sm. Wb. Res.*;
q-rân'zher-s, *S. W. F.*; *q-rân'zher-s*, *J. E.*)
n. a plantation of oranges.
r'ang'-bu-tang, or *O'ring'-bu-tang*, [*5-rang'-b*
tang, *Sm.*; *5-rân'g-tang*, *P.*; *5-rang'-g-tang*, *K.*]
n. a large species of ape, much resembling the
 human species.
r'at'ion, *n.* a public speech; a declamation.
r'at'or, *n.* an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.
r'at'or, (*Low*) a petitioner.
r'at'or'el, *a.* oratorical; eloquent. [*R.*]
r'at'or'el-ly, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.
r'at'or'el-ly, *a.* relating to oratory; rhetorical.
r'at'or'el-ly, *ad.* in an oratorical manner.
r'at'or'el, *n.* [It.] pl. *or'at'or'el-ly*; (*Mus.*) a
 kind of sacred, musical composition or drama.
r'at'or-y, *n.* the art of speaking well; eloquence;
 rhetoric: — a place for prayer.
r'at'or, or *Or'at'or*, *n.* a female orator.
rb. *n.* a round body; a sphere; a circle.
r'bâte, *a.* bereaved; fatherless; childless.
r'bâte, (*or'b'ed* or *or'bd*) *a.* round; circular.
r'b'ic, or *Or'b'ic'ly*, *a.* spherical; circular.
r'b'ic'ly, *ad.* spherically; circularly.
r'b'ic'ly, *n.* a state of being orbicular.
r'b'ic'ly, *a.* moulded into an orb.
r'b'ic'ly, *n.* a state of being an orb.
r'b'it, *n.* the path or line which a heavenly
 body describes in its revolution: — a cavity.
r'b'it, *a.* relating to an orbit.
r'b'it'el, *n.* deprivation or want of parents
r'b'it'el, or children.
r'b'y, *a.* resembling an orb; orbicular. [*R.*]
rc. *n.* a sea-fish; a species of whale.
r'ch'el, or *Or'ch'el*, *n.* a kind of stone.
r'ch'erd, *n.* a garden or enclosure of fruit-trees.
r'ch'erd-ist, *n.* one who cultivates an orchard.
r'ch'erd-ly, or *Or'ch'erd-ly*, (*or'ch'erd-ly*, *P. J. E. Sm. Wb.*
Res.; *or'ch'erd-ly*, *W. J. E. Sm. Wb. Res.*)
n. [Gr.] an apartment for a chorus, or for musicians;
 an orchestra.
r'ch'erd-ly, (*or'ch'erd-ly*) *n.* [Fr.] a place or gallery
 for musicians; a band of musicians.
r'ch'il, *n.* a plant; a species of lichen; archil.
r'ch'is, *n.* a genus of plants; foolstones.
r'd'ain, (*or'd'ain*) *v. a.* to appoint; to decree; to
 order; to establish; to settle; to institute.
r'd'ain'ble, *a.* that may be ordained.
r'd'ain'er, *n.* one who ordains.
r'd'el, (*or'd'el*, *P. J. E. Sm.*; *or'd'el*,
S. E.; *or'd'el* or *or'd'el*, *W.*) *n.* a form of
 trial by fire or water; a severe trial.
r'd'el, *n.* a method; a rule; a mandate; a precept:
 — a class; a society: — a system of
 architecture. — *pl.* admission to the priesthood.
r'd'el, *v. a.* to regulate; to manage; to direct.
r'd'el, *v. a.* to give command.
r'd'el, *n.* one who orders or regulates.
r'd'el-ly, *n.* regularity; method.

Or'd'el-ly, *a.* methodical; regular; quiet
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a low military officer.
Or'd'el-ly, *a.* noting order; as, *second, third, &c.*
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a ritual; a number noting order
 as, the *twelfth* is the ordinal number of *ten*.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a law; an established rule; a decree;
 an appointment; a rite.
**Or'd'el-ly*, *ad.* commonly; usually.
**Or'd'el-ly*, (*or'd'el-ly*, *P. J. E. Sm.*; *or'd*
el-ly, or *or'd'el-ly*, *W. J. E.*) *a.* common; of
 middling quality; usual; mean; ugly.
**Or'd'el-ly*, *n.* an ecclesiastical judge. — (*Just.*)
 the establishment of shipping not in service.
Or'd'el-ly, or *Or'd'el-ly*, (*or'd'el-ly*, *P. J. E. Sm.*
K. Sm. R.; *or'd'el-ly*, *W. J. E.*; *or'd'el-ly*, *S.*)
n. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed
Or'd'el-ly, *a.* regular; methodical. [*price*.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a perpendicular line, drawn from
 a point in a curve to the abscissa.
Or'd'el-ly, *ad.* in a regular manner.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* act of ordaining; act of invest-
 ing a man with the pastoral office.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* cannon; heavy artillery.
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*, *S. W. J. E. Sm. R.*;
or'd'el-ly, *P. Sm.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting*) the
 disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*) *n.* dung; filth.
Or'd, *n.* metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.
Or'd, *n.* a nymph of the mountains.
Or'd, *n.* an instrument; a natural instrument:
 — a large musical wind-instrument.
Or'd'el-ly, *a.* relating to an organ; instru-
Or'd'el-ly, *ad.* mental; acting as an instru-
Or'd'el-ly, *ad.* by means of organs. [*ment*.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the state of being organical.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* an organical structure.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* one who plays on the organ.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* that may be organized.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* act of organizing; formation;
 a due construction of parts.
Or'd'el-ly, *v. a.* to construct; to form properly.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the loft where the organ stands.
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*) *n.* (*Bot.*) a description of the
 organs or structure of plants.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the pipe of a musical organ.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a sudden vehemence.
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*) *n.* [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar,
 barley, and almonds.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the rites of Bacchus; frantic revels
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*) *n.* mountain brass.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a sort of recess: — a bay-window.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* brightness or strength of color.
Or'd'el-ly, *a.* rising, as the sun; eastern; bright.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the east; the part where the sun
 rises.
Or'd'el-ly, *a.* eastern; placed in the east. [*rise*.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* an inhabitant of the East.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* an eastern idiom or phrase.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* an inhabitant of the East; one
 versed in oriental learning.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* any opening; a perforation; a hole.
Or'd'el-ly, (*or'd'el-ly*) *n.* a golden standard.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a beginning; cause of existence;
 rise; a fountain; a source; descent.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* origin; first copy; an archetype.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* a pristine; first; having new ideas.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the state of being original.
Or'd'el-ly, *ad.* primarily; from the begin-
 ning; at first; as the first author.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* causing existence; original.
Or'd'el-ly, *v. a.* to bring into existence.
Or'd'el-ly, *v. a.* to begin or take existence.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* the act of originating.
Or'd'el-ly, *n.* one who originates.

den, str. move, n'r, s'm; b'ill, b'ir, r'ile. — *C, G, q, f, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, &c.* — *den*

by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified.

- On'ass, *n.* an attack; a storm; an assault.
 On'assault, (on'assawt) *n.* an attack; storm.
 On-to-lō'j-cal, *a.* relating to ontology.
 On-tō'q-ist, *n.* one who is versed in ontology.
 On-tō'q-ty, *n.* the doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.
 O'pus pro-bā'di, (L.) (Laz) the burden or labor of proving any thing.
 On'ward, or On'wards, *ad.* forward; farther.
 On'ward, *a.* advanced; forward; increased.
 On'y-cha, *n.* the odoriferous snail; the onyx.
 O'nyx, (ō'niks) *n.* (L.) a precious stone; a species of agate.
 O'p-lite, *n.* (Min.) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone.
 O'p-lit'ic, *a.* relating to opilita.
 Oāze, *n.* soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.
 Oāze, *v.* *n.* to flow by stealth; to run gently.
 Oā'zy, (ōā'zē) *a.* mtry; muddy; slimy.
 O-pāc'i-ty, *n.* state of being opaque.
 O-pā'cous, *a.* dark; not transparent; opaque.
 O-pā'cous-ness, *n.* the state of being opaque.
 O-pā'ke', *a.* dark; not clear. See *Opaque*.
 O'pal, *n.* a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.
 O-pal-ēs-cence, *n.* a shining, like that of opal.
 O-pal-ēs-cent, *a.* resembling opal in lustre.
 O'pal-ine, *a.* relating to, or like, opal.
 O'pal-ize, *v.* *a.* to convert into opal.
 O-pāque', (ō-pāk') *a.* dark; not clear; impervious to light; not transparent; — written also *opale*.
 O-pāque'ness, (ō-pāk'ness) *n.* darkness.
 Ōpe, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to open. [Used in poetry.]
 Ōpen, (ō'pn) *v.* *a.* to uncloze; to unlock; to explain; to disclose; to show; to begin.
 Ōpen, (ō'pn) *v.* *n.* to uncloze itself; to begin.
 Ō'pen, (ō'pn) *a.* unclozed; not shut; evident; plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artless.
 Ō'pen-er, (ō'pn-er) *n.* one who opens.
 Ō'pen-eyed, (ō'pn-id) *a.* vigilant; watchful.
 Ō'pen-lānd'ed, (ō'pn-hānd'ed) *a.* munificent.
 Ō'pen-heart'ed, (ō'pn-hārt'ed) *a.* generous.
 Ō'pen-ing, (ō'pn-ing) *n.* an aperture; a breach.
 Ō'pen-ly, (ō'pn-ly) *ad.* in an open manner.
 Ō'pen-mouthed, (ō'pn-mōth'd) *a.* having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous.
 Ō'pen-ness, (ō'pn-ness) *n.* state of being open.
 Ōp'e-ra, *n.* [It.] a musical drama.
 Ōp'er-ate, *v.* *n.* to act; to produce effects.
 Ōp'er-āt'ic, *a.* relating to an opera.
 Ōp'er-ā-tion, *n.* agency; influence; action.
 Ōp'er-ā-tive, *a.* active; vigorous; efficacious.
 Ōp'er-ā-tive, *n.* a mechanic; an artisan.
 Ōp'er-ā-tor, *n.* one who operates or performs.
 Ōp'er-ōse', *a.* laborious; full of labor; tedious.
 Ōp'er-ōse'ness, *n.* the state of being operose.
 Ōph'i-cleide, *n.* a musical wind-instrument.
 Ōph-i-o-lō'g-i-cal, *a.* relating to ophiology.
 Ōph-i-ō-lō'g-ist, *n.* one versed in ophiology.
 Ōph-i-ō-lō'gy, *n.* the science of serpents.
 Ōph-i-o-mān-cy, *n.* divination by serpents.
 Ōphite, *n.* the serpent-stone; serpentine.
 Ōph'ites, *n.* (L.) the serpent-stone; ophite.
 *Ōph-thāl'mic, (ō-phāl'mik or of-thāl'mik) [of-thāl'mik, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; of-thāl'mik, S. E. K. R.] *a.* relating to ophthalmology or to the eye.
 *Ōph-thāl'my, (ō-phāl'mē or of-thāl'mē) *n.* a disease of the eyes; an inflammation.
 Ōpi-pte, *a.* causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.
 Ōpi-pte, *n.* a medicine that causes sleep.
 Ō pine', *v.* *n.* to think; to be of opinion.
 Ō-pin'i-q-tive, (ō-pin'yo-q-tiv) *a.* self in opinion.

- Ō-pin'iqn, (ō-pin'yūn) *n.* that which is thought; supposition; judgment; notion.
 Ō-pin'iqn-āte, (ō-pin'yūn-āt) } *a.* obstinate
 Ō-pin'iqn-āt-ed, (ō-pin'yūn-āt-ed) } in opinion
 Ō-pin'iqn-ā-tive, (ō-pin'yūn-ā-tiv) *a.* stubborn.
 Ō-pin'iqn-ed, (ō-pin'yūn-ed) *a.* attached to opinion.
 Ō-pin'iqn-ist, *n.* one fond of his own notions.
 Ōpi-ūm, *n.* (L.) the inspissated or concrete juice of a species of poppy.
 Ōp-o-dēl'doc, *n.* a plaster; an ointment.
 Ōp-sē-sym, *n.* a marsupial quadruped.
 Ōp-pig'nō-rāte, *v.* *a.* to pledge; to pawn.
 Ōp-pō-nen-cy, *n.* act of opposing; — an exertion for an academical degree.
 Ōp-pō-nent, [ōp-pō-nent, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.] *n.* an antagonist; an adversary.
 Ōp-pō-nent, *a.* opposite; adverse.
 Ōp-pō-tūne', *a.* seasonable; convenient; fit.
 Ōp-pō-tūne'ly, *ad.* seasonably; conveniently.
 Ōp-pō-tū-ni-ty, *n.* a fit place, time, or occasion.
 Ōp-pō-ē', *v.* *a.* to act against; to hinder; to resist.
 Ōp-pō-ē', *v.* *n.* to act adversely; to object.
 Ōp-pō-ēd', (ōp-pō-ēd') *p.* resisted. — *p.* *a.* being against; opposite.
 Ōp-pō-ē'r, *n.* one who opposes; an antagonist.
 Ōp-pō-ēte, *a.* placed in front; facing each other, opposing; adverse; contrary.
 Ōp-pō-ēte-ly, *ad.* in an opposite manner.
 Ōp-pō-ēte-ness, *n.* the state of being opposite.
 Ōp-pō-ē-tion, (ōp-pō-ziah'ūn) *a.* hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity. — (*Politics*) a party that opposes the party in power.
 Ōp-pō-ē-tion-ist, *n.* one of the opposition; one who opposes the administration.
 Ōp-pō-ē-tive, *a.* capable of opposition.
 Ōp-prēss', *v.* *a.* to crush by hardship; to subdue.
 Ōp-prēss'ion, (ōp-prēsh'ūn) *n.* act of oppressing; hardship; cruelty; severity; misery.
 Ōp-prēss'ive, *a.* cruel; inhuman; severe.
 Ōp-prēss'ive-ly, *ad.* in an oppressive manner.
 Ōp-prēss'or, *n.* one who oppresses or harasses.
 Ōp-prē-br-i-ōus, *a.* reproachful; scurrilous.
 Ōp-prē-br-i-ōus-ly, *ad.* scurrilously; abusively.
 Ōp-prē-br-i-ōus-ness, *n.* reproachfulness.
 Ōp-prē-br-i-ām, *n.* (L.) disgrace; infamy.
 Ōp-pūn', (ōp-pūn') *v.* *a.* to oppose; to attack.
 Ōp-pūn'-cy, *n.* opposition. *Shak.*
 Ōp-pūn'-tion, *n.* opposition; resistance. [R.]
 Ōp-pūn'-er, (ōp-pūn'er) [ōp-pūn'er, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; Ōp-pūn'er, S.; Ōp-pūn'er, P.] *n.* assailant.
 Ōp-sim'g-tive, *n.* education begun late.
 Ōp-tā-tive, [ōp-tā-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; Ōp-tā-tiv or Ōp-tā-tiv, W.; Ōp-tā-tiv, Kemrick.] *a.* expressive of desire; belonging to that mood of the Greek verb which expresses desire.
 Ōp'tic, *n.* an instrument or organ of sight. [R.]
 Ōp'tic, } *a.* relating to vision or sight, or to the
 Ōp'ti-cal, } science of optics; visual.
 Ōp-ti'cian, (ōp-tish'an) *n.* one skilled in optics; a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.
 Ōp'tics, *n.* pl. the science of light and vision.
 Ōp-ti-mā-cy, *n.* nobility; the body of nobles.
 Ōp-ti-mā'tē, *n.* pl. [L.] the chief men in a state.
 Ōp'ti-me, *n.* [L.] one who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the University of Cambridge, Eng.
 Ōp-ti-mism, *n.* the doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
 Ōp-ti-mist, *n.* one who believes in optimism.
 Ōp'tion, *n.* the power of choosing; choice.
 Ōp'tion-al, *a.* depending upon choice; elective.
 Ōp'y-lēnce, or Ōp'y-lēncy, *n.* wealth; affluence.
 Ōp'y-lēnt, *a.* rich; wealthy; affluent.

could not open to their full app comprehension.

It is thrown open to general use

— I could say it visibly operates upon his countenance.
— ~~no particular~~ ^{circumstances} operates to produce it.
The operations of your mind upon — necessary
to various operations in the arts.

the opinions of the earlier converts respecting it. — concerning — was of opinion that
it is to be done
there was no difference of opinion upon this

I always was of opinion that donors of this
kind should be considered. — The opinion that
I had the opportunity of observing. καί ποῦ

To oppose my arguments to those of a son.
Opposition to the — to be opposed to a son.
and that — between the (he is the
author).

The eye oppressed with the hideous prospect
— oppressed by despotism, and duration
— obnoxious

What opportunities they enjoyed for attaining

Either the prior or than last
made some regular alterations.

Until a bankruptcy, or a residence
in gaol, have called their miraculous
powers into operation. — flattery or en-
ciosity are vicious motives

They desire to be ordained deacons. — he was
ordained presbyter.

In order to the recovery of the world. —
He had given strict orders for having it killed
It is ordered to be printed

Derive their origin from . . . in which
they had their origin

this originated from the fact
originating in causes

富—lōnt-ly, *ad.* richly; with splendor.
 ; *conj.* a disjunctive particle, marking distribution:—it corresponds to *either*.
 ; *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) gold:—a term of heraldry.
 智—cle, *n.* a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [*wise*.]
 智—q-lyr, *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative;
 智—q-lyr-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.
 智—q-lōds, *a.* oracular. [*R.*]
 智—q-yn, (ʒr'q-syn) *n.* [Fr.] a prayer. See *Orison*.
 智—ral, *a.* delivered by mouth; spoken, not written;
 智—ly, *ad.* by mouth; without writing. [*test*.]
 智—nge, *n.* a kind of tree and its fruit.
 智—nge, *a.* relating to an orange or its color.
 智—n-ger-y, (ʒr'q-n-ger-y, *P. Jo. K. Sm. Wb. Recs*;
 智—rāwn'zher-s, *S. W. F.*; 智—rān'zher-s, *J. E.*)
n. a plantation of oranges.
 智—rāng-bu-tāng, or 智—rāng-bu-tāng, [ʒ-rāng'bu-
 tāng, *Sm.*; 智—rān-bu'tāng, *P.*; 智—rāng-bu'tāng, *K.*]
n. a large species of ape, much resembling the human species.
 智—t'ian, *n.* a public speech; a declamation.
 智—t-yr, *n.* an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.—(*Law*) a petitioner.
 智—t-yr-al, *a.* oratorical; eloquent. [*R.*]
 智—t-yr-al-ly, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.
 智—t-yr-al, *a.* relating to oratory; rhetorical.
 智—t-yr-al-ly, *ad.* in an oratorical manner.
 智—t-yr-s, *n.* [It.] pl. 智—t-yr-s-ēg; (*Mus.*) a kind of sacred, musical composition or drama.
 智—t-ry, *n.* the art of speaking well; eloquence; rhetoric:—a place for prayer.
 智—trēm, or 智—tr-ix, *n.* a female orator.
 智—rb, *n.* a round body; a sphere; a circle.
 智—bāte, *a.* bereaved; fatherless; childless.
 智—rbed, (ʒr'q-ed or ʒrbd) *a.* round; circular.
 智—rbic, or 智—rbic'lyr, *a.* spherical; circular.
 智—rbic'lyr-ly, *ad.* spherically; circularly.
 智—rbic'lyr-nēm, *n.* state of being orbicular.
 智—rbic'q-lā-ted, *a.* moulded into an orb.
 智—rbic'q-lā-tyn, *n.* state of being an orb.
 智—rk, *n.* the path or line which a heavenly body describes in its revolution:—a cavity.
 智—r'jal, *a.* relating to an orbit.
 智—r'šāde, } *n.* deprivation or want of parents
 智—rb-ty, } or children.
 智—rb-y, *a.* resembling an orb; orbicular. [*R.*]
 智—rc, *n.* a sea-fish; a species of whale.
 智—rchpl, or 智—rch'pl, *n.* a kind of stone.
 智—rchard, *n.* a garden or enclosure of fruit-trees.
 智—rchard-ist, *n.* one who cultivates an orchard.
 智—rchep-trq, or 智—rchē-trq, (ʒr'kēs-trq, *P. K. Wb.*
Ask. Brands; 智—rchē-trq, *W. Jo. Sm. Nares*.)
 ; *n.* [Gr.] an apartment for a chorus, or for musicians.
 智—rchep-trq, or 智—rchep-trq, *n.* [Fr.] a place or gallery for musicians; a band of musicians.
 智—rchil, *n.* a plant; a species of lichen; archil.
 智—rchis, *n.* a genus of plants; foolstones.
 智—r-dāin, (ʒr-dēn) *v. a.* to appoint; to decree; to order; to establish; to settle; to institute.
 智—r-dāin-āble, *a.* that may be ordained.
 智—r-dāin'er, *s.* one who ordains.
 智—r-dē-pl, (ʒr'dē-pl, *P. J. F. Jo. K. Sm.*; ʒr'dyol, *S. E.*; ʒr'dē-pl or ʒr'j-pl, *W.*) *n.* a form of trial by fire or water; a severe trial.
 智—r'der, *n.* a method; a rule; a mandate; a precept:—a class; a society:—a system of architecture.—*pl.* admission to the priesthood.
 智—r'der, *v. a.* to regulate; to manage; to direct.
 智—r'der, *v. a.* to give command.
 智—r'der-er, *n.* one who orders or regulates.
 智—r'der-ly-nēm, *n.* regularity; method.

Or'der-ly, a. methodical; regular; quiet.
Or'dry, n. a low military officer.
Or'di-nal, a. noting order; as, *second, third, &c.*
Or'di-nal, n. a ritual; a number noting order as, the *tenth* is the ordinal number of *ten*.
Or'di-nance, n. a law; an established rule; a decree; an appointment; a rite.
***Or'di-nā-ri-ly, ad.** commonly; usually.
***Or'di-nā-ry, [Or'de-nā-re, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; Or'de-nā-re or Or'dnā-re, W. J. F.] a.** common; of middling quality; usual; mean; ugly.
***Or'di-nā-ry, n.** an ecclesiastical judge. — (*West.*) the establishment of shipping not in service.
Or'di-nā-ry, or Or'dnā-ry, [Or'de-nā-re, P. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; Or'dnā-re, W. E. F.; Or'dner, S.]
n. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed price.
Or'di-nate, a. regular; methodical.
Or'di-nate, n. a perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the absciss.
Or'di-nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner.
Or-di-nā'tion, n. act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office.
Or'dnance, n. cannon; heavy artillery.
Or'dnā-nā-ry, or Or'don-nā-ry, S. W. J. F. K. R.; or-don-nā-ry, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Painting) the disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.
Or'dure, (Or'd'yr) n. dung; filth.
Or'e, n. metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.
Or'e-ad, n. a nymph of the mountains.
Or'gan, n. an instrument; a natural instrument: — a large musical wind-instrument.
Or-gan-ic, { a. relating to an organ; instru-
Or-gan'i-cal, { mental; acting as an instru-
Or-gan'i-cally, ad. by means of organs. [*ment.*
Or-gan'i-cal-ness, n. the state of being organical.
Or-gan-i-sm, n. an organical structure.
Or'gan-ist, n. one who plays on the organ.
Or-gn-i-fa-ble, a. that may be organized.
Or-gan-i-zā'tion, n. act of organizing; formation; a due construction of parts.
Or'gan-ize, v. a. to construct; to form properly.
Or'gan-ize, n. the loft where the organ stands.
Or-gn-ōg'rā-phy, n. (Bot.) a description of the organs or structure of plants.
Or'gan-pipe, n. the pipe of a musical organ.
Or'gasm, n. a sudden vehemence.
Or'gēat, (Or'zhat) n. [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar, barley, and almonds.
Or'gies, n. pl. the rites of Bacchus; frantic revells.
Or'i-chaleh, (Or'e-kālk) n. mountain brass.
Or'i-āl, n. a sort of recess: — a bay-window.
Or'ij-on-cy, n. brightness or strength of color.
Or'i-ent, a. rising, as the sun; eastern; bright.
Or'i-ent, n. the east; the part where the sun rises.
Or'i-ēn'tal, a. eastern; placed in the east. [*rises.*
Or'i-ēn'tal, n. an inhabitant of the East.
Or'i-ēn'tal-i-sm, n. an eastern idiom or phrase.
Or'i-ēn'tal-ist, n. an inhabitant of the East; one versed in oriental learning.
Or'i-fi-ce, n. any opening; a perforation; a hole.
Or'i-flamb, (Or'e-flām) n. a golden standard.
Or'i-gin, n. a beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source; descent.
O-rig'i-nal, n. origin; first copy; an archetype.
O-rig'i-nal, a. pristine; first; having new ideas.
O-rig'i-nal'i-ty, n. the state of being original.
O-rig'i-nal-ly, ad. primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.
O-rig'i-nā-ry, a. causing existence; original.
O-rig'i-nāte, v. a. to bring into existence.
O-rig'i-nāte, v. u. to begin or take existence.
O-rig'i-nā'tion, n. the act of originating.
O-rig'i-nā-tor, n. one who originates.

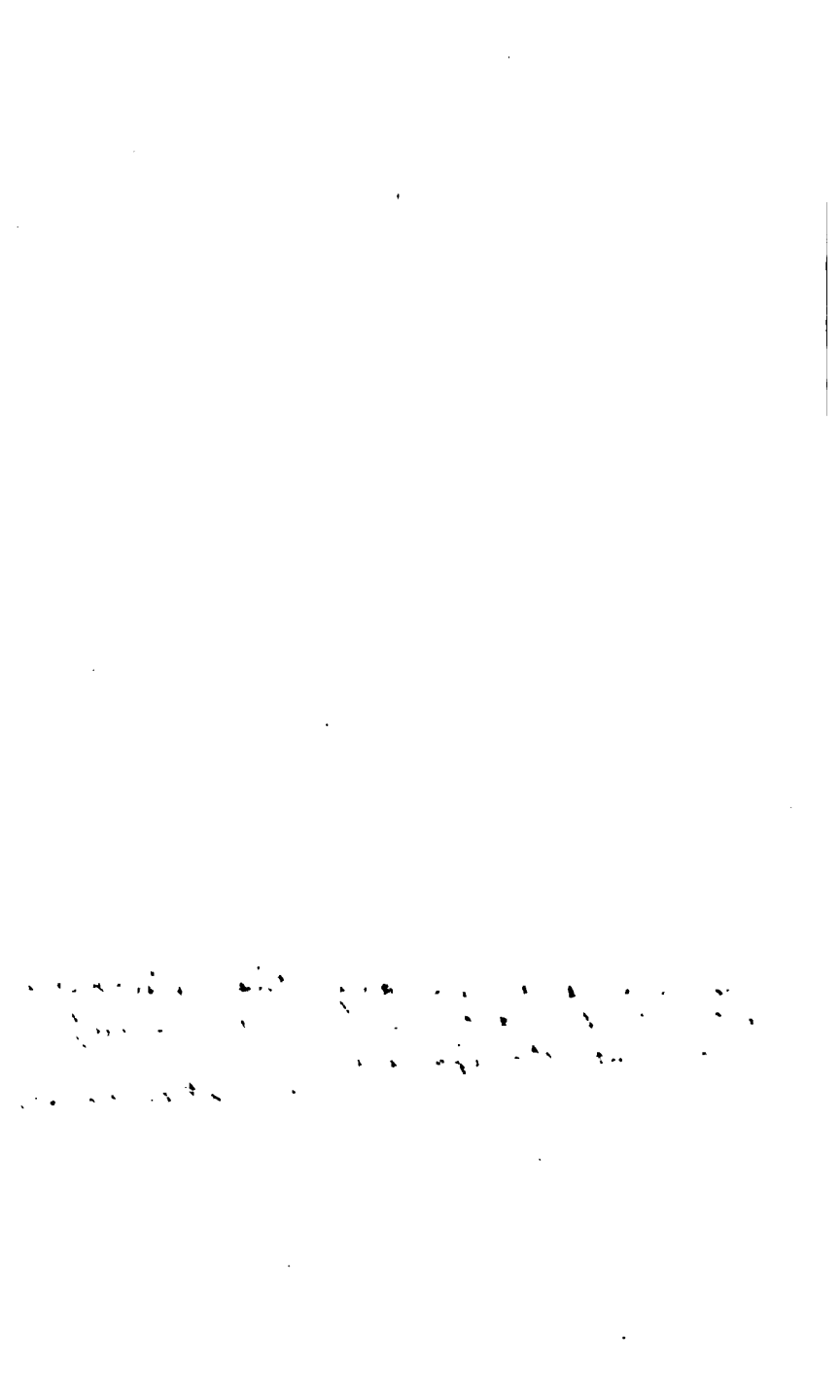
Mon, str: mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rōle.—C, G, c, g, soft; C, G, c, g, hard; | as z; | as g;—thō

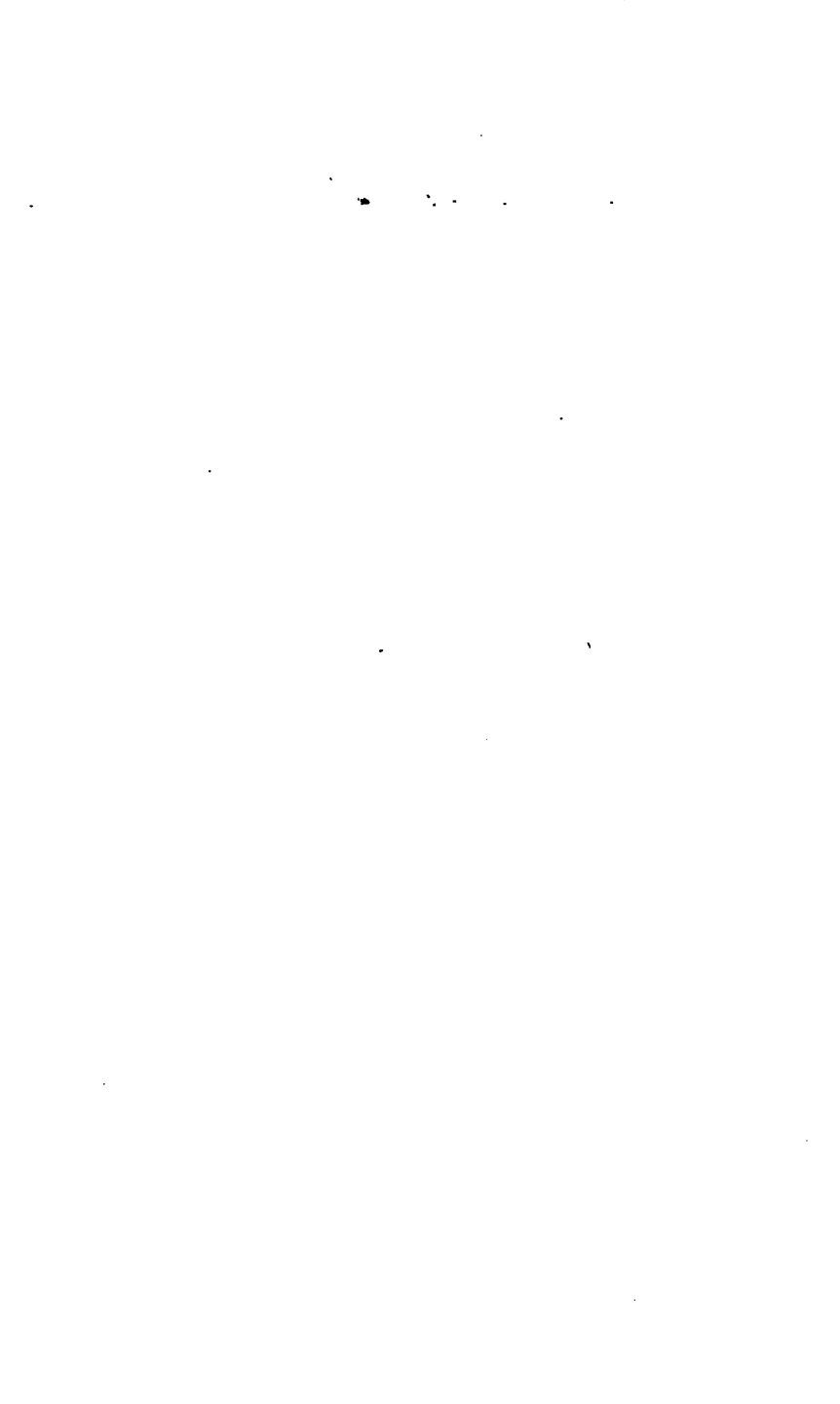
Ôr-tle, *n.* a genus of birds; a sort of thrush.
Ôr-q-s, *n.* one of the southern constellations.
Ôr-sen, (ô'q-sun) *n.* a prayer; a supplication.
Ôr-top, *n.* a temporary dock; a platform.
Ôr-up-mént, *n.* an embellishment; decoration.
Ôr-np-mént, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn.
Ôr-np-mént-ál, *a.* giving embellishment.
Ôr-np-mént-ál-ly, *ad.* in an ornamental manner.
Ôr-nkte, *a.* bedecked; decorated; fine.
Ôr-nkte-ly, *ad.* finely; with decoration.
Ôr-nkte-ness, *n.* finery; embellished state.
Ôr-np-ôp-ics, *n. pl.* divination by birds. [*R.*]
Ôr-np-ôp-íst, *n.* a diviner by birds. [*R.*]
Ôr-np-thích-nkte, *n.* the foot-mark of a bird on
Ôr-nth-ô-lite, *n.* a petrified bird. [*stone.*]
Ôr-nj-thô-lô-g'í-cal, *a.* relating to ornithology.
Ôr-nj-thô-lô-g'íst, *n.* one versed in ornithology.
Ôr-nj-thô-lô-g'y, *n.* that part of natural history
 which treats of birds.
Ô-rô-rá-phy, *n.* a description of mountains.
Ô-rô-lô-g'y, *n.* a treatise on mountains.
Ôr-phán, *n.* a child who has lost either father or
 mother, or both. — *a.* bereft of parents.
Ôr-phán-ôge, *n.* the state of an orphan.
Ôr-pháned, (ô'fánd) *a.* bereft of parents.
Ôr-phán-ísm, *n.* same as *orphanage*.
Ôr-phán-mént, *n.* a mineral; yellow arsenic.
Ôr-rô-y, *n.* an instrument which represents the
 revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
Ôr-thô-dôx, *a.* conformed to the catholic or uni-
 versal church; sound in doctrine.
Ôr-thô-dôx-ly, *ad.* with soundness of opinion.
Ôr-thô-dôx-néss, *n.* the state of being orthodox.
Ôr-thô-dôx-y, *n.* quality of being orthodox; sound-
 ness in doctrine.
Ôr-thô-dróm-ics, *n. pl.* the art of sailing on a
 right course, or in the arc of some great circle.
Ôr-thô-sp'í-cal, *a.* relating to orthoëpy.
Ôr-thô-ôp-íst, *n.* one who is versed in orthoëpy.
Ôr-thô-ôp-y, (ô'r-thô-ô-pe, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*
Wb. : or-thô-ô-pe or ô'r-thô-ô-pe, *F.*) *n.* the art
 of pronouncing words properly.
Ôr-thô-rá-pher, *n.* one versed in orthography.
Ôr-thô-gráph'í-cal, *a.* relating to orthography.
Ôr-thô-gráph'í-cal-ly, *ad.* according to rule.
Ôr-thô-rá-phy, *n.* the art of spelling words:—
 the representation of a section of a building.
Ôr-thô-lô-g'y, *n.* a right description of things.
Ôr-tive, *a.* rising, as a planet or star; eastern.
Ôr-to-lán, *n.* a delicate, small bird.
Ôrta, *n. pl.* refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
Ôr-cil-lá-te, *v. a.* to move backward and forward.
Ôr-cil-lá-tion, *n.* act of moving like a pendulum.
Ôr-cil-la-to-ry, or **Ôr-cil-lá-to-ry**, (ô-sil'á-tür-ô, *S.*
W. P. : ô-sil'át-ô-re, *K. Sm.* ; ô-sô-lá-to-rô, *R.*
Wb.) *a.* moving like a pendulum.
Ôr-cil-tán-cy, *n.* the act of yawning; sleepiness.
Ôr-cil-tánt, *a.* yawning; gaping; sleepy.
Ôr-cil-tá-te, *v. a.* to yawn; to gape.
Ôr-cil-tá-tion, *n.* the act of yawning.
Ôr-cil-lánt, *a.* tending to embrace.
Ôr-cil-lá-te, *v. a.* to kiss; to touch gently.
Ôr-cil-lá-tion, *n.* act of osculating; touch.
Ôr-cil-la-to-ry, *n.* a tablet of Christ and the Vir-
 gin, in ancient churches.
Ô-shér, (ô'zher) *n.* a tree of the willow kind.
Ô-sô-bürg, (ôz'nô-bürg) *n.* a coarse linen.
Ôs'práy, (ô's'prá) *n.* a large, blackish hawk.
Ôs'ô-lét, *n.* a hard substance on a horse's knee.
Ôs'ô-ôús, (ôsh'ô-ús) *a.* bony; resembling a bone.
Ôs'ô-ôle, (ô's'ô-ôl) *n.* a small bone.
Ôs'ô-ôfic, *a.* having power to ossify.
Ôs'ô-f'í-cá-tion, *n.* change into bony substance.

Ôs'si-fráge, *n.* a kind of eagle.
Ôs'si-f'y, *v. a.* to convert or change to bone.
Ôs'si-f'y, *n. n.* to become bone.
Ôs-siv'ô-roús, *a.* devouring bones.
Ôs'sy-q-ry, (ôsh'ô-q-ré) *n.* a charnel-house.
Ôs-tén-si-bíe, *a.* held forth to view; apparent.
Ôs-tén-si-bly, *ad.* in an ostensible manner.
Ôs-tén-sive, *a.* showing; ostensible.
Ôs-tén-tá-tion, *n.* show; ambitious display.
Ôs-tén-tá-tious, *a.* making display; fond of show
Ôs-tén-tá-tious-ly, *ad.* vainly; boastfully.
Ôs-tén-tá-tious-néss, *n.* vanity; boastfulness.
Ôs-té'ô-côpe, or **Ôs'té'ô-côpe**, (ô-s-té'ô-kôp, *W. J.*
Ja. ; ôs'té'ô-kôp, *Sm. Wb.*) *n.* pain in the bones.
Ôs-té'ô-lô-g'ér, *n.* a description of the bones.
Ôs-té'ô-lô-g'íst, *n.* one versed in osteology.
Ôs-té'ô-lô-g'y, *n.* a description of the bones.
Ôs'ti-q-ry, or **Ôs'ti-q-ry**, *n.* the mouth of a river.
Ôst'ler, (ôst'ler) *n.* a hostler. See *Hostler*.
Ôst'ler-y, (ôst'ler-ô) *n.* a hostelry. See *Hostelry*.
Ôs-trá-cégn, (ôs-trá'shán) *n.* a bivalve fish.
Ôs'tra-císm, *n.* a mode of banishment by writing
 the name of the accused person on shells.
Ôs'tra-cíte, *n.* an oyster-shell in the fossil state.
Ôs'tra-cíze, *v. a.* to banish; to expel.
Ôs'trich, *n.* the largest known bird, noted for
 beautiful feathers.
Ô-tá-côús'tíc, *n.* an instrument to assist hearing
Ô-tál'ê-g'í-q, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Mod.*) the earache.
Ô-tál'ê-g'í-q, *n.* a remedy for the earache.
Ôth'er, (ôth'er) *pron.* not the same; not this.
Ôth'er-wíse, (ôth'er-wíz) *ad.* in a different
 manner; in another way.
Ô-ti-ôse, (ô-shé-ô's) *a.* idle; unemployed.
Ô'ti-âm, (ô'shé-âm) *n.* [*L.*] rest; leisure.
Ô'tar, or **Ô'tá**, *n.* an essential oil from roses.
Ô'ter, *n.* an amphibious animal valued for fur.
Ô'to-mán, *n.* ; *pl.* ô'to-máng; a native of Tur-
 key; a Turk; — a kind of hussack.
Ought, (áwt) *n.* any thing. See *Aught*.
Ought, (*áwt*) *verb defective*, (used in the present
 and imperfect tenses) to owe or be owed; to be
 bound by duty or to be obliged; to be fit.
Ôunce, *n.* a small weight: — an animal; a lynx.
Ôur, *pron.* *a.* belonging to us.
Ôurs, *pron. poss.* belonging to us.
Ôur-sélf, *pron. recip.* used in the regal style.
Ôur-séives, (ôúr-séivz) *pron. recip.* ; *pl.* of *ôur-
 self*; we; not others; us, not others.
Ôur'sel, (ô'zél) *n.* a species of bird. See *Ouzel*.
Ôúst, *v. a.* to vacate; to deprive; to eject.
Ôúst'er, *n.* (*Law*) a dispossession; ejection.
Ôút, *ad.* not within; not in; opposed to in; not
 at home; to the end; loudly; at a loss.
Ôút, *interj.* expressing abhorrence or expulsion.
Ôút-áct, *v. a.* to do beyond; to exceed.
Ôút-bál'ánce, *v. a.* to outweigh.
Ôút-bid, *v. a.* to overpower by bidding.
Ôút-break, *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.
Ôút-break-ing, *n.* that which breaks forth.
Ôút-búst, *n.* an explosion; an outbreak.
Ôút-cást, *p. a.* thrown away; cast out.
Ôút-cást, *n.* an exile; one rejected or expelled.
Ôút-cri, *n.* a cry of distress; clamor; noise.
Ôút-dáre, *v. a.* to venture beyond.
Ôút-dô, *v. a.* (*i.* outdid; *pp.* outdoing, outdone) ;
 to excel; to surpass.
Ôút-dôor, (ôút'dôr) *a.* being out of the house.
Ôút'er, *a.* being without; — opposed to inner.
Ôút'er-môst, *a.* remotest from the middle.
Ôút-fáce, *v. a.* to brave; to stare down.
Ôút-fáll, *n.* a waterfall; the lower end of a wa-
 tercourse: — a quarrel.

More than any others of this reverend profession

who were never in any other skirnishe
but with the watch. — no other felicity
but what this life affords. — for no other
reason, but because — one other passage
others of his friends





To outgeneral, κατὰ στρατηγῶν.

Out-fir, *n.* the act or means of sitting out; the equipment of a person or ship.
Out-gate, *n.* an outlet; a passage outwards.
Out-gar-rd, *v. a.* to exceed in military skill.
Out-give, *v. a.* to surpass in giving.
Out-go, *v. a.* [i. outwent; *pp.* outgoing, out-gone] to surpass; to go beyond; to circum-
Out-go'er, *n.* one who outgoes, or leaves. [*vent.*]
Out-go'ing, *n.* egress; expenditure.
Out-grow, (**Out-grō'**) *v. a.* to surpass in growth.
Out-héréd, *v. a.* to exceed Herod in cruelty.
Out-hóuse, *n.* a barn, stable, or coach-house, &c.
Out-kind'ish, *a.* not native; foreign; strange.
Out-last, *v. a.* to surpass in duration.
Out-law, *n.* one deprived of the benefit of law.
Out-law, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
Out-law-ry, *n.* (*Law*) an act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.
Out-ley, *n.* a sum expended; expenditure.
Out-lie, *n.* a passage outwards; an egress.
Out-line, *v. a.* to form a sketch or outline of.
Out-line, *n.* contour; an exterior line; a sketch.
Out-live, *v. a.* to live beyond; to survive.
Out-look, (**Out-lók'**) *v. a.* to face down.
Out-look, (**Out-lók'**) *n.* a vigilant watch.
Out-méa'sure, (**Out-mésh'ur**) *v. a.* to exceed.
Out-núm'ber, *v. a.* to exceed in number.
Out-part, *n.* a part remote from the main part.
Out-port, *n.* a port at a distance from a city.
Out-post, *n.* a station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army.
Out-pour, *v. a.* to effuse; to emit. See *Pour*.
Out-rage, *n.* open violence; wanton abuse.
Out-ridge, *v. a.* to injure or abuse violently.
Out-ridge, *v. a.* to commit exorbitances.
Out-rí'geous, (**Out-rí'jus**) *a.* violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; enormous; excessive.
Out-rí'geously, (**Out-rí'jus-ly**) *ad.* violently.
Out-rí'geousness, (**Out-rí'jus-ness**) *n.* violence.
Out-ré, (**Out-ré'**) *a.* [*Fr.*] extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained.
Out-ride, *v. a.* to pass by riding.
Out-ride, *v. a.* to ride or travel about.
Out-rid'er, *n.* a servant or attendant on horse-back, accompanying a carriage.
Out-right, (**Out-rít'**) *ad.* immediately; at once.
Out-rival, *v. a.* to surpass in excellence.
Out-rin, *v. a.* to leave behind; to exceed.
Out-sail, *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing.
Out-sell, *v. a.* to exceed in selling.
Out-set, *n.* an opening; a beginning.
Out-shine, *v. a.* to excel in lustre.
Out-side, *n.* surface; external part; the utmost.
Out-side, *a.* being without; exterior.
Out-sit, *n.* a suburb; an out-part; an outpost.
Out-spread, (**Out-spréd'**) *v. a.* to diffuse.
Out-stand'ing, *a.* existing abroad; unsettled.
Out-stare, *v. a.* to face down; to browbeat.
Out-stretch, *v. a.* to extend; to spread out.
Out-stride, *v. a.* to surpass in striding.
Out-strip, *v. a.* to outgo; to leave behind.
Out-talk, (**Out-thw'k'**) *v. a.* to exceed by talk.
Out-tá'ke, *v. a.* to transcend in price.
Out-vie, (**Out-ví'**) *v. a.* to exceed; to surpass.
Out-vote, *v. a.* to surpass by voting.
Out-walk, (**Out-wá'k'**) *v. a.* to exceed in walk.
Out-wall, *n.* an exterior wall. [*ing.*]
Out-ward, *a.* external; exterior; not inward.
Out-ward, *ad.* to outward parts; to foreign parts; as, a ship outward bound.
Out-ward-ly, *ad.* externally; in appearance.
Out-watch, (**Out-wá'ch'**) *v. a.* to surpass in watching.

Out-weight, (**Out-wé'**) *v. a.* to exceed in weight; to preponderate; to excel in value.
Out-wit, *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem.
Out-work, (**Out-wú'k'**) *n.* a work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place; an extension of the ditch of a fort. [*rior work.*]
Out-work, (**Out-wú'k'**) *v. a.* to outdo. [*rior work.*]
Out-wrought, (**Out-ráwt'**) *p. a.* outdone.
Out-yel, (**Out-yél'**) *n.* a water-fowl; — a blackbird.
Over, *a.* shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.
Over, *a.* a figure in the shape of an egg.
Over-á'le, *a.* consisting of eggs.
Over-á'ry, *n.* the seat of eggs or of impregnation.
Over-á'le, *n.* of an oval figure; egg-shaped.
Over-á'le, *n.* an inferior sort of triumph.
Over-en, (**Over-en'**) *n.* an arched cavity to bake in.
Over, *prep.* above; across; upon; throughout.
Over, *ad.* above the top; more; throughout. — *Over* is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of *excess* or *superiority*.
Over, *a.* being above or beyond; upper.
Over-p'band, *v. n.* to abound to much.
Over-á'ct, *v. a.* & *n.* to act more than enough.
Over-á'le, *n.* *pl.* a kind of loose trousers.
Over-á'rch, *v. a.* to cover as with an arch.
Over-á'we, *v. a.* to keep in awe; to terrify.
Over-bal'ance, *v. a.* to preponderate.
Over-bal'ance, *n.* a greater weight; excess.
Over-bear, (**Over-bár'**) *v. a.* to bear down.
Over-bear'ing, *p. a.* oppressive; despotic.
Over-béar, *ad.* off the ship; out of the ship.
Over-béar'don, (**Over-búr'dn'**) *v. a.* to overload.
Over-chá't, *n.* [i. overcast; *pp.* overcasting, overcast;] to cloud; to darken: — to cast or raise too high: — to sew over.
Over-chá't, *a.* clouded; cloudy; obscured.
Over-charge, *v. a.* to charge or rate too high.
Over-charge, *n.* too high a charge.
Over-chá'd, *v. a.* to cover with clouds.
Over-coát, *n.* an outside coat; great-coat.
Over-cóme, (**Over-kúm'**) *v. a.* [i. overcame; *pp.* overcoming, overcome;] to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.
Over-cóme, *v. a.* to gain the superiority.
Over-dó, *v. a.* & *n.* [i. overdid; *pp.* overdoing, overdone;] to do more than enough.
Over-dóe, *n.* an excessive dose.
Over-draw, *v. a.* [i. overdraw; *pp.* overdrawing, overdrawn;] to draw too much.
Over-drive, *v. a.* to drive too hard.
Over-eye, (**Over-í'**) *v. a.* to superintend.
Over-fá'll, *n.* a cataract: — a shoal or bank.
Over-fé'd, *v. a.* & *n.* to feed too much.
Over-fé'w, (**Over-fé'w'**) *v. a.* to be more than full.
Over-fé'w, *v. a.* to deluge; to inundate.
Over-fé'w, *n.* an inundation; exuberance.
Over-fé'w'ing, *n.* exuberance; copiousness.
Over-fé'w'ing, *p. a.* inundating; abundant.
Over-freight, (**Over-fré'w'**) *v. a.* [i. overfreighted; *pp.* overfreighting, overfreighted or overfreighted;] to load too heavily.
Over-gú'ge, *v. a.* to gorge too much.
Over-grow, *v. a.* & *n.* [i. overgrew; *pp.* overgrowing, overgrown;] to cover with growth; to rise above; to grow beyond.
Over-grow'th, *n.* exuberant growth.
Over-há'ng, *v. a.* & *n.* to jut or impend over.
Over-há'w, *v. a.* to spread over; to examine.
Over-hé'd, (**Over-héd'**) *ad.* aloft; above.
Over-héar, (**Over-hár'**) *v. a.* [i. overheard; *pp.* over-hearing, overheard;] to hear privately or by chance, or without being spoken to.
Over-héat, *v. a.* to heat too much.

could not open to their full of comprehension.

It is thrown open to general use

- I could say it visibly operate upon his countenance
- ~~by particular~~ ^{circumstances} operated to produce it
- the operations of your mind upon necessary
- various operations in the arts.

the opinions of the earlier converts respecting it. — concerning — was of opinion that
it is to be done (Tom).
There was no difference of opinion upon this

I always was of opinion that donors of this
kind should be considered. — The opinion that
I had the opportunity of observing. καί ποῦ

To oppose my arguments to those of a person
Opposition to the — to be opposed to a person
and that — between the (he is the author)

The eye oppressed with the hideous prospect
— oppressed by despotism, ἡ δὲ συνάρτησις
ὑπερβολικῶς

What opportunities they enjoyed for attaining

Either the prior or thou hast
made some singular alteration.

Until a bankruptcy, or a residence
in gaol, have called their miraculous
powers into exertion. — flattery or en-
rity are vicious motives

They desire to be ordained deacons. — he was
ordained presbyter.

In order to the recovery of the world. —
He had given strict orders for having it killed
It is ordered to be printed

Derive their origin from in which
they had their origin

this originated from the fact
originating in causes

p'p'ent-ly, *ad.* richly; with splendor.
r, *conj.* a disjunctive particle, marking distribution:—it corresponds to *either*.
r, *n.* [Fr.] (*Har.*) gold:—a term of heraldry.
r'a-cle, *n.* a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [*wise*.
r'ac'p'lar, *a.* uttering oracles; authoritative;
r'ac'p'lar-ly, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.
r'ac'p'loas, *a.* an oracular. [*r.*]
r'ai-g'on, (*Or'e-sun*) *n.* [Fr.] a prayer. See *Orison*.
r'al, *a.* delivered by mouth; spoken, not written; *ad.* by mouth; without writing. [*ten*.
r'ange, *n.* a kind of tree and its fruit.
r'ange, *a.* relating to an orange or its color.
r'an-g'er-y, [*Or'an-jer-q*, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B. Ross*;
q-r'awn'zher-s, *S. W. F.*; *q-r'an'zher-s*, *J. E.*] *n.*
 a plantation of oranges.
r'ang'-de-ang, or *Or'ang-bu'ang*, [*o-r'ang'-b*
ang, *Sm.*; *o-r'an-b'ang*, *P.*; *Or'ang-b'ang*, *K.*] *n.*
 a large species of ape, much resembling the
 human species.
r'a't'ion, *n.* a public speech; a declamation.
r'a'tor, *n.* an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.
 — (*Law*) a petitioner.
r-a't'or-ial, *a.* oratorical; eloquent. [*r.*]
r-a't'or-ial-ly, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.
r-a't'or'-cal, *a.* relating to oratory; rhetorical.
r-a't'or'-cal-ly, *ad.* in an oratorical manner.
r-a't'or'-s, *n.* [It.] pl. *Or'e-s'or'-s*; (*Mus.*) a
 kind of sacred, musical composition or drama.
r'a't'or-y, *n.* the art of speaking well; eloquence;
 rhetoric:—a place for prayer.
r'a'tress, or *Or'e'trix*, *n.* a female orator.
rb, *n.* a round body; a sphere; a circle.
r'b'ate, *a.* bereaved; fatherless; childless.
r'bed, (*Or'b'ed* or *Orbd*) *a.* round; circular.
r'bic, or *Or'bic'p'lar*, *a.* spherical; circular.
r-bic'p'lar-ly, *ad.* spherically; circularly.
r-bic'p'lar-ness, *n.* state of being orbicular.
r-bic'p'lar-ty, *a.* moulded into an orb.
r-bic'p'lar-ty, *n.* state of being an orb.
r'bit, *n.* the path or line which a heavenly
 body describes in its revolution:—a cavity.
r'bit'ial, *a.* relating to an orbit.
r'bit'ide, *n.* deprivation or want of parents
r'bit-ty, *n.* or children.
r'by, *a.* resembling an orb; orbicular. [*r.*]
rc, *n.* a sea-fish; a species of whale.
r'chal, or *Or'chal*, *n.* a kind of stone.
r'chard, *n.* a garden or enclosure of fruit-trees.
r'chard-ist, *n.* one who cultivates an orchard.
r'chep-trq, or *Or'chal'trq*, [*Or'k'ep-trq*, *P. K. W. B.*
Ask. Brande; *Or'k'ep-trq*, *W. Ja. Sm. Nurse*.] *n.*
 [Gr.] an apartment for a chorus, or for musicians;
 an orchestra.
r'chep-tre, (*Or'k'ep-trq*) *n.* [Fr.] a place or gallery
 for musicians; a band of musicians.
r'chil, *n.* a plant; a species of lichen; archil.
r'chis, *n.* a genus of plants; foolstones.
r'dain', (*Or'dan'*) *v. a.* to appoint; to decree; to
 order; to establish; to settle; to institute.
r'dain'p'ble, *a.* that may be ordained.
r'dain'er, *n.* one who ordains.
r'd'al, [*Or'd'al*, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *Or'dyal*,
S. E.; *Or'd'al* or *Or'd'al*, *W.*] *n.* a form of
 trial by fire or water; a severe trial.
r'der, *n.* a method; a rule; a mandate; a precept:
 — a class; a society:—a system of architecture.
 — *pl.* admission to the priesthood.
r'der, *v. a.* to regulate; to manage; to direct.
r'der, *v. n.* to give command.
r'der-er, *n.* one who orders or regulates.
r'der-ly, *n.* regularity; method.

Or'den-ly, *a.* methodical; regular; quiet
Or'den-ly, *n.* a low military officer.
Or'di-nal, *a.* noting order; as, *second, third, &c.*
Or'di-nal, *n.* a ritual; a number noting order
 as, the *twelfth* is the ordinal number of *ten*.
Or'di-nance, *n.* a law; an established rule; a decree;
 an appointment; a rite.
**Or'di-na-ry-ly*, *ad.* commonly; usually.
Or'di-na-ry, [*Or'de-na-re*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *Or'de-na-re*
 or *Or'di-na-re*, *W. J. F.*] *a.* common; of middling quality;
 usual; mean; ugly.
**Or'di-na-ry*, *n.* an ecclesiastical judge. — (*Vent.*)
 the establishment of shipping not in service.
Or'di-na-ry, or *Or'di-na-ry*, [*Or'de-na-re*, *P. J. Ja.*
K. Sm. R.; *Or'di-na-re*, *W. E. F.*; *Or'de-na-re*, *S.*] *n.*
 a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed
Or'di-nate, *a.* regular; methodical. [*price*.
Or'di-nate, *n.* a perpendicular line, drawn from
 a point in a curve to the abscissa.
Or'di-nate-ly, *ad.* in a regular manner.
Or'di-na'tion, *n.* act of ordaining; act of investing
 a man with the pastoral office.
Or'dnance, *n.* cannon; heavy artillery.
Or'dnan-ces, (*Or'don-nans*, *S. W. J. F. K. R.*;
or'don-nans, *P. Sm.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting*) the
 disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.
Or'd're, (*Or'd'yr*) *n.* dung; filth.
Or'e, *n.* metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.
Or'p'id, *n.* a nymph of the mountains.
Or'gan, *n.* an instrument; a natural instrument:
 — a large musical wind-instrument.
Or'gan'ic, [*a.* relating to an organ; instru-
Or'gan'i-cal, [*mental*; acting as an instru-
Or'gan'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by means of organs. [*ment*.
Or'gan'i-cal-ness, *n.* the state of being organical.
Or'gan-ism, *n.* an organical structure.
Or'gan-ist, *n.* one who plays on the organ.
Or'gan-i'za-ble, *a.* that may be organized.
Or'gan-i'za'tion, *n.* act of organizing; formation;
 a due construction of parts.
Or'gan-ize, *v. a.* to construct; to form properly.
Or'gan-ist, *n.* the loft where the organ stands.
Or'gan-og'ra-phy, *n.* (*Bot.*) a description of the
 organs or structure of plants.
Or'gan-pipe, *n.* the pipe of a musical organ.
Or'gasm, *n.* a sudden vehemence.
Or'geat, (*Or'zhit*) *n.* [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar,
 barley, and almonds.
Or'gies, *n.* pl. the rites of Bacchus; frantic revels
Or'i-chalch, (*Or'e-kalk*) *n.* mountain brass.
Or'i-ol, *n.* a sort of recess:—a bay-window.
Or'i-en-cy, *n.* brightness or strength of color.
Or'i-ent, *n.* rising, as the sun; eastern; bright.
Or'i-ent, *n.* the east; the part where the sun
Or'i-ent'ial, *a.* eastern; placed in the east. [*rises*.
Or'i-ent'ial, *n.* an inhabitant of the East.
Or'i-ent'ial-ism, *n.* an eastern idiom or phrase.
Or'i-ent'ial-ist, *n.* an inhabitant of the East; one
 versed in oriental learning.
Or'i-fice, *n.* any opening; a perforation; a hole.
Or'i-flamb, (*Or'e-flam*) *n.* a golden standard.
Or'i-gin, *n.* a beginning; cause of existence;
 a source; a fountain; a source; descent.
Or'i-gi-nal, *n.* origin; first copy; an archetype.
Or'i-gi-nal, *a.* pristine; first; having new ideas
Or'i-gi-nal-ty, *n.* the state of being original.
Or'i-gi-nal-ly, *ad.* primarily; from the begin-
 ning; at first; as the first author.
Or'i-gi-nal-ry, *a.* causing existence; original.
Or'i-gi-nate, *v. a.* to bring into existence.
Or'i-gi-nate, *v. n.* to begin or take existence.
Or'i-gi-nat'ion, *n.* the act of originating.
Or'i-gi-nat'or, *n.* one who originates.

den, *str.* move, *nir*, *sun*; *ball*, *bar*, *rule*.—*C*, *G*, *Q*, *E*, *S*, *T*, *L*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *z* as *gs*;—*thin*

O'-ri-tse, *n.* a genus of birds; a sort of thrush.
 O'-ri-tse, *n.* one of the southern constellations.
 O'-ri-tse, (ŏ'-e-zun) *n.* a prayer; a supplication.
 O'-ro-p, *n.* a temporary deck; a platform.
 O'-re-mént, *n.* an embellishment; decoration.
 O'-re-mént, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn.
 O'-re-mént'al, *a.* giving embellishment.
 O'-re-mént'al-ly, *ad.* in an ornamental manner.
 O'-râte, *a.* bedecked; decorated; fine.
 O'-râte-ly, *ad.* finely; with decoration.
 O'-râte-ness, *n.* finery; embellished state.
 O'-ris-ôp-ics, *n. pl.* divination by birds. [*n.*]
 O'-ris-ôp-ist, *a.* a diviner by birds. [*n.*]
 O'-ri-thich'nîte, *n.* the foot-mark of a bird on
 O'-rith'-ô-lite, *n.* a petrified bird. [*stone.*]
 O'-ri-tho-lôg'i-cal, *a.* relating to ornithology.
 O'-ri-thô-lô-gist, *a.* one versed in ornithology.
 O'-ri-thô-lô-gy, *n.* that part of natural history
 which treats of birds.
 O'-rô-g'-ra-phy, *a.* a description of mountains.
 O'-rô-lô-gy, *n.* a treatise on mountains.
 O'-rphan, *n.* a child who has lost either father or
 mother, or both.—*a.* bereft of parents.
 O'-rphan-age, *n.* the state of an orphan.
 O'-rphaned, (ŏ'-fand) *a.* bereft of parents.
 O'-rphan-ism, *n.* same as *orphanage*.
 O'-rpi-mént, *n.* a mineral; yellow arsenic.
 O'-re-ry, *n.* an instrument which represents the
 revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
 O'-rtho-dôx, *a.* conformed to the catholic or uni-
 versal church; sound in doctrine.
 O'-rtho-dôx-ly, *ad.* with soundness of opinion.
 O'-rtho-dôx-ness, *n.* the state of being orthodox.
 O'-rtho-dôx-y, *n.* quality of being orthodox; sound-
 ness in doctrine.
 O'-rtho-drôm'ics, *n. pl.* the art of sailing on a
 right course, or in the arc of some great circle.
 O'-rtho-ôp'i-cal, *a.* relating to orthoëpy.
 *O'-rtho-ôp-ist, *n.* one who is versed in orthoëpy.
 *O'-rtho-ôp-y, [ŏ'rtho-ô-pe, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.*
Wb.; or thŏ'ô-pe or ŏ'rtho-ô-pe, *F.*] *n.* the art
 of pronouncing words properly.
 O'-rthô-g'-ra-pher, *n.* one versed in orthography.
 O'-rtho-graph'i-cal, *a.* relating to orthography.
 O'-rtho-graph'i-cal-ly, *ad.* according to rule.
 O'-rthô-g'-ra-phy, *n.* the art of spelling words;—
 the representation of a section of a building.
 O'-rthô-lô-gy, *n.* a right description of things.
 O'-rthive, *a.* rising, as a planet or star; eastern.
 O'-ro-lân, *n.* a delicate, small bird.
 O'-rte, *n. pl.* refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
 O'-sij-lâte, *v. n.* to move backward and forward.
 O'-sij-lâte, *n.* act of moving like a pendulum.
 O'-sij-lis-to-ry, or O'-sij-lis-to-ry, [os-sil'-s-tŏr-ô, *S.*
W. P.; ŏ-sij-lăt-ô-rê, *K. Sm.*; ŏ-sij-lis-to-rê, *R.*
Wb.] *n.* moving like a pendulum.
 O'-sij-lis-ti-cy, *n.* the act of yawning; sleepiness.
 O'-sij-tant, *a.* yawning; gaping; sleepy.
 O'-sij-tâte, *v. n.* to yawn; to gape.
 O'-sij-tât'ion, *n.* the act of yawning.
 O'-sij-lant, *a.* tending to yawn.
 O'-sij-lâte, *v. a.* to kiss; to touch gently.
 O'-sij-lât'ion, *n.* act of osculating; touch.
 O'-sij-lis-to-ry, *n.* a tablet of Christ and the Vir-
 gin, in ancient churches.
 O'-sier, (ô'-zher) *n.* a tree of the willow kind.
 O'-sja-na-bûrg, (ôz'-na-bûrg) *n.* a coarse linen.
 O'-s'pray, (ô'-s'pra) *n.* a large, blackish hawk.
 O'-s'se-lê, *n.* a hard substance on a horse's knee.
 O'-s'se-ôss, (ôsh'-ô-ŭs) *n.* bony; resembling a bone.
 O'-sij cle, (ô'-sij-kl) *n.* a small bone.
 O'-sij-fic, *a.* having power to ossify.
 O'-sij-fi-cât'ion, *n.* change into bony substance.

Ôs-si-frâge, *n.* a kind of eagle.
 Ôs-si-fy, *v. a.* to convert or change to bone.
 Ôs-si-fy, *v. n.* to become bone.
 Ôs-siv'ô-roûs, *a.* devouring bones.
 Ôs-sû-q-ry, (ôsh'ô-q-re) *n.* a charnel-house.
 Ôs-tên'si-ble, *a.* held forth to view; **apparent**.
 Ôs-tên'si-bly, *ad.* in an ostensible manner.
 Ôs-tên'sive, *a.* showing; ostensible.
 Ôs-tên-tâ-tion, *n.* show; ambitious display.
 Ôs-tên-tâ-tious, *a.* making display; fond of show.
 Ôs-tên-tâ-tious-ly, *ad.* vainly; boastfully.
 Ôs-tên-tâ-tious-ness, *n.* vanity; boastfulness.
 Ôs-tê'ô-côpe, or Ôs'tê'ô-côpe, (ôs-tê'ô-kôp, *N. J.*
Ja.; ôs'tê'ô-kôp, *Sm. Wb.*) *n.* pain in the bone.
 Ôs-tê-bl'ô-gér, *n.* a describer of the bones.
 Ôs-tê-bl'ô-gist, *n.* one versed in osteology.
 Ôs-tê-bl'ô-gy, *n.* a description of the bones.
 Ôs'tê'ô-ry, or Ôs'tê'ô-ry, *n.* the mouth of a river.
 Ôst'ler, (ôs'tler) *n.* a hostler. See **Hostler**.
 Ôst'ler-y, (ôs'tler-e) *n.* a hostelry. See **Hostelry**.
 Ôs-trâ'cean, (ôs-trâ'shan) *n.* a bivalve fish.
 Ôs-trâ-clém, *n.* a mode of banishment by writing
 the name of the accused person on shells.
 Ôs-tra-cite, *n.* an oyster-shell in the fossil state.
 Ôs-tra-cize, *v. a.* to banish; to expel.
 Ôs'trich, *n.* the largest known bird, noted for
 beautiful feathers.
 Ôt-p-ôûs'tic, *n.* an instrument to assist hearing.
 Ô-tâl'gi-q, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) the earache.
 Ô-tâl'gic, *n.* a remedy for the earache.
 Ôth'er, (ûth'er) *pron.* not the same; **not this**.
 Ôth'er-wise, (ûth'er-wîz) *ad.* in a different
 manner; in another way.
 Ô-ti-ôse', (ô-she-ôse') *a.* idle; unemployed.
 Ô'ti-âm, (ô'she-âm) *n.* [L.] rest; leisure.
 Ô'tar, or Ô'tis, *n.* an essential oil from roses.
 Ô'ter, *n.* an amphibious animal valued for fur.
 Ô'to-mân, *n.*; *pl.* ô'to-mân; *a.* native
 of Turkey; — a kind of hassock.
 Ôught, (âwt) *n.* any thing. See **Ught**.
 Ôught, (âwt) *verb defective*, (used in *the present*
and imperfect tenses) to owe or be owed; to be
 bound by duty or to be obliged; to be fit.
 Ôûnce, *n.* a small weight: — an animal; a lynx.
 Ôûr, *pron. & a.* belonging to us.
 Ôûr, *pron. poss.* belonging to us.
 Ôûr-self', *pron. recip.* used in the **regal style**.
 Ôûr-selv's, (ôûr-selv's) *pron. recip.*; *pl.* of **My**
self; we, not others; us, not others.
 Ôû'sel, (ô'z) *n.* a species of bird. See **Ouzel**.
 Ôûst, *v. a.* to vacate; to deprive; to eject.
 Ôûst'er, *n.* (*Law*) a dispossession; ejection.
 Ôût, *ad.* not within; not in; opposed to in; **not**
 at home; to the end; loudly; at a loss.
 Ôût, *interj.* expressing abhorrence or expulsion.
 Ôût-âc'er, *v. a.* to do beyond; to exceed.
 Ôût-bâl'ance, *v. a.* to outweigh.
 Ôût-bid', *v. a.* to overpower by bidding.
 Ôût-break, *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.
 Ôût-break-ing, *n.* that which breaks forth.
 Ôût-bûst, *n.* an explosion; an outbreak.
 Ôût-câst, *p. a.* thrown away; cast out.
 Ôût-câst, *n.* an exile; one rejected or expelled.
 Ôût'cry, *n.* a cry of distress; clamor; noise.
 Ôût-dâre', *v. a.* to venture beyond.
 Ôût-dô', *v. a.* [i. outdid; *pp.* outdoing, outdone;]
 to excel; to surpass.
 Ôût-dô'r, (ôût'dô'r) *a.* being out of the house.
 Ôût'er, *a.* being without; — opposed to **inner**.
 Ôût'er-môst, *a.* remotest from the middle.
 Ôût-face', *v. a.* to brave; to stare down.
 Ôût-fill, *n.* a waterfall; the lower end of a wa-
 tercourse: — a quarrel.

more than any others of this revered profession

who were never in any other skivvies
but with the watch. — no other felicity
but what this life affords. — for no other
reason, but because — one other passing
others of his friends

To outgeneral, κατὰ στρατηγῶν.

Out-fir, *n.* the act or means of fitting out; the equipment of a person or ship.

Out-gate, *n.* an outlet; a passage outwards.

Out-gear, *n.* *pl.* *v.* *a.* to exceed in military skill.

Out-give, *v.* *a.* to surpass in giving.

Out-go, *v.* *a.* [i. outwent; *pp.* outgoing, out-gone;] to surpass; to go beyond; to circum-

Out-go'er, *n.* one who outgoes, or leaves. [*vent.*

Out-go'ing, *n.* egress; expenditure.

Out-grow, (**Out-grō**) *v.* *a.* to surpass in growth.

Out-her'd, *v.* *a.* to exceed Herod in cruelty.

Out-höuse, *n.* a barn, stable, or coach-house, &c.

Out-kind'ish, *a.* not native; foreign; strange.

Out-last, *v.* *a.* to surpass in duration.

Out-law, *n.* one deprived of the benefit of law.

Out-law, *v.* *a.* to deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.

Out-law-ry, *n.* (*Law*) an act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.

Out-ly, *n.* a sum expended; expenditure.

Out-lie, *n.* a passage outwards; an egress.

Out-line, *v.* *a.* to form a sketch or outline of.

Out'line, *n.* contour; an exterior line; a sketch.

Out-live, *v.* *a.* to live beyond; to survive.

Out-look, (**Out-lōk**) *v.* *a.* to face down.

Out'look, (**Out-lōk**) *n.* a vigilant watch.

Out-meas'ure, (**Out-mēz'ur**) *v.* *a.* to exceed.

Out-nūm'ber, *v.* *a.* to exceed in number.

Out-part, *n.* a part remote from the main part.

Out-port, *n.* a port at a distance from a city.

Out-post, *n.* a station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army.

Out-pour, *v.* *a.* to effuse; to emit. See *Pour*.

Out-ra'ge, *n.* open violence; wanton abuse.

Out-ri'de, *v.* *a.* to injure or abuse violently.

Out-ri'de, *v.* *a.* to commit exorbitances.

Out-rā'geous, (**Out-rā'jus**) *a.* violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; enormous; excessive.

Out-rā'geously, (**Out-rā'jus-ly**) *ad.* violently.

Out-rā'geousness, (**Out-rā'jus-ness**) *n.* violence.

Out-ry, (**Out-ry**) *a.* [Fr.] extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained.

Out-ride, *v.* *a.* to pass by riding.

Out-ride, *v.* *a.* to ride or travel about.

Out-rid-er, *n.* a servant or attendant on horse-back, accompanying a carriage.

Out-right, (**Out-rit**) *ad.* immediately; at once.

Out-rival, *v.* *a.* to surpass in excellence.

Out-rūn, *v.* *a.* to leave behind; to exceed.

Out-sail, *v.* *a.* to leave behind in sailing.

Out-sell, *v.* *a.* to exceed in selling.

Out-set, *n.* an opening; a beginning.

Out-shine, *v.* *a.* to excel in lustre.

Out'side, *n.* surface; external part; the utmost.

Out'side, *a.* being without; exterior.

Out'skirt, *n.* a suburb; an out-part; an outpost.

Out-spread, (**Out-sprēd**) *v.* *a.* to diffuse.

Out-stand'ing, *a.* existing abroad; unsettled.

Out-stare, *v.* *a.* to face down; to browbeat.

Out-strēch, *v.* *a.* to extend; to spread out.

Out-stride, *v.* *a.* to surpass in striding.

Out-strip, *v.* *a.* to outgo; to leave behind.

Out-talk, (**Out-tāwk**) *v.* *a.* to exceed by talk.

Out-vi'ce, *v.* *a.* to transcend in price.

Out-vie, (**Out-vī**) *v.* *a.* to exceed; to surpass.

Out-vote, *v.* *a.* to surpass by voting.

Out-walk, (**Out-wāwk**) *v.* *a.* to exceed in walk-
(*ing*)

Out-wall, *n.* an exterior wall.

Out'ward, *a.* external; exterior; not inward.

Out'ward, *ad.* to outward parts; to foreign

Out'wards, *parts; as, a ship outwards bound.*

Out'ward-ly, *ad.* externally; in appearance.

Out-watch, (**Out-wāch**) *v.* *a.* to surpass in watching.

Out-weight, (**Out-wā**) *v.* *a.* to exceed in weight; to preponderate; to excel in value.

Out-wit, *v.* *a.* to overcome by stratagem.

Out-work, (**Out-würk**) *n.* a work raised on the out-

side of the ditch of a fortified place; an exte-

Out-work, (**Out-würk**) *v.* *a.* to outdo. [*rior work.*

Out-wrought, (**Out-rāwt**) *p.* *a.* outdone.

Out'zel, (**Out-zē**) *n.* a water-fowl; — a blackbird.

Out'val, *a.* shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.

Out'val, *n.* a figure in the shape of an egg.

Out-vā'ri-ōse, *a.* consisting of eggs.

Out-vā'ry, *n.* the seat of eggs or of impregnation.

Out-vā'te, *a.* of an oval figure; egg-shaped.

Out-vā'tion, *n.* an inferior sort of triumph.

Out'ven, (**Out-vē**) *n.* an arched cavity to bake in.

Out'ver, *prep.* above; across; upon; throughout.

Out'ver, *ad.* above the top; more; throughout. —

is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of excess or superiority.

Out'ver, *a.* being above or beyond; upper.

Out-ver-p'bound, *v.* *a.* *n.* to abound to; much.

Out-ver-act, *v.* *a.* *n.* to act more than enough

Out-ver-āle, *n.* *pl.* a kind of loose trousers.

Out-ver-arch, *v.* *a.* to cover as with an arch.

Out-ver-āwe, *v.* *a.* to keep in awe; to terrify.

Out-ver-bā'ence, *v.* *a.* *t.* preponderate.

Out-ver-bā'ence, *n.* a greater weight; excess.

Out-ver-bear, (**Out-ver-bār**) *v.* *a.* to bear down.

Out-ver-bear'ing, *p.* *a.* oppressive; despotic.

Out-ver-bēard, *ad.* off the ship: out of the ship.

Out-ver-bū'rden, (**Out-ver-būr'dn**) *v.* *a.* to overload.

Out-ver-cāst, *v.* *a.* [i. overcast; *pp.* overcasting, overcast;] to cloud; to darken: — to cast or raise too high: — to sew over.

Out-ver-cāst, *a.* clouded; cloudy; obscured.

Out-ver-charge, *v.* *a.* to charge or rate too high.

Out-ver-charge, *n.* too high a charge.

Out-ver-clōd, *v.* *a.* to cover with clouds.

Out-ver-cōat, *n.* an outside coat; great-coat.

Out-ver-cōme, (**Out-ver-kūm**) *v.* *a.* [i. overcame; *pp.* overcoming, overcome;] to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.

Out-ver-cōme, *n.* to gain the superiority.

Out-ver-dō, *v.* *a.* *n.* [i. overdid; *pp.* overdoing, overdone;] to do more than enough.

Out-ver-dōse, *n.* an excessive dose.

Out-ver-draw, *v.* *a.* [i. overdraw; *pp.* overdrawing, overdrawn;] to draw too much.

Out-ver-drive, *v.* *a.* to drive too hard.

Out-ver-ēye, (**Out-ver-ī**) *v.* *a.* to superintend.

Out-ver-fāll, *n.* a cataract: — a shoal or bank.

Out-ver-fāst, *v.* *a.* *n.* to feed too much.

Out-ver-flōw, (**Out-ver-flō**) *v.* *a.* to be more than full.

Out-ver-flōw, *v.* *a.* to deluge; to inundate.

Out-ver-flōw, *n.* an inundation; exuberance.

Out-ver-flōw'ing, *n.* exuberance; copiousness.

Out-ver-flōw'ing, *p.* *a.* inundating; abundant.

Out-ver-freight, (**Out-ver-frāi**) *v.* *a.* [i. overfreighted; *pp.* overfreighting, overfreighted or over-

freighted;] to load too heavily.

Out-ver-gūge, *v.* *a.* to gorge too much.

Out-ver-grōw, *v.* *a.* *n.* [i. overgrew; *pp.* overgrowing, overgrown;] to cover with growth; to rise above; to grow beyond.

Out-ver-grōwth, *n.* exuberant growth.

Out-ver-hāng, *v.* *a.* *n.* to jut or impend over.

Out-ver-hān', *v.* *a.* to spread over; to examine.

Out-ver-hēad, (**Out-ver-hēd**) *ad.* aloft; above.

Out-ver-hēar, (**Out-ver-hār**) *v.* *a.* [i. overheard; *pp.* over-hearing, overheard;] to hear privately or by chance, or without being spoken to.

Out-ver-hēat, *v.* *a.* to heat too much.

Ö-ver-jör', v. a. to transport; to revivify.
Ö-ver-lä'bor, v. a. to exceed or oppress by labor.
Ö-ver-läde', v. a. to overburden.
Ö-ver-länd, a. done or carried on by land.
Ö-ver-läy', v. a. to smother; to crush; to cover.
Ö-ver-läy'ing, a. a superficial covering.
Ö-ver-läp, v. a. to pass by a jump.
Ö-ver-läth'er, (Ö-ver-läth'er) n. upper-leather.
Ö-ver-lie', v. a. [i. overlay; pp. overlying, overlain;] to lie upon or over.
Ö-ver-live', v. a. to survive; to outlive.
Ö-ver-löd', v. a. to burden with too much.
Ö-ver-knok', (Ö-ver-läk') v. a. to peruse; to oversee; to inspect: — to excuse; to neglect.
Ö-ver-mäs'ter, v. a. to subdue; to govern.
Ö-ver-mäth', v. a. to be too powerful for.
Ö-ver-mäth, n. one of superior powers.
Ö-ver-mäs'sure, (Ö-ver-mäth'er) v. a. to measure or estimate too largely.
Ö-ver-mäs'sure, (Ö-ver-mäth'er) n. a surplus.
Ö-ver-möst, a. highest; over the rest.
Ö-ver-müch', a. too much; more than enough.
Ö-ver-müch', ad. in too great a degree.
Ö-ver-night', (-nlt') n. night before bed-time.
Ö-ver-night', (-nlt') ad. through the night.
Ö-ver-päs', v. a. to cross; to overlook; to omit.
Ö-ver-päst', (Ö-ver-päst') p. a. gone; past.
Ö-ver-päs', n. that which remains; a surplus.
Ö-ver-pölje', v. a. to outweigh.
Ö-ver-pölje, n. a preponderant weight.
Ö-ver-pö'or, v. a. to be predominant over.
Ö-ver-präm', v. a. to overwhelm; to crush.
Ö-ver-prize', v. a. to value at too high a price.
Ö-ver-räse', v. a. to rate at too much.
Ö-ver-räsch', v. a. to deceive; to go beyond.
Ö-ver-räsch'er, n. one who overreaches.
Ö-ver-räde', v. a. to ride over; to ride too much.
Ö-ver-rä'pen, (-ri'pn) v. a. to make too ripe.
Ö-ver-räse', v. a. to control; to supersede. — (Law) to make void; to reject.
Ö-ver-rän', v. a. to outrun; to ravage; to over-spread; to alter the arrangement of.
Ö-ver-sä, a. foreign; from beyond seas.
Ö-ver-sä', v. a. to superintend; to overlook.
Ö-ver-sä'er, n. one who oversees; a supervisor.
Ö-ver-sä', v. a. to turn bottom upwards; to overturn; to upset; to subvert.
Ö-ver-sä', v. n. to fall down; to turn over.
Ö-ver-säde', v. a. to cover with darkness.
Ö-ver-sähd'öw, (Ö-ver-sähd'ö) v. a. to throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.
Ö-ver-sähdöt', v. a. & n. to shoot beyond the mark.
Ö-ver-sight, (Ö-ver-sit) n. superintendence; — a mistake; an error; — inattention.
Ö-ver-skip', v. a. to pass by leaping; to escape.
Ö-ver-släp', v. a. & n. to sleep too long.
Ö-ver-spränd', (Ö-ver-spränd') v. a. to cover over.
Ö-ver-stäke', v. a. to state too highly.
Ö-ver-stöck', v. a. to fill too full; to crowd.
Ö-ver-strän', v. a. & n. to strain too far.
Ö-vért, a. open; public; apparent; manifest.
Ö-ver-läke', v. a. [i. overlook; pp. overtaking, overtaken;] to catch by pursuit; to take.
Ö-ver-tä'kon, (Ö-ver-tä'kn) p. from *Overtake*.
Ö-ver-täsk', v. a. to task too much.
Ö-ver-thröw', (Ö-ver-thröw') v. a. [i. overthrow; pp. overthrowing, overthrown;] to ruin; to defeat; to subvert.
Ö-ver-thröw, (Ö-ver-thröw) n. ruin; defeat.
Ö-ver-tire', v. a. to subdue with fatigue.
Ö-vért-ly, ad. in an overt manner; openly.

Ö-ver-täsk', (Ö-ver-täsk') i. from *Overtake*.
Ö-ver-täsk', v. a. to rise above; to surpass.
Ö-ver-träde', v. n. to trade too much.
Ö-ver-täre, n. a proposal: — a flourish of music.
Ö-ver-tärn', v. a. to subvert; to overthrow.
Ö-ver-tärn, n. a subversion; an overthrow.
Ö-ver-tärlä', v. a. that may be overturned.
Ö-ver-tärn'er, n. one who overturns.
Ö-ver-väl'je, v. a. to rate at too high a price.
Ö-ver-välje', v. n. to think highly or arrogantly.
Ö-ver-välje'ing, a. vain; conceited; arrogant.
Ö-ver-välje'ing-ly, ad. with arrogance.
Ö-ver-välje', (Ö-ver-väl') v. a. to preponderate.
Ö-ver-välje', (Ö-ver-väl') n. a preponderance.
Ö-ver-välje', v. a. to crush underneath.
Ö-ver-välje'ing, p. a. overflowing; crushing.
Ö-ver-work', (Ö-ver-würk') v. a. [i. overwork; or overwrought; pp. overworking, overworked or overwrought;] to work too much; to tire.
Ö-ver-wrought', (Ö-ver-räwt') i. & p. from *Over-work*; labored too much; worked all over.
Ö-vi-för'm, a. having the shape of an egg.
Ö-vise, a. belonging to sheep.
Ö-vip'p-rola, a. producing young by eggs.
Ö-vip-lä, n. [It. (Arch.) a convex moulding.
Ö-vile, n. [Bot.] a rudimentary seed.
Ö-vum, n. [L.] pl. s'eg; an egg.
Owe, (ö) v. a. to be bound to pay, or to pay to, to be indebted to; to have from.
Owe, (ö) v. n. to be bound or obliged.
Ow'ing, (ö'ing) p. a. due, as a debt; imputable to.
Ö'ät, or **Ö'ät'et,** n. a bird that flies by night.
Ö'ät, v. n. to carry on an unlawful trade.
Ö'ät'er, n. one who carries contraband goods.
Ö'ät'ing, n. an offence against public trade.
Ö'ät'ish, a. resembling an owl.
Owa, (ön) a. belonging to; as, my own.
Own, (ön) v. e. to possess by right: — to condemn.
Own'er, (ö'ner) n. the rightful proprietor.
Own'er-ship, (ö'ner-ship) n. rightful possession.
Ox, n.; pl. **öxen,** (öksen) a. a castrated bull.
Ox'al'ic, a. obtained from sorrel.
Ox'böw, n. a bow for yoking an ox.
Ox'eye, (öx'i) n. a plant; a shrub.
Ox'stall, n. a stand for oxen. [oxidize]
Ox'i-däse, v. a. to convert into an oxide; to
Ox-i-dä'tion, n. act of oxidizing.
Ox'ide, n. a substance formed by the union of oxygen with some base.
Ox'id-ize, v. a. to convert into an oxide.
Ox'id-ize-ment, n. oxidation.
Ox'y-gén, n. (Chem.) a gas which generates acids and oxides, and forms the respirable or vital part of common air.
Ox'y-gén-äte, v. a. to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox'y-gén-ize, v. a. to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox'y-gön, n. a triangle with three acute angles.
Ox'y-mäl, n. a mixture of vinegar and honey.
Ox-y-mö'ron, n. (Rhet.) a figure by which a word is used in a peculiar sense, or with pregnant meaning; as, "cruel kindness."
Ox'y-töse, n. a word with an acute sound.
O'yer, (ö'yer, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.: oy'er, & W.) n. a court of appeal and terminer is a judgment, where causes are heard and determined.
O-yis', (ö-yis', & Sm. R.; ö-yis', W. P. F.; ö-yi, Ja.) n. [Fr. oyer.] hear ye: — a term used by a sheriff or clerk, as an introduction to a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.
Oy'ter, n. a bivalve testaceous fish.
O-um'pe, (ö-ä'pe) n. an ulcer in the nostrils.

ä, ä, ä, ä, y, long; ö, ö, ö, ö, y, short; o, o, i, e, y, obscure.—**äre,** (är, äst, all; äls, äls,

overshadowed with Darkness.

^{the} fables which overspread ecclesiastical
fictions.

It has been owned to the baser

not owing to any thing

The verses are the author's own.



To keep pace with any one

He is careful to do it on pain of I egg

He takes as much pains to hide his. -
If you will come with a little pains you
may richly provide for yourself.
Eggs painted of all colors.

P.

P is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the lips, as in *pat*.
Pab'-er, *a.* affording food; alimental.
Pab'-y-lá-tion, *n.* the act of feeding.
Pab'-y-lois, *a.* affording aliment; alimental.
Pab'-y-lum, *n.* [L.] food; aliment; support.
Pa-cá-tion, *n.* the act of appeasing.
Pace, *n.* a step; gait; manner of walking: — a motion of a horse: — a measure of 2½ feet; one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths.
Pace, *v. n.* to move on slowly; to go; to move with a particular gait, as a horse.
Pace, *v. a.* to measure by steps; to direct to go.
Paced, (*pást*) *a.* having a particular gait.
Pac'er, *n.* one who paces; a horse that paces.
Pá-shá, [*pa-shá*], *K. Sm. R.*; *pá'shā*, *Brande.* *n.* a Turkish governor; a bashaw.
Pá-shá'ic, *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha.
Pach'-y-dér-m, *n.* a thick-skinned quadruped.
Pach'-y-dér-ma-tis, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) an order of animals that have thick skins, as the elephant, hog, &c.; pachyderms.
Pach'-y-dér-ma-tos, *a.* relating to pachyderms.
Pa-clí'ic, *a.* promoting peace; peaceable;
Pa-clí'ic-al, *a.* mild; gentle; appeasing.
Pac'-i-fí-cá-tion, *n.* the act of pacifying.
Pac'-i-fí-cá-tor, [*pás-e-fó-ká'tor*, *W. P. J. E.*; *pa-sí'e-ká'tor*, *J. & K. Sm.*] *n.* a peace-maker.
Pa-clí'ic-tó-ry, *a.* tending to make peace.
Pac'-i-fí-er, *n.* one who pacifies.
Pac'-i-fy, *v. a.* to appease; to quiet; to compose.
Pack, *n.* a bundle; a number of cards; a number of hounds; a number of people, &c.
Pack, *v. a.* to bind up; to sort: — to send off.
Pack, *v. n.* to tie up goods: — to go off in haste.
Pack'age, *n.* a bale; goods packed; a charge.
Pack'cloth, *n.* a cloth in which goods are tied up.
Pack'er, *n.* one who packs or binds.
Pack'et, *n.* a small pack; a mail of letters; a post-ship, or vessel for letters and passengers.
Pack'et-boat, *n.* a vessel for carrying letters, &c.
Pack'horse, *n.* a horse of burden.
Pack'man, *n.* a man who carries a pack.
Pack'sad-dle, *n.* a saddle to carry burdens.
Pack'stuff, *n.* a stuff to support a pack.
Pack'thread, (*pák'thréd*) *n.* a thread for packing.
Pact, *n.* [*pactum*, L.] a bargain; a covenant.
Pácti-on-ál, *a.* by way of bargain or covenant.
Pac-tí'tious, *a.* settled by agreement. [*rubber*.]
Pád, *n.* an easy-paced horse: — a saddle: — a pad, *v. n.* to travel gently: — to rob on foot.
Pád, *v. a.* to furnish with a pad; to stuff.
Pád'dle, *v. n.* to row; to play in the water.
Pád'dle, *v. e.* to feel; to play with; to row.
Pád'dle, *n.* an oar used by a single rower.
Pád'dock, *n.* a frog or toad: — a small enclosure.
Pád'dy, *n.* rice in the husk: — a species of herb: — a cant word for an Irishman.
Pád'tick, *n.* a pendent or hanging lock.
Pád'-yá-sí', (*pád'-yá-sí'*) *n.* a kind of silk stuff.
Pá'shā, (*pá'shā*) *n.* [L.] a song of triumph or praise.
Pá'shā, or **Pá'shā-shā**, *a.* heathenish; a gentile; an idolater.
Pá'shā, or **Pá'shā-shā**, *a.* heathenish; gentle.
Pá'shā-ism, *n.* religion of pagans; heathenism.
Pá'shā-ize, *v. a.* to render heathenish.
Page, *n.* one side of a leaf: — a boy-servant.
Page, *v. a.* to mark, as the pages of a book.

***Pag'eant**, or **Pá'geant**, [*páj'ent*, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *páj'ent*, *P. E. R. Wb.*; *páj'ent*, or *páj'ent*, *Ja.*] *n.* a pompous show; a spectacle.
***Pag'eant**, *a.* showy; pompous; ostentatious.
***Pag'eant-ry**, *n.* pomp; show; a spectacle.
Pág'-i-nal, *a.* consisting of pages. [*pagoda*.]
Pá'gá-d, *n.* an East Indian idol and temple; a
Pá-gó'da, *n.* an East Indian temple containing an idol: — an Indian coin.
Páid, (*pád*) *i. & p.* from *Pay*.
Páil, (*pál*) *n.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.
Páil'ful, *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.
Páin, *n.* an uneasy sensation of body or mind; distress; suffering: — penalty. — *pl.* the throes of childbirth; pangs.
Páin, *v. a.* to afflict with pain; to torment.
Páin'ful, *a.* full of pain; afflictive; difficult.
Páin'ful-ly, *ad.* in a painful manner.
Páin'fúl-ness, *n.* affliction; sorrow; grief.
†Pá'ním, (*pá'ním*) *n.* a pagan; an infidel.
Páin'tess, *a.* free from pain; void of trouble.
Páins, *n.* labor; care; trouble. — *Páins*, though in the plural form, is, in these senses, commonly used as singular; as, "much *pains* is."
Páin'st'ér, *n.* a laborer; a laborious person. [*see* **Páin'st'ér**, *a.* laborious; industrious.
Páin'st'ér, *n.* a great care or industry.
Paint, (*páint*) *v. a.* to represent; to describe; to
Paint, *v. n.* to lay colors on the face, &c. [*color*.]
Paint, *n.* color; a coloring substance.
Paint'er, *n.* one who practises painting: — a rope.
Paint'ing, *n.* the art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors; a picture; color laid on.
Paint'ure, (*páint'yur*) *n.* the art of painting. [*n.*]
Páir, (*pár*) *n.* two things suited to each other; two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
Páir, (*pár*) *v. n.* to be joined in pairs; to couple
Páir, *v. a.* to join in couples; to unite.
Pá'ace, *n.* a royal or splendid house.
Pá'á-dín, *n.* a knight of the round table.
Pá'á-quá', (*pá'á-quá'*) *n.* a kind of covered carriage, for carrying persons, in the East.
Pá'á-tá-bíe, *a.* pleasing to the taste; savory.
Pá'á-tál, *n.* a consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate; viz., *d, g, j, k, l, n, & q.*
Pá'á-tál, *a.* relating to the palate.
Pá'á-te, *n.* the roof of the mouth; organ of taste
†Pá'á-te, *v. a.* to perceive by the taste.
Pá'á-tí'sh, (*pe-lí'sh*) *a.* relating to a palace.
Pá'á-tí-ne, *n.* one invested with regal rights.
Pá'á-tí-ne, *a.* possessing royal privileges.
Pá'á-ver, *n.* superfluous or idle talk; flattery.
Pá'á-ver, *v. a. & n.* to flatter; to talk foolishly
Pá'á-ver-er, *n.* one who palavers. [*Low.*]
Páile, *a.* not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid; dim.
Páile, *n.* a pointed stake or piece of wood: — a jurisdiction; an enclosure; a district.
Páile, *v. a.* to enclose with pales; to encompass.
Páile'-yed, (*páil'id*) *a.* having eyes dimmed.
Páile'-faced, (*páil'fást*) *a.* having the face pale.
Páile'ty, *ad.* wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
Páile'ness, *n.* state of being pale; wanness.
Pá-le-óg'-ra-phy, *n.* an ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively.
Pá-le-ó-ló-gíst, *n.* one versed in paleontology.
Pá-le-ó-ló-gy, *n.* the science of antiquities.

Ö-ver-sör, *v. a.* to transport; to revivify.
Ö-ver-lä-bör, *v. a.* to exceed or oppress by labor.
Ö-ver-läde, *v. a.* to overburden.
Ö-ver-länd, *v. a.* done or carried on by hand.
Ö-ver-läy, *v. a.* to smother; to crush; to cover.
Ö-ver-läy-ing, *n.* a superficial covering.
Ö-ver-läp, *v. a.* to pass by a jump.
Ö-ver-läth-er, (**Ö-ver-läth-er**) *n.* upper-leather.
Ö-ver-lie, *v. a.* [i. overlay; *pp.* overlying, overlain;] to lie upon or over.
Ö-ver-live, *v. a.* to survive; to outlive.
Ö-ver-löd, *v. a.* to burden with too much.
Ö-ver-lök, (**Ö-ver-lök'**) *v. a.* to perfume; to overscent; to inspect; — to excuse; to neglect.
Ö-ver-mäster, *v. a.* to subdue; to govern.
Ö-ver-mäth, *v. a.* to be too powerful for.
Ö-ver-mäth, *n.* one of superior powers.
Ö-ver-mäts-ure, (**Ö-ver-mäth-ur**) *v. a.* to measure or estimate too largely.
Ö-ver-mäts-ure, (**Ö-ver-mäth-ur**) *n.* a surplus.
Ö-ver-möt, *a.* highest; over the rest.
Ö-ver-much, *a.* too much; more than enough.
Ö-ver-much, *ad.* in too great a degree.
Ö-ver-night, (**-nit'**) *n.* night before bed-time.
Ö-ver-night, (**-nit'**) *ad.* through the night.
Ö-ver-päs, *v. a.* to cross; to overlook; to omit.
Ö-ver-päst, (**Ö-ver-päst'**) *p. a.* gone; past.
Ö-ver-päta, *n.* that which remains; a surplus.
Ö-ver-pöjse, *v. a.* to outweigh.
Ö-ver-pöjse, *n.* a preponderant weight.
Ö-ver-pöjser, *v. a.* to be predominant over.
Ö-ver-präss, *v. a.* to overwhelm; to crush.
Ö-ver-prize, *v. a.* to value at too high a price.
Ö-ver-räte, *v. a.* to rate at too much.
Ö-ver-reach, *v. a.* to deceive; to go beyond.
Ö-ver-reach-er, *n.* one who overreaches.
Ö-ver-ride, *v. a.* to ride over; to ride too much.
Ö-ver-röpen, (**-ri-pn**) *v. a.* to make too ripe.
Ö-ver-räte, *v. a.* to control; to supersede. — (*Law*) to make void; to reject.
Ö-ver-rün, *v. a.* to outrun; to ravage; to overspread; to alter the arrangement of.
Ö-ver-sä, *a.* foreign; from beyond seas.
Ö-ver-sä, *v. a.* to superintend; to overlook.
Ö-ver-sör, *n.* one who oversees; a supervisor.
Ö-ver-söt, *v. a.* to turn bottom upwards; to overturn; to upset; to subvert.
Ö-ver-söt, *v. n.* to fall down; to turn over.
Ö-ver-shäde, *v. a.* to cover with darkness.
Ö-ver-shäde, (**Ö-ver-shäde**) *v. a.* to throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.
Ö-ver-shöt, *v. a.* & *n.* to shoot beyond the mark.
Ö-ver-sigt, (**Ö-ver-sit**) *n.* superintendence; — a mistake; an error; — inattention.
Ö-ver-skip, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; to escape.
Ö-ver-släp, *v. a.* & *n.* to sleep too long.
Ö-ver-spräd, (**Ö-ver-spräd'**) *v. a.* to cover over.
Ö-ver-stäke, *v. a.* to state too highly.
Ö-ver-stöck, *v. a.* to fill too full; to crowd.
Ö-ver-sträim, *v. a.* & *n.* to strain too far.
Ö-vért, *a.* open; public; apparent; manifest.
Ö-ver-täke, *v. a.* [i. overlook; *pp.* overlooking, overtaken;] to catch by pursuit; to take.
Ö-ver-täken, (**Ö-ver-tä-ken**) *p.* from *Overtake*.
Ö-ver-täsk, *v. a.* to task too much.
Ö-ver-thröw, (**Ö-ver-thrö'**) *v. a.* [i. overthrow; *pp.* overthrowing, overthrown;] to ruin; to defeat; to subvert.
Ö-ver-thröw, (**Ö-ver-thrö'**) *n.* ruin; defeat.
Ö-ver-tire, *v. a.* to subdue with fatigue.
Ö-vért-ly, *ad.* in an overt manner; openly.

Ö-ver-töck, (**Ö-ver-töck'**) *i.* from *Overtake*.
Ö-ver-töf, *v. a.* to rise above; to surpass.
Ö-ver-träde, *v. a.* to trade too much.
Ö-ver-tärs, *n.* a proposal; — a flourish of music.
Ö-ver-tärn, *v. a.* to subvert; to overthrow.
Ö-ver-tärn, *n.* a subversion; an overthrow.
Ö-ver-tärn-s-ble, *a.* that may be overturned.
Ö-ver-tärn-er, *n.* one who overturns.
Ö-ver-väl-ge, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price.
Ö-ver-väde, *v. a.* to think highly or arrogantly.
Ö-ver-väde-ing, *a.* vain; conceited; arrogant.
Ö-ver-väde-ing-ly, *ad.* with arrogance.
Ö-ver-veigh, (**Ö-ver-vä'**) *v. a.* to preponderate.
Ö-ver-veight, (**Ö-ver-vä'**) *n.* preponderance.
Ö-ver-väim, *v. a.* to crush underneath.
Ö-ver-väim-ing, *p. a.* overflowing; crushing.
Ö-ver-wörk, (**Ö-ver-würk'**) *v. a.* [i. overwork; or overwrought; *pp.* overworking, overworked or overwrought;] to work too much; to tire.
Ö-ver-wrought, (**Ö-ver-räw'**) *i.* & *p.* from *Overwork*; labored too much; worked all over.
Ö-vi-förm, *a.* having the shape of an egg.
Ö-vime, *a.* belonging to sheep.
Ö-vip-s-rolle, *a.* producing young by eggs.
Ö-völ, *n.* [L. (*Arch.*) a convex moulding.
Ö-vüle, *n.* (*Bot.*) a rudimentary seed.
Ö-vum, *n.* [L.] pl. *ö-va*; an egg.
Owe, (**ö**) *v. a.* to be bound to pay, or to pay to; to be indebted to; to have from.
Owe, (**ö**) *v. n.* to be bound or obliged.
Ow-ing, (**ö-ing**) *p. a.* due, as a debt; imputable to.
Ööl, or **Ööl-er**, *n.* a bird that flies by night.
Ööl, *v. n.* to carry on an unlawful trade.
Ööl-er, *n.* one who carries contraband goods.
Ööl-ing, *n.* an offence against public trade.
Ööl-jah, *a.* resembling an owl.
Owä, (**ön**) *a.* belonging to; as, my own.
Owä, (**ön**) *v. a.* to possess by right; — to confer.
Owä-er, (**ö-ner**) *n.* the rightful proprietor.
Owä-er-skip, (**ö-er-skip**) *n.* rightful possession.
Ox, *n.*; pl. **ö-x-an**, (**ök-sa**) *a.* a castrated bull.
Ox-äl-jic, *a.* obtained from sorrel.
Ox-böw, *n.* a bow for yoking an ox.
Ox-ey, (**ök-i**) *n.* a plant; a shrub.
Ox-etal, *n.* a stand for oxen. [*oxidize*]
Ox-i-däso, *v. a.* to convert into an oxide; to
Ox-i-dä-tion, *n.* act of oxidizing.
Ox-ide, *n.* a substance formed by the union of oxygen with some base.
Ox-id-ize, *v. a.* to convert into an oxide.
Ox-id-ize-ment, *n.* oxidation.
Ox-y-gén, *n.* (*Chem.*) a gas which generates acids and oxides, and forms the respirable or vital part of common air.
Ox-y-gén-äta, *v. a.* to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox-y-gén-ize, *v. a.* to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox-y-gön, *n.* a triangle with three acute angles.
Ox-y-mäl, *n.* a mixture of vinegar and honey.
Ox-y-mö-rym, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which a word is used in a peculiar sense, or with pregnant meaning; as, "cruel kindness."
Ox-y-möe, *n.* a word with an acute sound.
Oy-er, (**ö-yr**, *W. P. J. E. P. Ja. Sm.*: *oy-er*, & *Wh.*) *n.* a court of oyer and terminer is a jurisdiction, where causes are heard and determined.
Ö-yö, (**ö-yö**, & *Sm. R.*; **ö-yö**, *W. P. F.*; **ö-yö**, *Ja.*) *n.* [*Fr. oyez*.] hear ye: — a term used by a sheriff or crier, as an introduction to a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.
Ö-yö-er, *n.* a bivalve testaceous fish.
Ö-zä-nä, (**ö-zä-nä**) *n.* an ulcer in the nostrils.

overshadowed with darkness.

the fables which overspread ecclesiastical
fictions.

It has been owned to be based

not owing to any thing

The verses are the author's own.





To keep pace with any one

He takes as much pains to hide his deeds

He takes as much pains to hide his. —
If you will come, with a little pains you
may richly provide for yourself.
Eggs painted of all colors.

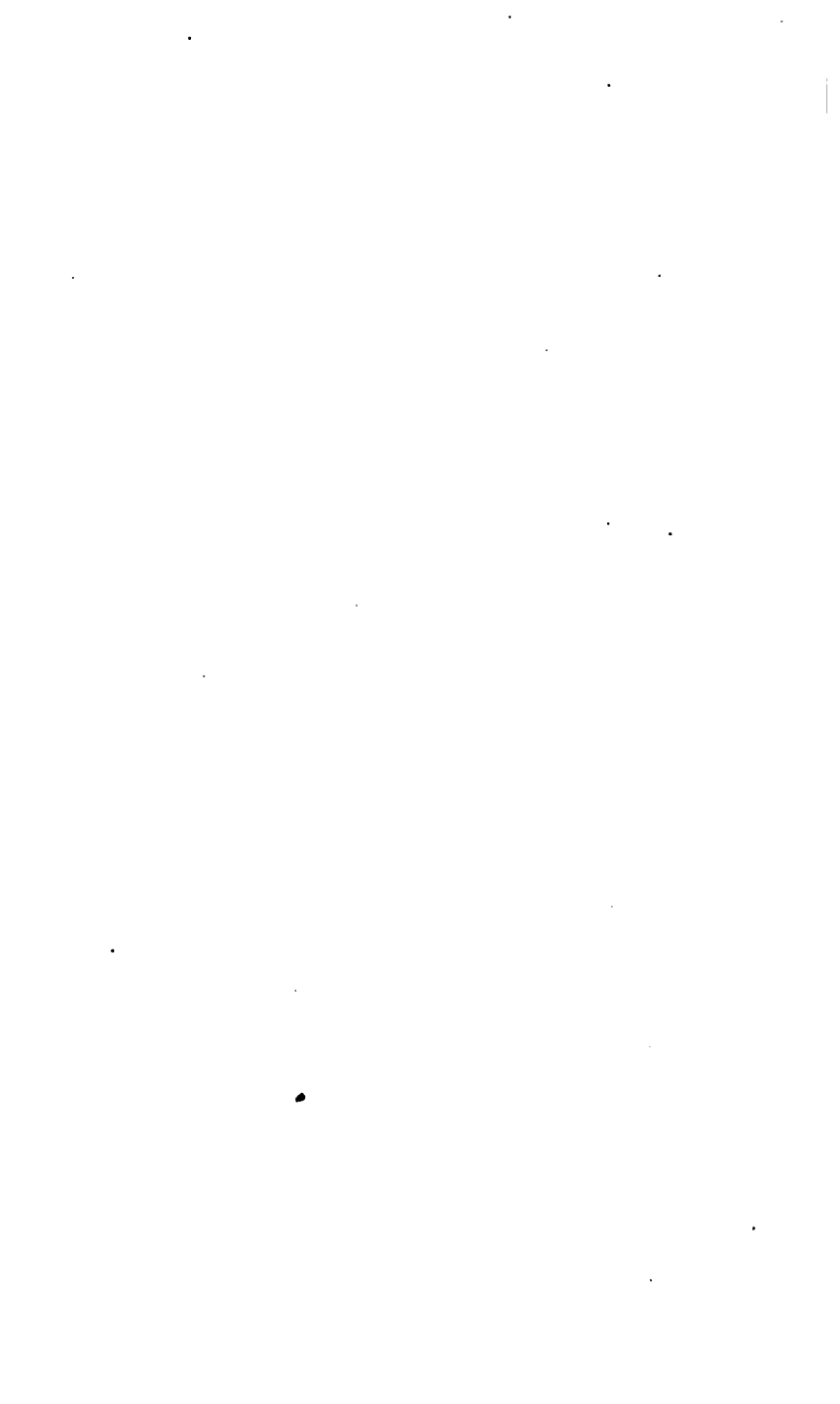
P.

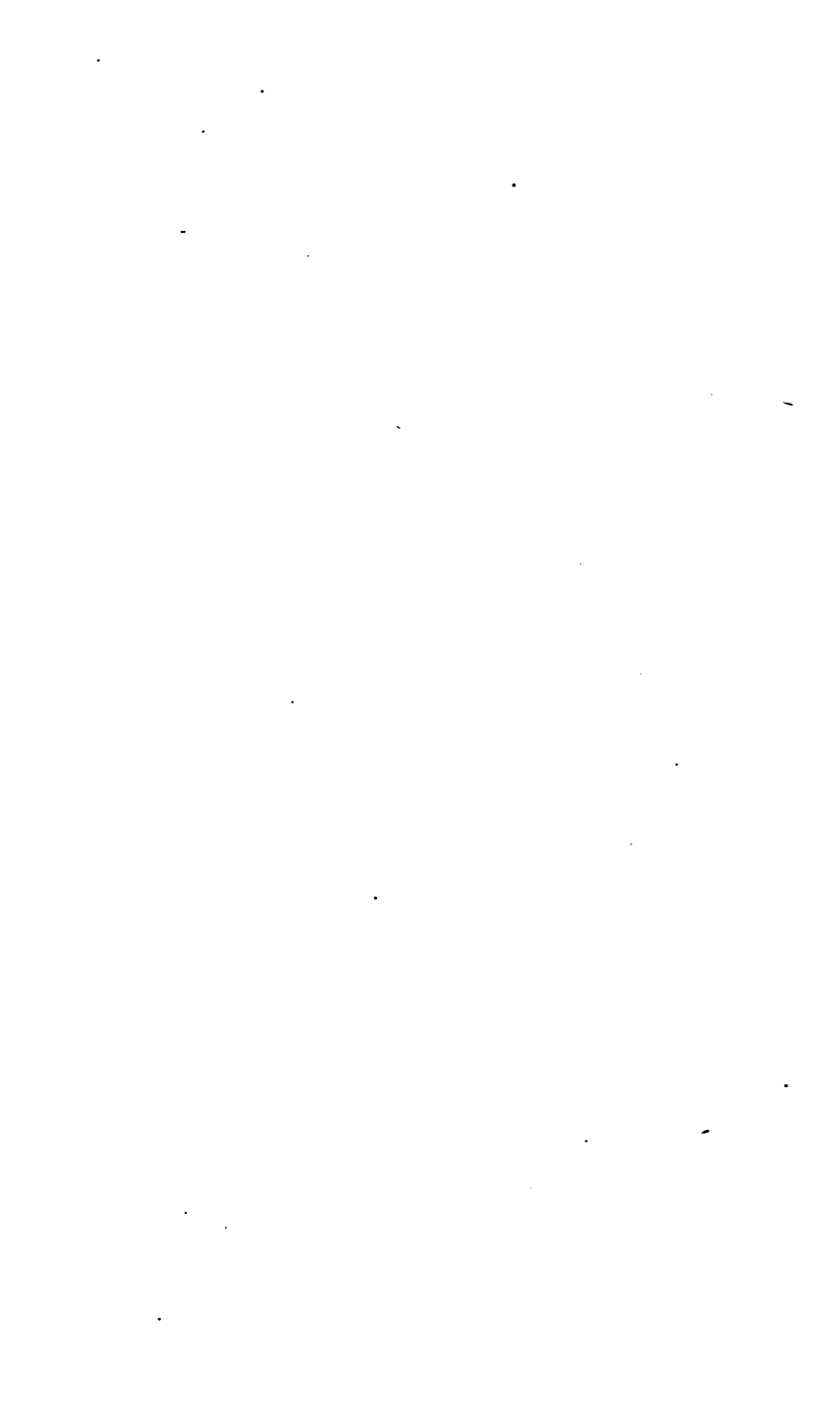
P is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the lips, as in *pek*.
Pab'-u-ler, *a.* affording food; alimental.
Pab'-u-shi-tion, *n.* the act of feeding.
Pab'-u-lous, *a.* affording aliment; alimental.
Pab'-u-lum, *n.* [L.] food; aliment; support.
Pa-ca'tion, *n.* the act of appeasing.
Pace, *n.* a step; gait; manner of walking: — a motion of a horse: — a measure of 9½ feet; one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths.
Pace, *v. n.* to move on slowly; to go; to move with a particular gait, as a horse.
Pace, *v. a.* to measure by steps; to direct to go.
Paced, (*pást*) *a.* having a particular gait.
Pac'er, *n.* one who paces; a horse that paces.
Pa-shá', (*pa-shá'*, *K. Sm. R.*; *pá'shà*, *Branda.*) *n.* a Turkish governor; a bashaw.
Pa-shá'ic, *n.* the jurisdiction of a pacha.
Pach'-y-derm, *n.* a thick-skinned quadruped.
Pach'-y-derm-a-tis, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) an order of animals that have thick skins, as the elephant, hog, &c.; pachyderma.
Pach'-y-derm-a-tos, *a.* relating to pachyderma.
Pa-cif'ic, *a.* promoting peace; peaceable;
Pa-cif'ic-al, *mild*; gentle; appeasing.
Pa-cif'i-ca'tion, *n.* the act of pacifying.
Pa-cif'i-ca'tor, (*pá-s-e-fé-ká'tur*, *W. F. J. E.*; *pa-sif'í-ká'tur*, *J. A. K. Sm.*) *n.* a peace-maker.
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Pad'die, *v. a.* to feel; to play with; to row.
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Pa'gan-ism, *n.* religion of pagans; heathenism.
Pa'gan-ize, *v. a.* to render heathenish.
Páge, *n.* one side of a leaf: — a boy-servant.
Page, *v. a.* to mark, as the pages of a book.

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Pa-gó'da, *n.* an East Indian temple containing an idol: — an Indian coin.
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Páint, *n.* color; a coloring substance.
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Pále, *n.* a pointed stake or piece of wood: — a jurisdiction; an enclosure; a district.
Pále, *v. a.* to enclose with pales; to encompass.
Pále-eyed, (*pál'id*) *a.* having eyes dimmed.
Pále'-faced, (*pál'fást*) *a.* having the face pale.
Pále'ly, *ad.* wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
Pále'ness, *n.* state of being pale; wanness.
Pá-le-g'ra-phy, *n.* an ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively.
Pá-le-ol'o-g'ist, *n.* one versed in paleology.
Pá-le-ol'o-gy, *n.* the science of antiquities.

Her beauty ruled upon enjoyment.

To pant after anything





~~The~~ parallel with

The great are often pardoned for their most
scandalous offences. — something must be pardon-
ed to her history.

By a parity of reasoning — By parity
& reasoning (what?),

Parry, οὐκίον, περσοὺς, 2'πιν

In which they took part.

I part with it for an equivocal

To part with a tooth to . . . — with which she is
to part reluctantly even to the joyful possession. —
I wish to part with it for a quiet

There are a part of the many advantages.

Who has brought greater talents to the part
of carrying. — they always made a part of our

It proceeds in great part from

Partaking in the soft distor.

Partially for the mountain — to f, . . .

Participate in my feelings.

It was rendered by him as part of the
— It was not a part of the — If it has
been in great part the work of inconsiderate

They form a part of the army - with
these provisions as part of it.



They make a party at being ridiculous. —
He denies that he ever was party to this.
It ought not to be passed in silence.
Pass, παρῶς, as Thermopylae.
Passing judgement upon them.
It shall pass into circulation. — as pass to
the authors of — they pass for very great scholars.
— to greater consideration
I have a violent passion to see him eat.
— having a trifling passion for his groom.
to pass off as new what is old. —
He will not pass over these things. — See
as pass over unto the other side. — from the
in 2000. — pass into 284.
Past all hopes — fashionable past description
For nearly a century past

Pastime, διατριβή

Points out the path to happiness.

**Pá-trí-ót*, *a. full of patriotism; patriotic.*
Pá-trí-ót-ic, or *Pá-trí-ót-ic*, [*pá-trí-ót-ik*, *E. J. K.*
Sm.; *pá-trí-ót-ik*, *J. F. R. Wb.*] *a. full of patri-*
**Pá-trí-ót-ism*, *n. love of one's country. [otism.*
Pá-tról, *n. a guard; a night-watch; a round.*
Pá-tról, *v. a. to pass through; to go round.*
Pá-tról, *v. a. to go the rounds in a camp, &c.*
**Pá-trún*, [*pá-trún*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*
R.; *pá-trún*, *Wb.*] *n. a supporter; a guardian;*
a protector; an advocate.
Pá-trún-ége, [*pá-trún-é*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *pá-*
trún-é, *J. K. Sm.*] *n. [Fr.] support; protection;*
guardianship.
Pá-trún-él, [*pá-trún-él*, *W. P. J. E. F.*; *pá-trún-*
él, *S. J. K.*; *pá-trún-él*, *K. Sm.*] *a. protecting;*
supporting; guarding.
**Pá-trún-éss*, [*pá-trún-éss*, *W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*;
pá-trún-éss, *S. K. Wb.*] *n. a female patron.*
Pá-trún-ize, *v. a. to protect; to support; to de-*
Pá-trún-iz-ér, *n. one who patronizes. [end.*
**Pá-trún-léss*, *a. without a patron.*
Pá-trún-ym'ic, *n. a name formed from the name*
of a father or ancestor.
Pá-trún-ym'ic, *a. derived from the name of*
Pá-trún-ym'ic, *a. an ancestor, as a name.*
Pá-trún, *n. the foot or base, as of a pillar: — a*
shoe of wood with an iron ring.
Pá-trún-má'ker, *n. one who makes pattens.*
Pá-trún, *v. a. to make a noise like hail, &c.*
Pá-trún, *v. a. to rector or repeat hastily. [R.]*
Pá-trún, *n. a model for imitation; a specimen.*
Pá-trún, *a. little pie; as, a veal-patty.*
Pá-trún-pán, *n. a pan to bake a little pie in.*
Pá-trún-léss, *a. expanded; wide; open.*
Pá-trún-cy, *n. smallness of number or quantity.*
**Pá-trún*, or *Pá-trún*, [*pá-trún*, *W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*;
pá-trún, *S. E. K.*] *n. the belly; abdomen.*
**Pá-trún*, [*pá-trún*] *v. a. to eviscerate.*
Pá-trún, *a. poor person, distinctively one who*
is supported by alms or by public provision.
**Pá-trún-ism*, *n. the state of being a pauper.*
Pá-trún-ize, *v. a. to reduce to pauperism.*
pe, *n. a stop; suspense; doubt; break.*
pe, *v. a. to wait; to stop; to deliberate.*
pe, *v. a. to lay with stone, brick, &c.*
pe-ment, *n. a floor of stone, brick, &c.*
av'ér, *n. one who paves; pavier.*
Pá-trún, [*pá-trún*] *n. one who paves; paver.*
Pá-trún, [*pá-trún*] *n. a building with a*
dome: — a summer-house; a tent; a house.
Pá-trún, *n. the foot of a beast of prey; the hand.*
Pá-trún, *v. a. to draw the foot along the ground.*
Pá-trún, *v. a. to handle or strike, as with paws.*
Pá-trún, [*pá-trún*] *a. having paws; broad-footed.*
Pá-trún, *a. arch; cunning; artful. [Local, Eng.]*
Pá-trún, *n. something given as security; a pledge.*
Pá-trún, *v. a. to pledge; to give in pledge.*
Pá-trún-bré-ker, *n. one who lends money on*
pledges or pawns.
Pá-trún-éss, *n. the receiver of a pawn.*
Pá-trún-ér, *n. one who pawns.*
Pá-trún, [*pá*] *v. a. [L. paid; pp. paying, paid;] to*
discharge, as a debt; to give an equivalent
for; to reward. — v. a. to suffer.
Pá-trún, [*pá*] *n. wages; hire; money for service.*
Pá-trún-ble, *a. that may be, or is to be, paid; due.*
Pá-trún-dá, [*pá-trún*] *n. the day for payment.*
Pá-trún-éss, *n. one to whom money is to be paid.*
Pá-trún-éss-ter, *n. one who makes payment.*
Pá-trún-ment, *n. act of paying; money paid.*
Péa, [*péa*] *n. pl. péas or péage; a plant and its*
fruit. — The plural péas is used when number is
denoted, and péas for quantity.

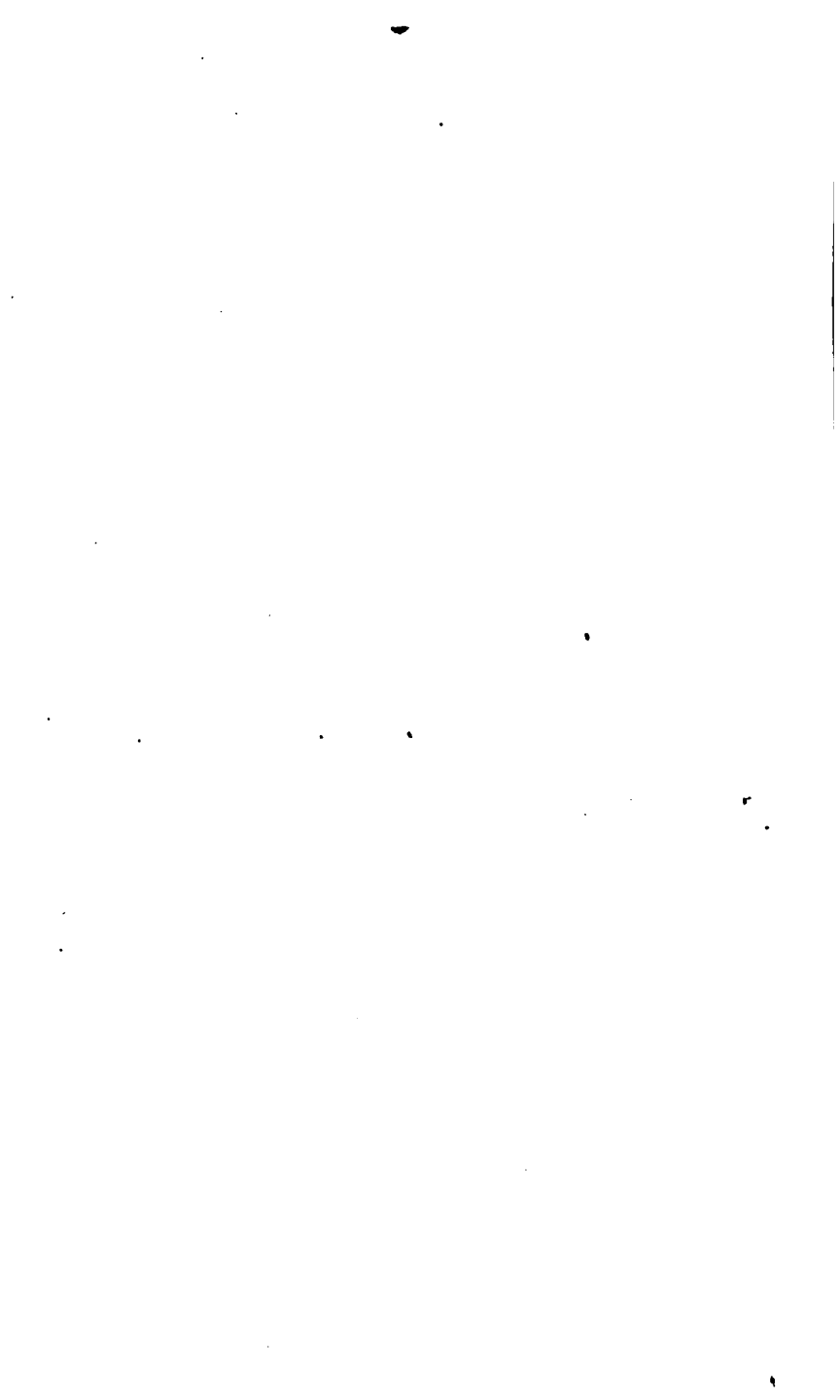
Peace, [*péa*] *n. a respite or freedom from war; a*
state of tranquillity; quiet; rest; silence.
Peace, [*péa*] *adv. commanding silence.*
Peace-é-ble, *a. free from war; peaceful; pacific;*
undisturbed; quiet; mild; gentle.
Peace-é-ble-ness, *n. quietness; gentleness.*
Peace-é-ble, *adv. in a peaceable manner.*
Peace-break-ér, *n. a disturber of the peace.*
Peace-fúl, *a. quiet; pacific; mild; peaceable.*
Peace-fúl-ly, *adv. without war; quietly; mildly.*
Peace-fúl-ness, *n. quiet; freedom from war.*
Peace-má-ker, *n. a promoter of peace.*
Peace-off-ér-ing, *n. an offering to procure peace.*
Peace-off-ér, *n. an officer to keep the peace.*
Peace, [*péa*] *n. a tree and its fruit.*
Peace-cól-ored, [*péa-cól-ored*] *a. of the color of*
the peach-blossom.
Péa-chick, [*péa-chick*] *n. the chick of a peacock.*
Péa-chick, [*péa-chick*] *n. a large, beautiful fowl.*
Péa-hén, *n. the female of the peacock.*
Péa-jack-ét, *n. a garment worn by seamen.*
Péa-ák, [*péa*] *n. the top of a hill or mountain; a*
point; the forepart of a head-dress: — the up-
per corner of an extended sail.
Péa, *n. a loud sound, as of bells, thunder, &c.*
Péa, *v. a. to sound loud. — v. a. to assault.*
Péa, [*péa*] *n. a tree and its fruit.*
Péa-ák, [*péa-ák*] *n. a pole. See Pó-ák.*
Péa-ák, [*péa-ák*] *n. a precious substance, whitish,*
hard, and smooth, found in a kind of oyster:
— a film or speck on the eye.
Péa-ák, [*péa-ák*] *n. impure carbonate of potash.*
Péa-ák, [*péa-ák*] *a. adorned or set with pearls.*
Péa-ák-eyed, [*péa-ák-eyed*] *a. having a speck in the eye.*
Péa-ák-ey, *a. abounding with, or like, pearls.*
Péa-main', [*péa-main'*] *n. a kind of apple.*
Péa-tréss, [*péa-tréss*] *n. a tree that bears pears.*
Péa-ák-ent, [*péa-ák-ent*] *n. one of the lower class of*
people, as distinguished from the nobility; a
peasant; a rural laborer; a rustic.
Péa-ák-ent-ry, [*péa-ák-ent-ry*] *n. peasants; rustics.*
Péa-ák-ent, or *Péa-ák-ent*, [*péa-ák-ent*, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*;
péa-ák-ent, *W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*] *n. a pea-shell.*
Péa-ák, [*péa*] *n. pl. peas used for food. See Pá*
Péa-shéll, *n. the husk that contains peas.*
Péa-ák, [*péa*] *n. a species of turf used for fuel.*
Péa-ák, *a. containing or resembling peas.*
Péa-ák, or *Péa-ák-é-ble*, *n. a small stone.*
Péa-ák-bled, [*péa-ák-bled*] *a. abounding with pebbles.*
Péa-ák-é-ble, *a. full of pebbles; stony.*
Péa-cán, *n. an American tree and its nut.*
Péa-cá-bil-ty, *n. a state of being peccable.*
Péa-cá-bil, *a. that may sin; liable to sin.*
Péa-cá-dil-ló, *n. a petty fault; a slight crime.*
Péa-cán-cy, *n. a bad quality; an offence.*
Péa-cánt, *a. guilty; criminal; corrupt; bad.*
Péa-cánt, [*péa*] *n. [L. "I have sinned."] a colloquial*
expression for a confession.
Péa-ák, *n. the fourth part of a bushel.*
Péa-ák, *v. a. to strike with the beak, as a bird.*
Péa-ák-ér, *n. one that pecks; a kind of bird.*
Péa-ák-nal, *n. a fish. — a. like a comb.*
Péa-ák-nal-péa, *a. formed like a comb.*
Péa-ák-nal, *a. belonging to the breast.*
Péa-ák-nal, *n. a medicine for the breast.*
Péa-ák-lá-é, *v. a. to embezzle, as public money.*
Péa-ák-lá-é-tion, *n. act of peculating; the embezzle-*
ment of public money by a public officer.
Péa-ák-lá-é-ter, *n. one who peculates.*
**Péa-cá-lar*, [*péa-cá-lar*] [*péa-cá-lar*, *S. E. F. K.*
R.; *péa-cá-lar*, *W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*] *a. particular,*
singular; appropriate; not common; single.
**Péa-cá-lar*, *n. the exclusive property.*

ρεα, πίσον, πίσος, πισός

ρεαα, περσικόη, ροδέκινον, δυράκινον

φρεα, άπιον - φρεα-τιν, α' πύξια, άππία.

το ρεα at





Pedical, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$

except as penalties for sin

Pendant from ~~the~~ his tongue
Questions pending between the
Penetrating into grave principles,

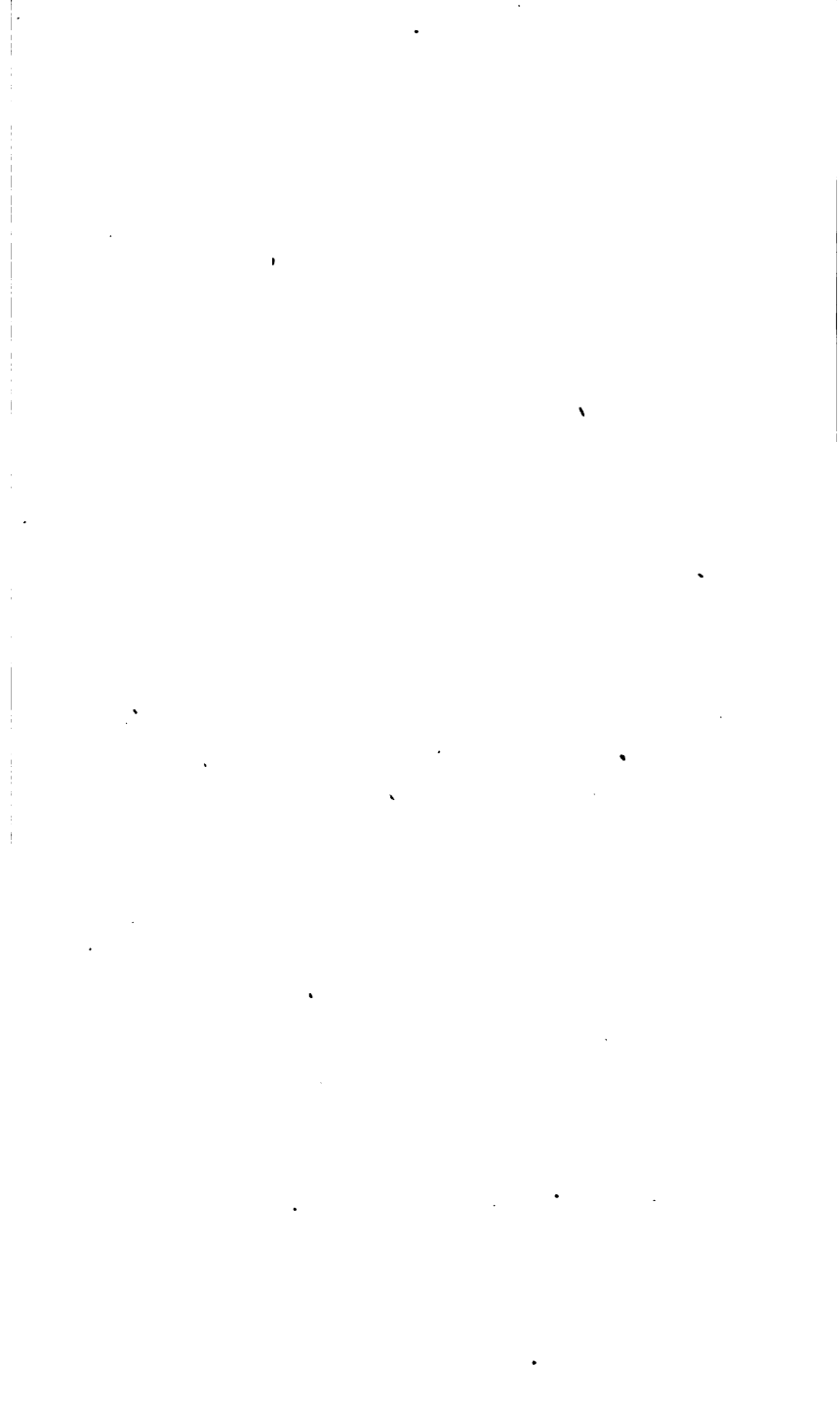
**Pé-cál-lá-rí-ty*, (pé-kál-yó-lá-rí-ty) *n.* partition.
Pé-cál-lá-rí-ty, *v. a.* to make peculiar. [*larity*.]
Pé-cál-lá-rí-ty, *ad.* particularly; singularly.
Pé-cún-lá-rí-ty, (pé-kún-yá-rí-ty) [*pé-ká-nyá-rí-ty*, *S. E. F. K.*; *pé-ká-nyá-rí-ty*, *W. P. J. J. Sm.*] *a.* relating to money; consisting of money.
Péd-a-góg-ic, *a.* suiting or belonging to a
Péd-a-góg-ic-ál, *a.* schoolmaster.
Péd-a-góg-ue, (péd-a-góg) *n.* a schoolmaster.
Péd-ál, (péd-ál), *S. W. P. J. J. Sm.*; *péd-ál*, *E. Sm.* *a.* belonging to a foot.
Péd-ál-y, [péd-ál-y, *J. F. K. Sm. R.*; *péd-ál-y*, *S. P.*; *péd-ál-y* or *péd-ál-y*, *W. J.*] *n. pl.* the keys of an organ, &c., acted upon by the feet.
Péd-ánt, *n.* a person full of pedantry.
Péd-ánt-ic, *a.* full of pedantry; ostentatious
Péd-ánt-ic-ál, *a.* of learning.
Péd-ánt-ic-ál-ly, *ad.* in a pedantic manner.
Péd-ánt-ic-try, *n.* vain ostentation of learning.
Péd-ál, *n. a.* & *a.* to sell as a pedler.
Péd-ál-er, *n.* one who peddles:—written also *pedler* and *pedlar*.
Péd-á-tál, *n.* the basis of a pillar or statue.
Pé-dés-trí-an, *a.* going on foot; using the feet.
Pé-dés-trí-an, *n.* one who journeys on foot.
Pé-dés-trí-an-lám, *n.* a set of walking on foot.
Pé-dés-trí-ál, *a.* going on foot; pedestrian.
Péd-í-cál, *n.* (*Bot.*) a branch of a peduncle.
Péd-í-cle, *n.* the footstalk of a flower.
Péd-í-cy-lar, *a.* relating to the lousy distemper.
Péd-í-grá, *n.* genealogy; lineage; descent.
Péd-í-mént, *n.* the triangular part over the entablature at the end of a building, or over windows, doors, gates, &c.
Péd-í-ter, *n.* a travelling trader. See *Peddler*.
Péd-í-ty, *n.* the business and wares of pedlars.
**Pé-dé-báp-tísm*, (pé-dé-báp-tísm, *S. P. E. K. Sm. W.*; *péd-pé-báp-tísm*, *W.*) *n.* infant baptism.
**Pé-dé-báp-tísm*, *n.* an adherent to infant baptism.
Pé-dém-gér, *n.* a mechanical instrument for numbering the paces taken, and measuring the distance passed in travelling.
Pé-dém-gér, *n.* (*Bot.*) the flower-stalk of a plant.
Pé-l, *v. a.* to deserticate; to flay; to plunder.
Pé-l, *v. a.* to be separated; to come off.
Pé-l, *n.* a rind or skin:—a baker's shovel.
Pé-l-er, *n.* one who peels; a plunderer.
Pép, *v. a.* to begin to appear; to look stily:—to chirrup; to cry as young birds; to pip.
Pép, *n.* the first appearance; a sly look.
Pép-er, *n.* one that peeps; a young chicken.
Pép-er, *n.* an equal; an associate; a nobleman.
Pép-er, *v. a.* to come just in sight; to peep.
Pép-ér-gé, *n.* the dignity of a peer; body of peers.
Pép-ér-gé, *n.* the lady of a peer; a noble lady.
Pép-ér-gé, *n.* having no peer; unequalled.
Pép-ér-gé-ty, *ad.* without an equal; matchlessly.
Pép-ér-gé-nés, *n.* universal superiority.
Pép-ér-jah, *a.* petulant; easily offended; fretful.
Pép-ér-jah-ty, *ad.* in a peevish manner.
Pép-ér-jah-nés, *n.* querulousness; fretfulness.
Pép, *n.* a small wooden pin.
Pép, *v. a.* to fasten with a peg.
Pé-lá-gí-an, *n.* a follower of Pelagius.
Pé-lá-gí-an-lám, *n.* the doctrine of Pelagius.
Pé-lá, *n.* money; riches:—in a bad sense.
Pé-lá-cy, *n.* a large swimming bird.—(*Chem.*) a blind alembic, or glass vessel.
Pé-lá-cy, (pé-lá-cy) *n.* [*Fr.*] a silk habit or robe.
Pé-lá-cy, *n.* a little ball; a bullet:—an ornament.
Pé-lá-cy, *n.* a thin skin:—a saline crust.
Pé-lá-cy, *ad.* confusedly; tumultuously.

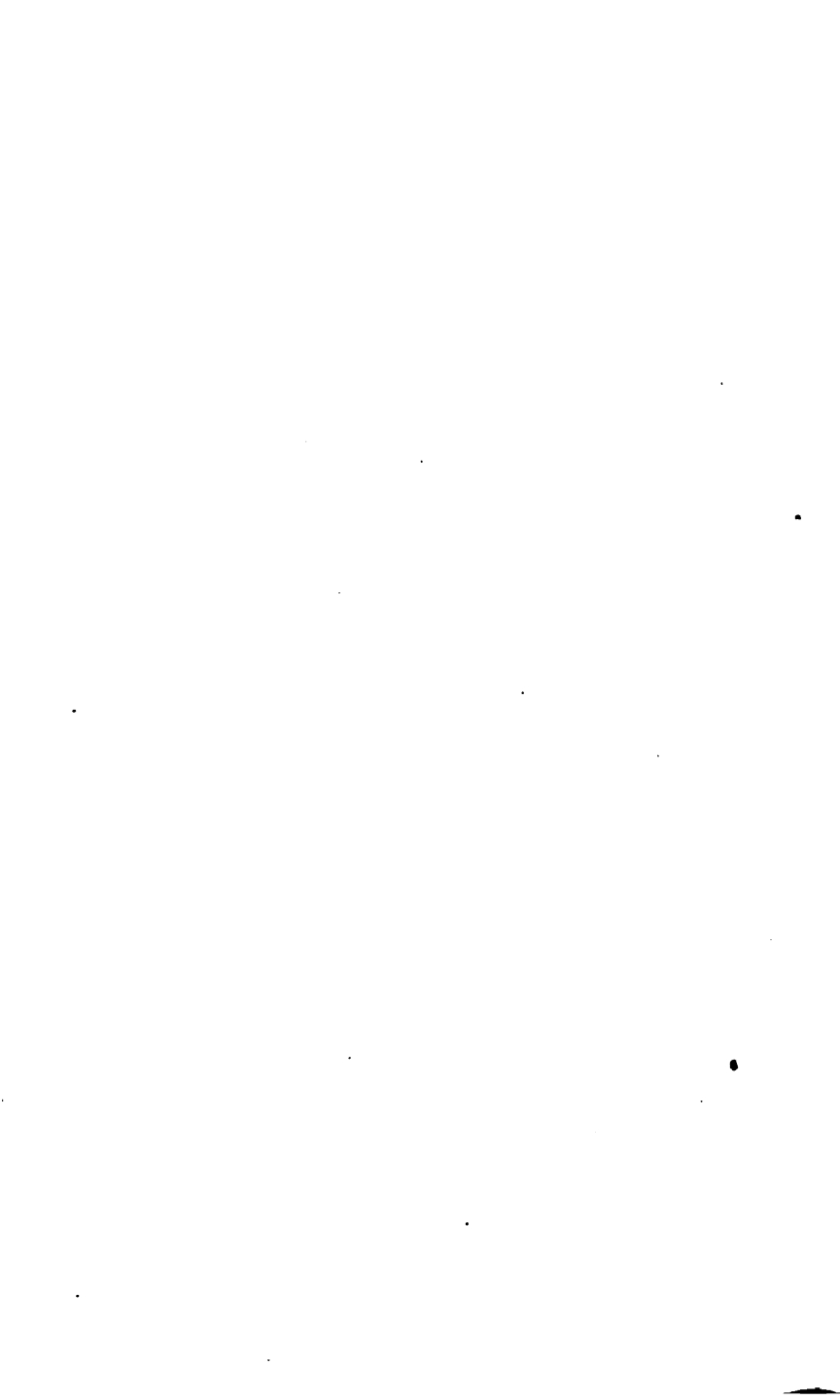
Pé-lá, *n. pl.* rolls of receipts and disbursements.
Pé-lá-cy, *a.* clear; transparent; not opaque.
Pé-lá-cy-clá-ty, *Pé-lá-cy-clá-nés*, *n.* transparency.
Pé-lá, *v. a.* to strike with something; to beat.
Pé-lá, *n.* a skin; a raw hide:—a blow; a stroke.
Pé-lá-món-ér, *n.* a dealer in skins and furs.
Pé-lá-ty, *n.* furs or skins collectively.
Pé-lá-via, *n.* [*L.*] the lower part of the abdomen.
Pé-lá-mí-cán, *n.* a meat or food cooked and prepared for use in long journeys or voyages.
Pén, *n.* an instrument for writing:—a small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, pigs, &c.
Pén, *v. a.* [*i.* *pen* or *penn*]; *pp.* penning, *pen* or *penn*ed;] to coop; to incage.
Pén, *v. a.* [*i.* *pen*ed; *pp.* penning, *pen*ed;] to form with a pen; to write.
Pé-nál, *a.* that punishes; relating to punishment; inflicting punishment.
Pén-ál-ty, *n.* punishment; censure; forfeiture.
Pén-áncé, *n.* an infliction suffered for sin.
Pén-áncé, *n.* a case to carry pens in.
Pénce, *n. pl.* of *Penney*.
Pén-cil, *n.* a tool for painting, drawing, &c.
Pén-cil, *v. a.* to paint; to draw; to write.
Pén-dant, *n.* an ear-ring; a jewel:—an architectural ornament:—a streamer or flag.
Pén-dence, *n.* slopiness; pendency.
Pén-dén-cy, *n.* suspense; delay of decision.
Pén-dént, *a.* hanging; projecting; jutting over.
Pén-díng, *a.* depending; yet undecided.
Pén-dú-lós-ty, [*n.* the state of being *pendu*.
Pén-dú-lós-nés,] *n.* lous; suspension.
Pén-dú-lós, *a.* hanging; suspended; pendant.
Pén-dú-lím, *n.* a suspended, vibrating body.
Pén-dú-trá-bí-ty, *n.* a state of being penetrable.
Pén-dú-trá-bí-ty, *a.* that may be penetrated.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *n.* the power of piercing.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *a.* penetrating; sharp; subtle.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *v. a.* to pierce; to affect; to enter:—to reach the meaning of; to discern.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *v. a.* to make way; to pass.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *p. a.* piercing; discerning.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *n.* the act of penetrating; sagacity.
Pén-dú-trá-cy, *a.* piercing; acute; sagacious.
Pén-dú-trá-cy-nés, *n.* a state of being penetrative.
Pén-guín, (pén-gwín) *n.* a large bird:—a fruit.
**Pén-lá-cy-lá*, (pén-lá-cy-lá, *S. W. J. F.*; *pén-lá-cy-lá*, *P. J. K. Sm.*) *n.* a piece of land almost surrounded by water.
**Pén-lá-cy-lá*, *a.* relating to a peninsula.
**Pén-lá-cy-lá-cy*, *a.* almost surrounded by water.
Pén-lá-cy, [*n.* a state of being penitent; re-
Pén-lá-cy,] *n.* penance; sorrow; contrition.
Pén-lá-cy, *a.* repentant; contrite for sin.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* one contrite or sorrowful for sin.
Pén-lá-cy, *a.* expressing penance.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* a book directing penance.
Pén-lá-cy-lá-ry, (pén-lá-cy-lá-ry) *n.* a confessor; one who does penances:—a prison in which criminals are subjected to discipline.
Pén-lá-cy-lá-ry, *a.* relating to penance.
Pén-lá-cy-lá-ty, *ad.* with repentance or sorrow.
Pén-lá-cy, (pén-lá-cy) *n.* a knife for making pens.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* one who writes; an author.
Pén-lá-cy-ship, *n.* the act or art of writing.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* a small flag; a pendant.—(*Naut.*) a tackle for hoisting things.
Pén-lá-cy, or *Pén-lá-cy*, *a.* like a wing; winged.
Pén-lá-cy, *a.* moneyless; poor; destitute.
Pén-lá-cy, *a.* a small flag or color; a banner.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* [*pl.* *pence* or *pén-nies*; a copper coin; four farthings; one twelfth of a shilling.
Pén-lá-cy, *n.* a well-known herb.

Pén'ny-weight, (pén'ny-wéit) *n.* a weight containing twenty-four grains troy.
Pén'ny-wise, *a.* saving small sums; niggardly.
Pén'ny-worth, [pén'ny-wúth, *S. P. E. J. & W. J. F.*] *n.* as much as is bought for a penny; a bargain.
Pén'sile, *a.* hanging; suspended. [*slila*.]
Pén'sile-nés, *n.* state of hanging or being pen-
Pén'sion, (pén'shyn) *n.* a payment of money; a rent; — an annual allowance for services.
Pén'sion, *v.* *a.* to support by an allowance.
Pén'sion-ary, *a.* maintained by a pension.
Pén'sion-ary, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pén'sion-er, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pén'sive, *a.* sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pén'sive-ly, *ad.* in a pensive manner.
Pén'sive-nés, *a.* melancholy; sorrowfulness.
Pén'stock, *a.* a sort of sluice; a flood-gate.
Pént, *i. & p.* from *Pen*; shut up.
Pén'ta-cíp'sy-lar, *a.* having five cavities.
Pén'ta-chórd, *n.* an instrument with five strings.
Pén'ta-gón, *n.* a figure with five angles.
Pén'ta-gó-nal, *a.* having five angles; pentan-
 gular.
Pén'ta-graph, *n.* an instrument for copying de-
 signs: — written also *pentagraph* and *pento-*
Pén'ta-hé-dral, *a.* having five sides. [*graph*.]
Pén'ta-hé-drons, *a.* having five sides.
Pén-tám'p-ter, *a.* a verse of five feet.
Pén-tám'p-ter, *a.* having five metrical feet.
Pén-tám'p-ter, *a.* having five angles.
Pén'ta-pét'loide, *a.* having five petals.
Pén'ta-pónt, *n.* an engine with five pulleys.
Pén'ta-stich, *n.* a poem of five verses.
Pén'ta-style, *n.* a building or portico with five
 rows of columns in front.
Pén'ta-téach, (-táik) *n.* the five books of Moses.
Pén'ta-téach'al, *a.* relating to the Pentateuch.
Pén'to-chét, [pén'to-két, *P. E. J. & W. J. F.*] *n.* a feast among the
 Jews; Whitsuntide.
Pén'to-chét-al, *a.* belonging to Pentecost.
Pén'tó-dée, *n.* a stepping shed or roof.
Pén'tile, *n.* a tile to cover the slope of a roof.
Pé-núlt', *n.* same as *penultima*. [*word*.]
Pé-núlt'i-mé, *n.* the last syllable but one of a
 Pé-núlt'i-mé, *n.* the last syllable but one.
Pé-núlt'i-mé, *a.* last but one.
Pé-núm'br, *n.* [*L.*] an imperfect or faint shadow.
Pé-nú'rj-óis, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious.
Pé-nú'rj-óis-ly, *ad.* in a parsimonious manner.
Pé-nú'rj-óis-nés, *a.* niggardliness; parsimony.
Pén'ty, *n.* extreme poverty; indigence; want.
Pé'on, *n.* (India) a foot-soldier; a servant.
Pé-q-ny, *n.* a sewer: — written also *pieny*.
***Péople**, (pé'pl, 40) *n.* a nation; the body of
 persons in a community; population.
***Péople**, *v.* *a.* to stock with inhabitants.
Pé-pis'tics, *n. pl.* medicines to help digestion.
Pép'per, *n.* an aromatic, pungent spice.
Pép'per, *v.* *a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pép'per-bóx, *n.* a box for holding pepper.
Pép'per-cörn, *n.* a seed; any thing of little value.
Pép'per-idée, *n.* a plant or shrub.
Pép'per-ing, *a.* hot; fiery; angry.
Pép'per-mint, *n.* an aromatic plant or herb.
Pép'per-y, *a.* relating to or like pepper.
Pép'tic, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic.
Pér, *prop.* [*L.*] by; through; for; as, "a loaf
 per man" [*L.*], a loaf for each man.
Pér-pd-vént'ure, (pér-pd-vént'yur) *ad.* perhaps;
 may be; by chance. [*Obsolescent*.]
Pér-p-grá-tion, *n.* the act of passing through.

Pér-ám'by-láse, *v. a.* to walk through; to survey.
Pér-ám-bú-lá-tion, *n.* a travelling survey.
Pér-ám-bú-lá-tor, *n.* one who perambulates: — a
 machine for measuring distances.
Pér'án'men, [*L.*] by the year.
Pér-céiv'p-ble, (pér-céiv'p-bl) *a.* perceptible.
Pér-céiv'p-ble, (pér-céiv'p-bl) *ad.* perceptibly.
Pér-céiv'e, *v. a.* to see; to know; to discern.
Pér-céiv'er, *n.* one who perceives.
Pér-céiv'g, *n.* a rate by the hundred.
Pér-céiv'g-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being perceptible.
Pér-céiv'g-ble, *a.* that may be perceived.
Pér-céiv'g-ble, *ad.* in a perceptible manner.
Pér-céiv'g, *n.* act of perceiving; power of per-
 ceiving; conception; idea.
Pér-céiv'g, *a.* able to perceive; perceiving.
Pérch, *n.* a measure of five and a half yards; a
 pole; a red: — something on which birds
 roost: — a small fresh-water fish.
Pérch, *v. a. & n.* to roost or place on a perch.
Pér-chance', *ad.* perhaps; by chance.
Pérch'er, *n.* one who perches; a kind of bird.
Pér-cip'i-ént, *a.* perceiving; perceptive.
Pér-cip'i-ént, *n.* one who is able to perceive.
Pér-co-láse, *v. a.* to strain through; to filter.
Pér-co-láse, *v. n.* to pass by filtration.
Pér-co-lá-tion, *n.* act of percolating; filtration.
Pér-cús'sion, (pér-kúsh'yn) *n.* the act of striking;
 stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.
Pér-cú'sh'ent, (pér-kú'sh'ent) *a.* striking.
Pér'cú'sh'ent, [*L.*] by the day.
Pér-di'tion, (pér-dish'yn) *n.* state of being al-
 ly lost; destruction; ruin; eternal death.
†Pér-dú', *a.* [*Fr.*] desperate; given up as lost.
†Pér-dú', *ad.* close in ambush. [*Slak*.]
†Pér-dú', *n.* one who is placed in ambush.
†Pér-dú-rá-ble, *a.* lasting; durable. [*Slak*.]
†Pér-dú', (pér-dú') *ad.* certainly; in truth.
†Pér'e-gri-náte, *v. n.* to travel; to live abroad.
†Pér'e-gri-ná-tion, *n.* travel; foreign abode.
Pér'e-gri-ná-tor, *n.* a traveller.
Pér'e-grine, *a.* foreign; not native.
†Pér-émp'tion, (pér-ém'shyn) *n.* (*Law*) extinction.
***Pér-émp't-ry**, *ad.* absolutely; positively.
***Pér-émp't-ry-nés**, *n.* positiveness; decision.
***Pér-émp't-ry**, [pér-ém-tár-q, *S. J. E. F. K. & W. J. F.*; pér-ém-tár-q or pé-rém't-ry, *W. P. J.*] *a.* dogmatical; absolute; decisive.
Pér-én'ni-al, *a.* lasting through the year; per-
 petual; living more than two years.
Pér-én'ni-al, *n.* a plant that lives more than two
 years.
†Pér-én'ni-ty, *n.* quality of lasting; perpetuity.
†Pér-ér-rá-tion, *n.* travel; the act of wandering.
Pér'fáks té't'fáks, [*L.*] through right and
 wrong.
Pér'fekt, *a.* possessing perfection; faultless; com-
 plete; entire; consummate; finished; pure.
***Pér'fekt**, [pér'fekt, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. & W. J. F.*; pér'fekt or pér'fekt', *J. & W. J. F.*] *v. a.* to make
 perfect; to finish; to complete; to consum-
 mate.
***Pér'fekt-er**, *n.* one who makes perfect. [*note*.]
Pér-féc'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* the capacity of being made
 perfect; state of perfection.
Pér-féc'ti-ble, *a.* that may be made perfect.
Pér-féc'tion, *n.* state of being perfect; supreme
 excellence; an attribute of God.
Pér-féc'tion-al, *a.* relating to perfection.
Pér-féc'tion-áte, *v. a.* to make perfect. [*n.*]
Pér-féc'tion-ist, *n.* one who holds to the pos-
 sibility of attaining perfection.
Pér-féc'tive, *a.* conducing to perfection.
Pér-féc'tive-ly, *ad.* in a perfective manner.

To perceive that it is — some of them,
as will be perceived, present a detail





Perishing of thirst.

To be permitted to indulge it.

Per-fect-ly, *ad.* in a perfect manner.
Per-fect-ness, *n.* completeness; perfection.
Per-fic-ient, (*per-fish-ent*) *n.* a performer.
Per-fic-ient, (*per-fish-ent*) *a.* effectual.
Per-fid-i-ous, or **Per-fid-i-ous**, [*per-fid-yus*, & *W. E. F. K. Sm.*; *per-fid-i-ous*, *J. J. W. B.*] *a.* treacherous; false to trust; faithless.
Per-fid-i-ous-ly, *ad.* by breach of faith.
Per-fid-i-ous-ness, *a.* state of being perfidious.
Per-fid-y, *n.* treachery; breach of faith.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* the act of blowing through.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* (*Bot.*) surrounding the stem by the base of a leaf.
Per-for-ate, *v. a.* to pierce through; to bore.
Per-for-ation, *n.* the act of piercing; a hole.
Per-for-ative, *a.* having the power to pierce.
Per-for-ator, *n.* an instrument for boring.
Per-fu-sion, *ad.* by violence; by force.
Per-form, *v. a.* to execute; to do; to discharge.
Per-form, *v. n.* to do; to act a part; to succeed.
Per-form-able, *a.* that may be performed.
Per-form-ance, *n.* act of performing; an act; a deed; execution; a work; an action.
Per-form-er, *n.* one who performs.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, *a.* that perfumes.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, or **Per-fu-mi-ga-ry**, [*per-fum*, *S. W. J. F.*; *per-fum*, *E. K. Sm.*; *per-fum* or *per-fum*, *P.*] *a.* sweet odor; fragrance.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, *v. a.* to impregnate with sweet scent.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, *n.* one who perfumes.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, *n.* perfumes in general.
Per-fu-mi-ga-ry, or **Per-fu-mi-ga-ry**, [*per-fum-ig-are*, *W. F. J. F.*; *per-fum-ig-are*, & *E. K. Sm.*] *a.* alight; careless; indifferent.
Per-fu-sion, *v. a.* to tincture; to overspread.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* overspreading; diffusive.
Per-haps, *ad.* it may be; possibly.
Per-i-anth, *n.* (*Bot.*) the calyx of a flower, when contiguous to the fructification.
Per-i-car-d-i-um, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane enclosing the heart.
Per-i-car-p, *n.* (*Bot.*) the shell or cover of a fruit.
Per-i-car-p-i-um, *n.* [*L.*] same as *Per-car-p*.
Per-i-car-p-i-um, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane covering the skull.
Per-i-ges, *n.* that point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*.
Per-i-ges, *n.* [*L.*] same as *perigee*.
Per-i-graph, *n.* a careless delineation.
Per-i-hel-ion, *n.* that point of a planet's orbit which is nearest the sun.
Per-il, *v. a.* to expose to danger.
Per-il, *n.* danger; hazard; risk; denunciation.
Per-il-ous, *a.* full of peril; dangerous.
Per-il-ous-ly, *ad.* with peril; dangerously.
Per-il-ous-ness, *n.* dangerousness.
Per-im-eter, *n.* the circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.
Per-iod, *n.* a circuit; an epoch; a series of years; — the end or conclusion; a full stop; a complete sentence; a point or dot, thus [.]
Per-iod-ic, *a.* happening at stated times;
Per-iod-ic-ally, *ad.* regular; relating to periods.
Per-iod-ic-ity, *n.* a periodical publication.
Per-iod-ic-ity, *ad.* at stated periods.
Per-i-oste-um, *n.* membrane covering the bones.
Per-i-oste-um, *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
Per-i-oste-um, *a.* belonging to the Peripatetic.
Per-i-oste-um, *ics*, *Aristotelian*.
Per-i-oste-um, *n.* the Peripatetic doctrine.
Per-iph-er-ial, *a.* relating to the periphery.
Per-iph-er-ial, *a.* relating to, or consisting of, a periphery.

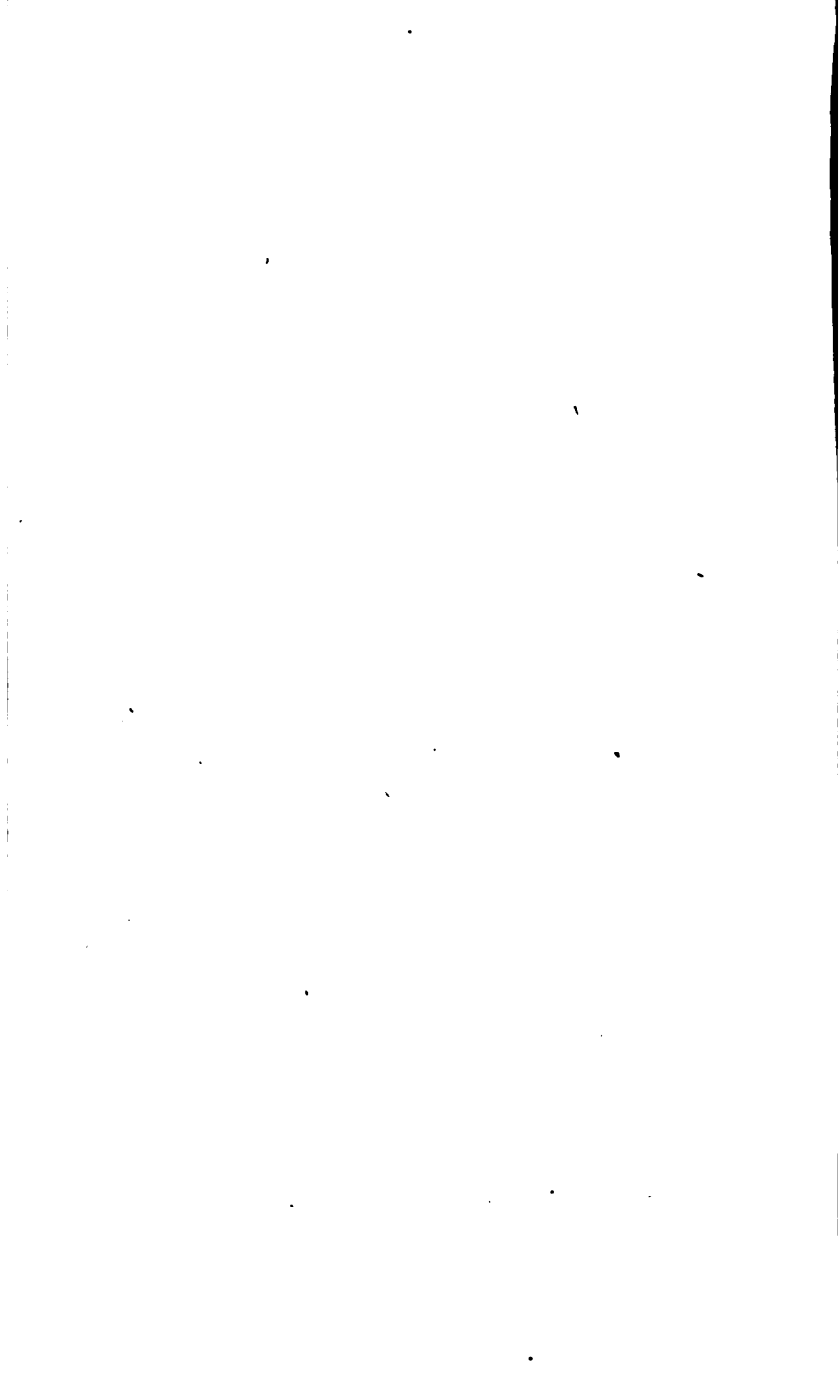
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the circumference of a circle, &c.
Per-i-phra-se, *v. a.* to express by circumlocution.
Per-i-phra-se, *n.* same as *periphrasis*.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] a circumlocution.
Per-i-phra-sis, *a.* relating to periphrasis.
Per-i-phra-sis, *a.* using many words.
Per-i-phra-sis, *ad.* with circumlocution.
Per-i-phra-sis, *n.* [*L.*] peripneumony.
Per-i-phra-sis, *n.* inflammation of the lungs.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *a.* encompassed with columns of battlements, as a building.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *a.* same as *periphrasis*.
Per-i-scope, *n.* a view all round.
Per-i-scope, *a.* viewing on all sides.
Per-ish, *v. a.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay.
Per-ish-able, *a.* liable to perish or decay.
Per-ish-able-ness, *n.* liability to perish.
Per-ist-il-tic, *a.* wormlike; spiral.
Per-i-stile, *n.* a circular range of pillars.
Per-i-stole, *n.* (*Med.*) the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.
Per-i-stole, *n.* (*Anat.*) a membrane that envelops the abdominal viscera.
Per-ist-ole, *n.* a turning round; rotatory.
Per-i-wig, *n.* a covering for the head; a wig.
Per-i-wig, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.
Per-i-wig-ke, *n.* a small shell-fish; — a plant.
Per-jure, *v. a.* to taint with perjury by wilfully making a false oath; to forswear.
Per-jured, (*per-jurd*) *a.* guilty of perjury.
Per-jur-er, *n.* one who swears falsely.
Per-jur-er, *n.* a guilty of perjury. *Coke*.
Per-jury, *n.* the crime of swearing falsely.
Perk, *v. n.* & *v. a.* to hold up the head; to dress.
Perk, *a.* pert; brisk; airy; proud. [*Local*.]
Per-lu-str-ion, *n.* the act of viewing all over.
Per-ma-nence, *a.* quality of being permanent.
Per-ma-nent, *a.* duration.
Per-ma-nent, *a.* durable; not decaying; lasting.
Per-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* durably; lastingly.
Per-mo-a-bil-i-ty, *n.* state of being permeable.
Per-mo-a-bile, *a.* that may be passed through.
Per-mo-a-ble, *v. a.* to pass through; to pervade.
Per-mo-a-ble, *n.* the act of passing through.
Per-mis-cible, *a.* that may be mingled.
Per-mis-sible, *a.* that may be permitted.
Per-mis-sion, (*per-misshun*) *n.* act of permitting; license; allowance; leave.
Per-mis-sion, *a.* granting liberty; allowing.
Per-mis-sion-ly, *ad.* by bare allowance.
Per-mis-sion, (*per-misshun*) *n.* act of mixing.
Per-mit, *v. a.* to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Per-mit, or **Per-mit**, [*per-mit*, & *W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *per-mit*, *P. J. W. B. Res.*] *n.* a written permission; an order; license.
Per-mis-sion, *n.* allowance; permission. [*A.*]
Per-mit-ter, *n.* one who permits.
Per-mis-sion, (*per-misshun*) *n.* act of mingling.
Per-mis-sion, *n.* exchange; change.
Per-ni-cious, (*per-nish-us*) *a.* very mischievous; very hurtful; ruinous; destructive.
Per-ni-cious-ly, (*per-nish-us-ly*) *ad.* ruinously.
Per-ni-cious-ness, *n.* state of being pernicious.
Per-noc-tation, *n.* act of watching all night.
Per-o-ration, *n.* the conclusion of an oration.
Per-son, *v. a.* to consider attentively. *Shak*.
Per-son, *n.* a coping-stone. [*Italy*.]
Per-son-die, *n.* anything hanging perpendicularly.
Per-son-die, *n.* a crossing another line at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.
Per-son-die, *n.* a line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Pén'ny-weight, (pén'ny-wéit) *n.* a weight containing twenty-four grains Troy.
Pén'ny-wice', *a.* saving small sums; niggardly.
Pén'ny-worth, [pén'ny-wúth, & *P. E. J.*; pén'ny-wúth or pén'nyth, *W. J. F.*] *n.* as much as is bought for a penny; a bargain.
Pén'sile, *a.* hanging; suspended. [*Sl.*]
Pén'sio-nés, *n.* state of hanging or being pen-
Pén'sion, (pén'shun) *n.* a payment of money; a rent: — an annual allowance for services.
Pén'sion, *v. a.* to support by an allowance.
Pén'sion-é-ry, *a.* maintained by a pension.
Pén'sion-é-ry, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pén'sion-ér, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pén'sive, *a.* sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pén'sive-ly, *ad.* in a pensive manner.
Pén'sive-nés, *a.* melancholy; sorrowfulness.
Pén'stick, *a.* a sort of sluice; a flood-gate.
Pént, *i. & p.* from *Pes*; shut up.
Pén'ta-cíp's-lar, *a.* having five cavities.
Pén'ta-cúrd, *n.* an instrument with five strings.
Pén'ta-gón, *a.* a figure with five angles.
Pén'ta-gó-nal, *a.* having five angles; pentagonal.
Pén'ta-graph, *n.* an instrument for copying designs: — written also *pentagraph* and *pento-*
Pén'ta-hé-dral, *a.* having five sides. [*Graph*]
Pén'ta-hé-drops, *a.* having five sides.
Pén'tám'é-ter, *a.* a verse of five feet.
Pén'tám'é-ter, *a.* having five metrical feet.
Pén'tám'é-ter, *a.* having five angles.
Pén'ta-pét'-lós, *a.* having five petals.
Pén'ta-píst, *n.* an engine with five pistons.
Pén'ta-sích, *n.* a poem of five verses.
Pén'ta-style, *n.* a building or portico with five rows of columns in front.
Pén'ta-téck, (-táik) *n.* the five books of Moses.
Pén'ta-téck'al, *a.* relating to the Pentateuch.
Pén'ta-téck, [pén'ta-kóst, *P. E. J.* & *K. Sm. Wb.*; pén'ta-kóst, & *W. J. F.*] *n.* a feast among the Jews; Whitstide.
Pén'ta-tést-al, *a.* belonging to Pentecost.
Pén't'hóse, *n.* a stepping shed or roof.
Pén'tile, *n.* a tile to cover the slope of a roof.
Pé-nú't, *n.* name as *penultima*. [*Word*]
Pé-nú'ti-mé, *n.* the last syllable but one of a
Pé-nú'ti-mé, *n.* the last syllable but one.
Pé-nú'ti-mé, *a.* last but one.
Pé-nú'm-bré, *n.* [*L.*] an imperfect or faint shadow.
Pé-nú'rj-óse, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious.
Pé-nú'rj-óse-ly, *ad.* in a parsimonious manner.
Pé-nú'rj-óse-nés, *n.* niggardliness; parsimony.
Pén'vgy, *n.* extreme poverty; indigence; want.
Pé'ón, *n.* (*hoda*) a foot-soldier; a servant.
Pé'ny, *n.* a flower: — written also *piemp*.
Pé'pie, (pé'pi, 40) *n.* a nation; the body of persons in a community; population.
Pé'pie, *v. a.* to stock with inhabitants.
Pé-pás'tica, *n. pl.* medicines to help digestion.
Pép'per, *n.* an aromatic, pungent spice.
Pép'per, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pép'per-bóx, *n.* a box for holding pepper.
Pép'per-órn, *n.* a seed; anything of little value.
Pép'per-ídge, *n.* a plant or shrub.
Pép'per-ing, *a.* hot; fiery; angry.
Pép'per-mint, *n.* an aromatic plant or herb.
Pép'per-y, *a.* relating to or like pepper.
Pép'tic, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic.
Pép, prep. [*L.*] by; through; for; as, "a loaf per man;" *i. e.*, a loaf for each man.
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Pép'grá'tion, *n.* the act of passing through.

Pép'ím'by-láse, *v. a.* to walk through; to survey.
Pép'ím'by-lá'tion, *n.* a travelling survey.
Pép'ím'by-lá-ter, *n.* one who perambulates: — a machine for measuring distances.
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Pér-céiv'-á-bly, (pér-céiv'-á-bl) *ad.* perceptibly.
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Pér-céiv'er, *n.* one who perceives.
Pér-céit'age, *n.* a rate by the hundred.
Pér-cép-tí-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being perceptible.
Pér-cép-tí-bile, *a.* that may be perceived.
Pér-cép-tí-bly, *ad.* in a perceptible manner.
Pér-cép'tion, *n.* act of perceiving; power of perceiving; conception; idea.
Pér-cép'tive, *a.* able to perceive; perceiving.
Pérch, *n.* a measure of five and a half yards; a pole; a rod: — something on which birds roost: — a small fresh-water fish.
Pérch, *v. a. & n.* to roost or place on a perch.
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Pérch'er, *n.* one who perches; a kind of bird.
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Pér-cú'ssion, (pér-kú'shun) *n.* the act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.
Pér-cú'tient, (pér-kú'shent) *a.* striking.
Pér' díam, [*L.*] by the day.
Pér-dí'tion, (pér-dí'hun) *n.* state of being utterly lost; destruction; ruin; eternal death.
Pér-dé', *a.* [*Fr.*] desperate; given up as lost.
Pér-dé', *ad.* close in ambush. [*Shak.*]
Pér-dé', *n.* one who is placed in ambush.
Pér-dé-rá-bile, *a.* lasting; durable. [*Shak.*]
Pér-dy, (pér-dé') *ad.* certainly; in truth.
Pér'e-gri-náse, *v. n.* to travel; to live abroad.
Pér'e-gri-ná'tion, *n.* travel; foreign abode.
Pér'e-gri-ná-ter, *n.* a traveller.
Pér'e-gríne, *a.* foreign; not native.
Pér'ém'ption, (pér-ém'shun) *n.* (*Law*) extinction.
Pér'emp-tó-ri-ly, *ad.* absolutely; positively.
Pér'emp-tó-rj-nés, *n.* positiveness; decision.
Pér'emp-tó-ry, (pér-ém-tár-é, & *J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; pór-ém-tár-é or pór-ém-tó-ry, *W. J. F.*) *a.* dogmatical; absolute; decisive.
Pér-én'ni-al, *a.* lasting through the year; perpetual; living more than two years.
Pér-én'ni-al, *n.* a plant that lives more than two years.
Pér-én'ni-ty, *n.* quality of lasting; perpetuity.
Pér-en-rá'tion, *n.* travel; the act of wandering.
Pér' fás át nér'fás, [*L.*] through right and wrong.
Pér'fect, *a.* possessing perfection; faultless; complete; entire; consummate; finished; pure.
Pér'fect, [pér'fekt, & *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; pér'fekt or per-fékt, *J.*] *v. a.* to make perfect; to finish; to complete; to consummate.
Pér'fect-ér, *n.* one who makes perfect. [*mate*].
Pér-féc-tí-bil'i-ty, *n.* the capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection.
Pér-féc-tí-bile, *a.* that may be made perfect.
Pér-féc'tion, *n.* state of being perfect; supreme excellence; an attribute of God.
Pér-féc'tion-al, *a.* relating to perfection.
Pér-féc'tion-éte, *v. a.* to make perfect. [*A.*]
Pér-féc'tion-íst, *n.* one who holds to the possibility of attaining perfection.
Pér-féc'tive, *a.* conducing to perfection.
Pér-féc'tive-ly, *ad.* in a perfective manner.

P, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, long; **P, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z**, short; **P, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z**, obscure.—*See*, *dir*, *dist*, *dim*; *haz*, *haz*

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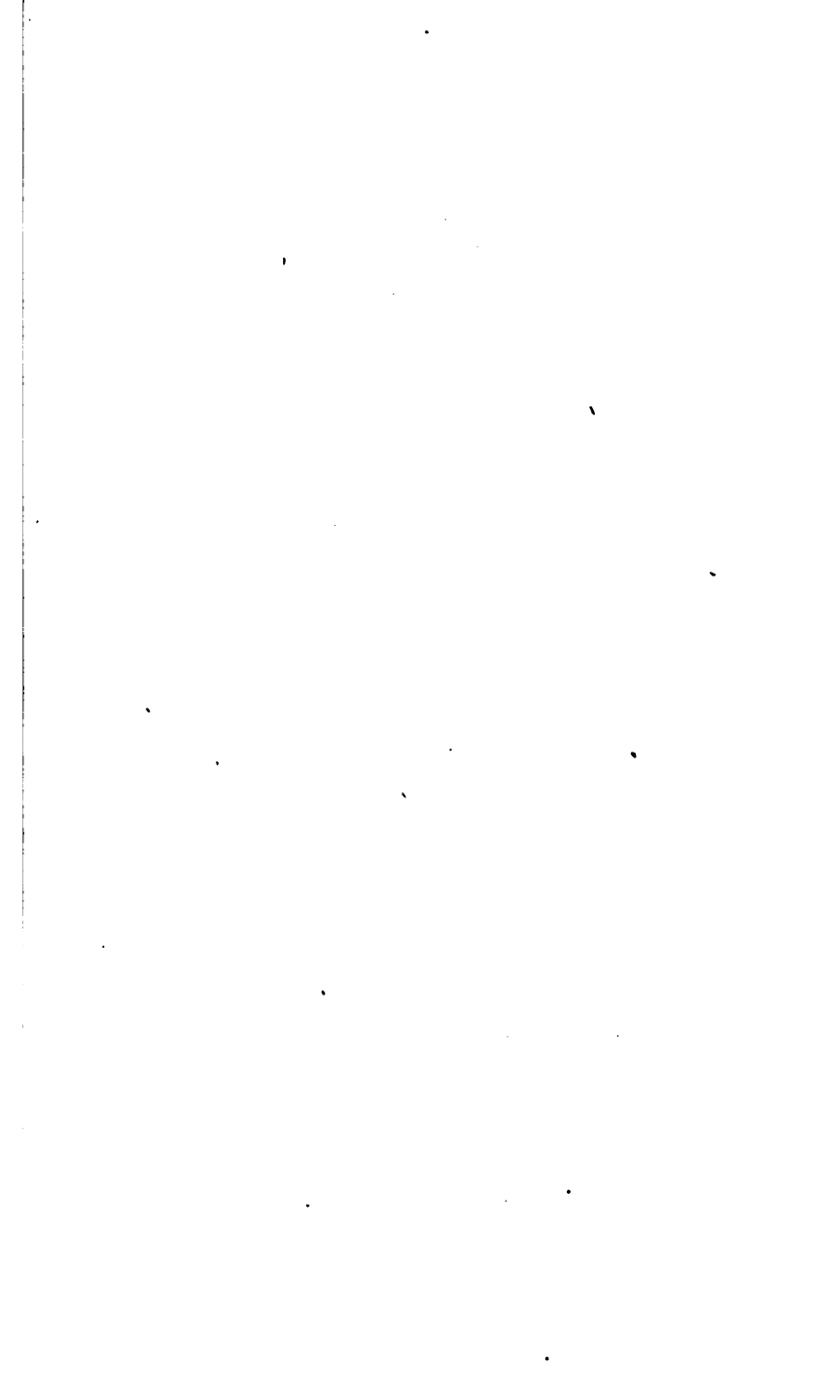
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Per-fu-sion-er, *n.* one who performs.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, *a.* that perfumes.
Per-fu-sion, or **Per-fu-sion**, [*per-fu-sion*, *S. W. J. F. Ja. R.*; *per-fu-sion*, *E. K. Sm.*; *per-fu-sion* or *per-fu-sion*, *P.*] *n.* sweet odor; fragrance.
Per-fu-sion, *v. a.* to impregnate with sweet scent.
Per-fu-sion-er, *n.* one who perfumes.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, *a.* perfumes in general.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, or **Per-fu-sion-er-y**, [*per-fu-sion-er-y*, *W. P. J. F.*; *per-fu-sion-er-y*, *E. K. Sm.*] *a.* slight; careless; indifferent.
Per-fu-sion, *v. a.* to tincture; to overspread.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* overspreading; diffusive.
Per-fu-sion, *ad.* it may be; possibly.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* (*Bot.*) the calyx of a flower, when contiguous to the fructification.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, *n.* [*Lat.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane enclosing the heart.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* (*Bot.*) the shell or cover of a fruit.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, *n.* [*Lat.*] same as *Per-fu-sion*.
Per-fu-sion-er-y, *n.* [*Lat.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane covering the skull.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* that point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* [*Lat.*] same as *Per-fu-sion*.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* a careless delineation.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* that point of a planet's orbit which is nearest the sun.
Per-fu-sion, *v. a.* to expose to danger.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* danger; hazard; risk; denunciation.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* full of peril; dangerous.
Per-fu-sion-ly, *ad.* with peril; dangerously.
Per-fu-sion-ness, *n.* dangerousness.
Per-fu-sion-er, *n.* the circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* a circuit; an epoch; a series of years; — the end or conclusion; a full stop; a complete sentence; a point or dot, thus [*.*]
Per-fu-sion, *a.* happening at stated times;
Per-fu-sion, *a.* regular; relating to periods.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* a periodical publication.
Per-fu-sion, *ad.* at stated periods.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* a membrane covering the bones.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* belonging to the Peripatetic.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* ics; Aristotelian.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* the Peripatetic doctrine.
Per-fu-sion-er, *a.* relating to the periphery.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* relating to, or consisting of, a periphery.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* a periphery.

Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the circumference of a circle, &c.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to express by circumlocution.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* same as *periphrasis*.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* [*Gr.*] a circumlocution.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* relating to periphrasis.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* using many words.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* with circumlocution.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* [*Lat.*] peripneumony.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* inflammation of the lungs.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* encompassed with columns of battlements, as a building.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* same as *peripheral*.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a view all round.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* viewing on all sides.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* liable to perish or decay.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* liability to perish.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* wormlike; spiral.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a circular range of pillars.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* (*Med.*) the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* (*Anat.*) a membrane that envelops the abdominal viscera.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* turning round; rotatory.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a covering for the head; a wig.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a small shell-fish; — a plant.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to taint with perjury by wilfully making a false oath; to forswear.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-jur'd*) *a.* guilty of perjury.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* one who swears falsely.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* guilty of perjury. *Coke.*
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the crime of swearing falsely.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to hold up the head; to dress.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* port; brisk; airy; proud. [*Local.*]
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the act of viewing all over.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a quality of being permanent.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* duration.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* durable; not decaying; lasting.
Per-iph-er-y, *ad.* durably; lastingly.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* state of being permeable.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* that may be passed through.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to pass through; to pervade.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the act of passing through.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* that may be mingled.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* that may be permitted.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-missh'un*) *n.* act of permitting; license; allowance; leave.
Per-iph-er-y, *a.* granting liberty; allowing.
Per-iph-er-y, *ad.* by bare allowance.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-missh'un*) *n.* act of mixing.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Per-iph-er-y, or **Per-iph-er-y**, [*per-missh'un*, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *per-missh'un*, *P. Ja. Wb. Russ.*] *n.* a written permission; an order; license.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* allowance; permission. [*n.*]
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* one who permits.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-missh'un*) *n.* act of mingling.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* exchange; change.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-missh'un*) *a.* very mischievous; very hurtful; ruinous; destructive.
Per-iph-er-y, (*per-missh'un*) *ad.* ruinously.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* state of being pernicious.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* act of watching all night.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* the conclusion of an oration.
Per-iph-er-y, *v. a.* to consider attentively. *Shak.*
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a coping-stone. [*Italy.*]
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* anything hanging perpendicularly.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a crossing another line at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.
Per-iph-er-y, *n.* a line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Pên'ny-weight, (pên'ny-wâit) *n.* a weight containing twenty-four grains troy.
Pên'ny-wice', *a.* saving small sums; niggardly.
Pên'ny-worth, [pên'ny-wûrth, *E. P. E. Ja.*]; pên'ny-wûrth or pên'ny-wûrth, *W. J. F.* *n.* as much as is bought for a penny; a bargain.
Pên'si'e, *a.* hanging; suspended. [*sila*].
Pên'si'e-nêas, *n.* state of hanging or being pên-si'e.
Pên'si'on, (pên'shûn) *n.* a payment of money; a rent:—an annual allowance for services.
Pên'si'on, *v. a.* to support by an allowance.
Pên'si'on-ê-ry, *a.* maintained by a pension.
Pên'si'on-ê-ry, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pên'si'on-ê-r, *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pên'si've, *a.* sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pên'si've-ly, *ad.* in a pensive manner.
Pên'si've-nêas, *a.* melancholy; sorrowfulness.
Pên'stôck, *n.* a sort of sluice; a flood-gate.
Pên't, *i. & p.* from *Pen*; shut up.
Pên't-ê-ê-p-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five cavities.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* an instrument with five strings.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a figure with five angles.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five angles; pentagonal.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* an instrument for copying designs:—written also *pentagraph* and *pento-*
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five sides. [*graph*].
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five sides.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* a verse of five feet.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five metrical feet.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five angles.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* having five petals.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* an engine with five pulleys.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a poem of five verses.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a building or portico with five rows of columns in front.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (-tâk) *n.* the five books of Moses.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* relating to the Pentateuch.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*]; pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *E. W. J. F.* *n.* a feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* belonging to Pentecost.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a sleeping shed or roof.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a tile to cover the slope of a roof.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* same as *pentakima*. [*word*].
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* the last syllable but one of a
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* the last syllable but one.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* last but one.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [*L.*] an imperfect or faint shadow.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* niggardly; parsimonious.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* in a parsimonious manner.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* niggardliness; parsimony.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* extreme poverty; idigence; want.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (*India*) a foot-soldier; a servant.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a flower:—written also *piemp*.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pê/pl, 40) *n.* a nation; the body of persons in a community; population.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to stock with inhabitants.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n. pl.* medicines to help digestion.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* an aromatic, pungent spice.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a box for holding pepper.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* a seed; anything of little value.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a plant or shrub.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* hot; fiery; angry.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* an aromatic plant or herb.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* relating to or like pepper.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* promoting digestion; dietetic.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [*L.*] by; through; for; as: "a loaf per man;" *i. e.*, a loaf for each man.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *ad.* perhaps; may be; by chance. [*Obsolescent*].
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* the act of passing through.

Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to walk through; to survey.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a travelling survey.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who perambulates:—a machine for measuring distances.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [*L.*] by the year.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *a.* perceptible.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *ad.* perceptibly.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to see; to know; to discern.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who perceives.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a rate by the hundred.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a state of being perceptible.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* that may be perceived.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* in a perceptible manner.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* act of perceiving; power of perceiving; conception; idea.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* able to perceive; perceiving.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a measure of five and a half yards; a pole; a rod:—something on which birds roost:—a small fresh-water fish.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a. & n.* to roost or place on a perch.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* perhaps; by chance.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who perches; a kind of bird.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* perceiving; perceptive.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who is able to perceive.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to strain through; to filter.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. n.* to pass by filtration.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* act of percolating; filtration.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *n.* the act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *a.* striking.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [*L.*] by the day.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *n.* state of being utterly lost; destruction; ruin; eternal death.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* [Fr.] desperate; given up as lost.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* close in ambush. *Sâk*.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who is placed in ambush.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* lasting; durable. *Sâk*.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *ad.* certainly; in truth.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* to travel; to live abroad.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* travel; foreign abode.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a traveller.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* foreign; not native.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, (pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê) *n.* [Law] extinction.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* absolutely; positively.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* positiveness; decision.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *S. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê or pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *W. P. Ja.*] *a.* dogmatical; absolute; decisive.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* lasting through the year; perpetual; living more than two years.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* a plant that lives more than two years.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* quality of lasting; perpetuity.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* travel; the act of wandering.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [*L.*] through right and wrong.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* possessing perfection; faultless; complete; entire; consummate; finished; pure.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, [pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *S. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê or pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *Ja.*] *v. a.* to make perfect; to finish; to complete; to consummate.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who makes perfect. [*mate*].
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* the capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* that may be made perfect.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* state of being perfect; supreme excellence; an attribute of God.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* relating to perfection.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *v. a.* to make perfect. [*E.*].
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *n.* one who holds to the possibility of attaining perfection.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *a.* conducting to perfection.
Pên't-ê-ê-ê-ê-ê, *ad.* in a perfective manner.

To perceive that it is — some of them,
as will be perceived, present a detail



Perishing of thirst.

To be permitted to indulge it.

Per'fect-ly, *ad.* in a perfect manner.
Per'fec-ti-ness, *n.* completeness; perfection.
Per-fid'i-cient, (*per-fish'ent*) *n.* a performer.
Per-fid'i-cious, (*per-fish'ent*) *a.* effectual.
Per-fid'i-ous, or **Per-fid'i-ous**, [*per-fid'yus*, & *W. F. F. K. Sm.*; *per-fid'us*, *J. Ja. Wb.*] *a.* treacherous; false to trust; faithless.
Per-fid'i-ous-ly, *ad.* by breach of faith.
Per-fid'i-ous-ness, *a.* state of being perfidious.
Per-fi-dy, *n.* treachery; breach of faith.
Per-fu-sion, *n.* the act of blowing through.
Per-fu-sion, *a.* (*Bot.*) surrounding the stem by the base of a leaf.
Per-for-ate, *v. a.* to pierce through; to bore.
Per-for-ation, *n.* the act of piercing; a hole.
Per-for-ative, *a.* having the power to pierce.
Per-for-ator, *n.* an instrument for boring.
Per-force, *ad.* by violence; by force.
Per-form, *v. a.* to execute; to do; to discharge.
Per-form, *v. n.* to do; to act a part; to succeed.
Per-form-a-ble, *a.* that may be performed.
Per-form-ance, *n.* act of performing; an act; a deed; execution; a work; an action.
Per-form-er, *n.* one who performs.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, *a.* that perfumes.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, or **Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry**, [*per-fum*, & *W. J. F. Ja. R.*; *per-fum*, & *K. Sm.*; *per-fum* or *per-fum*, *P.*] *n.* sweet odor; fragrance.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, *v. a.* to impregnate with sweet scent.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, *n.* one who perfumes.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, *a.* perfumes in general.
Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry, or **Per-fu-mi-ga-to-ry**, [*per-fum'ig-ig*, & *W. J. F.*; *per-fum'ig-ig*, & *K. Sm.*] *a.* slight; careless; indifferent.
Per-fu-sa, *v. a.* to thicken; to overspread.
Per-fu-sa, *a.* overspreading; diffusive.
Per-haps, *ad.* it may be; possibly.
Per-i-an-th, *n.* (*Bot.*) the calyx of a flower, when contiguous to the fructification.
Per-i-car-di-um, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane enclosing the heart.
Per-i-car-p, *n.* (*Bot.*) the shell or cover of a fruit.
Per-i-car-pi-um, *n.* [*L.*] same as *pericarp*.
Per-i-car-pi-um, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane covering the skull.
Per-i-gee, *n.* that point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*.
Per-i-gi-um, *n.* [*L.*] same as *perigee*.
Per-i-graph, *n.* a careless delineation.
Per-i-hel-ion, *n.* that point of a planet's orbit which is nearest the sun.
Per-il, *v. a.* to expose to danger.
Per-il, *a.* danger; hazard; risk; denunciation.
Per-il-ous, *a.* full of peril; dangerous.
Per-il-ous-ly, *ad.* with peril; dangerously.
Per-il-ous-ness, *n.* dangerousness.
Per-im-e-ter, *n.* the circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.
Per-i-od, *n.* a circuit; an epoch; a series of years; — the end or conclusion; a full stop; a complete sentence; a point or dot, thus [.]
Per-i-od-ic, *a.* happening at stated times;
Per-i-od-ic-ally, *ad.* regular; relating to periods.
Per-i-od-ic-ally, *a.* a periodical publication.
Per-i-od-ic-ally, *ad.* at stated periods.
Per-i-od-ic-um, *n.* membrane covering the bones.
Per-i-od-ic-um, *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
Per-i-od-ic-um, *a.* belonging to the Peripatetic;
Per-i-od-ic-um, *a.* ics; Aristotelian.
Per-i-od-ic-um, *a.* the Peripatetic doctrine.
Per-i-ph-e-ra, *a.* relating to the periphery.
Per-i-ph-e-ra, *a.* relating to, or consisting of,
Per-i-ph-e-ra, *a.* a periphery.

Per-iph-e-ry, *n.* the circumference of a circle, &c.
Per-i-ph-ra-se, *v. a.* to express by circumlocution.
Per-i-ph-ra-se, *n.* same as *periphrasis*.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] a circumlocution.
Per-i-ph-ra-sis, *a.* relating to periphrasis.
Per-i-ph-ra-sis, *a.* using many words.
Per-i-ph-ra-sis, *ad.* with circumlocution.
Per-i-ph-ra-sis, *n.* [*L.*] periphrase.
Per-i-ph-ra-sis, *n.* inflammation of the lungs.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *a.* encompassed with columns or battlements, as a building.
Per-iph-ra-sis, *a.* same as *peripteral*.
Per-i-scope, *n.* a view all round.
Per-i-scope, *a.* viewing on all sides.
Per-ish, *v. n.* to die; to be destroyed; to decay.
Per-ish-a-ble, *a.* liable to perish or decay.
Per-ish-a-ble-ness, *n.* liability to perish.
Per-i-stal-tic, *a.* wormlike; spiral.
Per-i-style, *a.* a circular range of pillars.
Per-i-styl-ic, *n.* (*Med.*) the pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.
Per-i-to-ne-um, *n.* (*Anat.*) a membrane that envelops the abdominal viscera.
Per-rot-ary, *a.* turning round; rotatory.
Per-i-wig, *a.* covering for the head; a wig.
Per-i-wig, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.
Per-i-wink-ly, *a.* a small shell-fish; — a plant.
Per-jure, *v. a.* to oath with perjury by wilfully making a false oath; to forswear.
Per-jured, (*per-jurd*) *a.* guilty of perjury.
Per-jur-er, *n.* one who swears falsely.
Per-jur-i-ous, *a.* guilty of perjury. *Coke*.
Per-jury, *n.* the crime of swearing falsely.
Perk, *v. n.* & *v. a.* to hold up the head; to dress.
Perk, *a.* pert; brisk; airy; proud. [*Local*.]
Per-ly-sa-tion, *n.* the act of viewing all over.
Per-ma-nence, *a.* quality of being permanent.
Per-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* duration.
Per-ma-nent, *a.* durable; not decaying; lasting.
Per-ma-nent-ly, *ad.* durably; lastingly.
Per-me-a-bil-i-ty, *n.* state of being permeable.
Per-me-a-ble, *a.* that may be passed through.
Per-me-ate, *v. a.* to pass through; to pervade.
Per-me-ation, *n.* the act of passing through.
Per-mis-ci-ble, *a.* that may be mingled.
Per-mis-ci-ble, *a.* that may be permitted.
Per-mis-sion, (*per-mish'un*) *n.* act of permitting; license; allowance; leave.
Per-mis-sive, *a.* granting liberty; allowing.
Per-mis-sive-ly, *ad.* by bare allowance.
Per-mis-tion, (*per-mist'yun*) *n.* act of mixing.
Per-mit, *v. a.* to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Per-mit, or **Per-mit**, [*per-mit*, & *W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *per-mit*, *P. Ja. Wb. Ros.*] *n.* a written permission; an order; license.
Per-mis-tance, *n.* allowance; permission. [*n.*]
Per-mit-ter, *n.* one who permits.
Per-mis-tion, (*per-mis-t'yun*) *n.* act of mingling.
Per-mis-tion, *n.* exchange; change.
Per-mis-tion, (*per-mish'un*) *a.* very mischievous; very hurtful; ruinous; destructive.
Per-mis-tion-ly, (*per-mish'un-ly*) *ad.* ruinously.
Per-mis-tion-ness, *n.* state of being pernicious.
Per-noc-tation, *n.* act of watching all night.
Per-o-ration, *n.* the conclusion of an oration.
Per-pend, *v. a.* to consider attentively. [*Shak*.]
Per-pend-er, *n.* a coping-stone. [*Whar.*]
Per-pen-di-cle, *n.* any thing hanging perpendic-
Per-pen-di-cle, *a.* crossing another line at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.
Per-pen-di-cle, *a.* a line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Pér-pen-dic-u-lár'-i-ty, *n.* the being perpendicular.
Pér-pen-dic-u-lár'-ly, *ad.* at right angles.
†Pér-pén'sion, *n.* consideration.
Pér-pe-trá-té, *v. a.* to commit; — in a bad sense.
Pér-pe-trá'tion, *n.* the commission of a crime.
***Pér-pét'-u-ál**, (**pér-pét'-yú-ál**) *a.* never ceasing; continual; uninterrupted; lasting; constant.
***Pér-pét'-u-ál-ly**, *ad.* constantly; continually.
***Pér-pét'-u-á-té**, (**pér-pét'-yú-ál**) *v. a.* to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction.
***Pér-pét'-u-á'tion**, *n.* incessant continuance.
Pér-pe-tú'-i-ty, *n.* duration to all futurity.
Pér-pléx', *v. a.* to make anxious; to embarrass; to entangle; to distract; to vex.
Pér-pléx'-ed-ly, *ad.* intricately; with involution.
Pér-pléx'-ed-néss, *a.* difficulty; perplexity.
Pér-pléx'-ing, *p. a.* embarrassing; difficult.
Pér-pléx'-i-ty, *n.* anxiety; embarrassment.
Pér-qui-sí'te, *n.* a fee or gift of office, &c.
Pér-qui-sí'tion, (**pér-kwé-zish'-on**) *n.* a search.
Pér-ry, *n.* a fermented drink made of pears.
Pér ad'tua, [*L.*] by a leap; by a jump.
Pér sé, [*L.*] by himself; by herself; by itself; by themselves; alone.
Pér-se-cú'te, *n. a.* to harass with penalties, as for opinions; to pursue with malice.
Pér-se-cú'tion, *n.* the act of persecuting.
Pér-se-cú'tor, *n.* one who persecutes.
Pér-se-vér'-áncé, *n.* act of persevering; steadiness; persistence; constancy.
Pér-se-vér'-ánt, *a.* persisting; constant.
Pér-se-vér'-e, *v. a.* to persist; to be steadfast.
Pér-se-vér'-ing, *p. a.* persisting; resolute.
Pér-se-vér'-ing-ly, *ad.* with perseverance.
Pér-siflage, (**pér-se-flazh'**) *n.* [*Fr.*] idle talk.
Pér-sim'mén, *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Pér-sist', *v. a.* to persevere; to continue firm.
Pér-sist'-ence, *n.* a state of persisting; com-
Pér-sist'-en-cy, *n.* stancy; perseverance.
Pér-sist'-ent, *a.* not falling off; remaining.
Pér-sist'-ive, *a.* steady; persevering.
***Pér'son**, (**pér'sn**) [**pér'sn**, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; **pér'sn**, *S. K.*] *n.* an individual; a human being; one; shape; exterior appearance.
***Pér'son-a-ble**, *a.* handsome; graceful.
***Pér'son-á-gé**, *n.* a person of distinction.
***Pér'son-ál**, [**pér'sn-ál**, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*] *a.* relating to a person; peculiar.
***Pér'son-ál-i-ty**, *n.* individuality; reflection.
***Pér'son-ál-ly**, *ad.* in person; in presence.
***Pér'son-ál-ty**, *n.* personal property; movables.
***Pér'son-á-té**, *v. a.* to represent; to counterfeit.
***Pér'son-á'tion**, *n.* the act of personating.
***Pér'son-á'tor**, *n.* one who personates.
Pér'son-i-fí-cá'tion, *n.* act of personifying; prosopopœia; the change of things to persons.
Pér'son-i-fí, *v. a.* to represent with the actions or attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.
Personnel, (**pér'sn-né'**) *n.* [*Fr.*] the officers and men, or the persons, belonging to an army.
Pér-spéc'tive, *n.* a spying-glass; vista; view; the science by which things are properly ranged in picture; representation.
Pér-spéc'tive, *a.* relating to vision; optical.
Pér-spéc'tive-ly, *ad.* optically; through a glass.
Pér-spéc'to-graph, *n.* an instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects.
Pér-spi-cá'ci-ous, (**pér-spe-ká'sh-us**) *a.* sharp of sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acute.
Pér-spi-cá'ci-ous-néss, *n.* quickness of sight.
Pér-spi-cá'c-i-ty, *n.* quickness of sight; acuteness.
Pér-spi-cá'-i-ty, *n.* quality of being perspicuous.

Pér-spíc'-u-óus, *a.* easily understood; clear.
Pér-spíc'-u-óus-ly, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely.
Pér-spíc'-u-ó-us-néss, *n.* perspicuity.
Pér-spi-rá'-ble, *a.* that may be perspired.
Pér-spi-rá'tion, *n.* act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin.
Pér-spi-rá-tive, *a.* performing perspiration.
Pér-spi-rá'to-ry, *a.* perspirative.
Pér-spi're, *v. a. & a.* to excrete or emit by the pores of the skin; to sweat.
Pér-suád'-á-ble, (**pér-swá'dá-bl**) *a.* persuadable.
Pér-suád'-á-bly, *ad.* so as to be persuaded.
Pér-suáde', (**pér-swá'd'**) *v. a.* to bring to a particular opinion; to influence by argument.
Pér-suád'-er, *n.* one who persuades.
Pér-suá-sí-bil'-i-ty, *n.* state of being persuadable.
Pér-suá-sí-ble, [**pér-swá'sé-bl**, *S. P. F. Sm. W.*; **pér-swá'zé-bl**, *W. J. Ja. K. R.*] *a.* that may be persuaded.
Pér-suá'sion, (**pér-swá'zhn**) *n.* the act or art of persuading; opinion; creed; belief.
Pér-suá'sive, *a.* having power to persuade.
Pér-suá'sive, *n.* exhortation; argument.
Pér-suá'sive-ly, *ad.* in a persuasive manner.
Pér-suá'sive-néss, *n.* state of being persuasive.
Pér-suá'so-ry, *a.* having the power to persuade.
Pért, *a.* smart; saucy; forward; bold; slipshod.
Pért, *n.* a pert or over-forward person. [*n.*]
Pér-táin', *v. a.* to belong; to relate.
Pér-ti-ná'ci-ous, (**pér-té-ná'sh-us**) *a.* perversely resolute; stubborn; obstinate.
Pér-ti-ná'ci-ous-ly, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.
Pér-ti-ná'ci-ous-néss, *n.* pertinacity.
Pér-ti-ná'c-i-ty, *n.* obstinacy; persistency.
Pér-ti-néncé, [*n.* state of being pertinacious; *ap* posteness; fitness; propriety].
Pér-ti-nén-cy, [*n.* posteness; fitness; propriety].
Pér-ti-nént, *a.* appropriate; fit; proper; apposite.
Pér-ti-nént-ly, *ad.* appositely; to the purpose.
Pér-ti-nént-néss, *n.* appositeness; pertinence.
Pér'tly, *ad.* in a pert manner; saucily.
Pér'tness, *n.* brisk folly; sauciness; smartness.
Pér-turb', *v. a.* to disquiet; to disturb.
†Pér-túr-bá'te, [**pér-túr'bát**, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm. K.*] *v. a.* to disquiet.
Pér-túr-bá'tion, *n.* disquiet of mind; disorder.
Pér-túr'bér, **Pér-túr-bá'tor**, *n.* a disturber.
Pér-tú'sion, (**pér-tú'zhn**) *a.* perforation.
Pér'tú', *n.* a cap of false hair; a perwig.
Pér'tú'-mak-er, *n.* a maker of perukes.
Pér-tú'pal, *n.* act of perusing; examination.
Pér-rúg', *v. a.* to read; to observe; to examine.
Pér-rúg'er, *n.* one who peruses; a reader.
Pér-váde', *v. a.* to pass through; to permeate.
Pér-vá'sion, (**pér-vá'zhn**) *n.* a passing through.
Pér-vá'sive, *a.* having power to pervade.
Pér-vér'sé', *a.* obstinate; stubborn; ill-disposed.
Pér-vér'sé-ly, *ad.* stubbornly; vexatiously.
Pér-vér'sé-néss, *n.* obstinacy; petulance.
Pér-vér'sion, *n.* act of perverting; wrong use.
Pér-vér'si-ty, *n.* perverseness; ill disposition.
Pér-vér'sive, *a.* tending to pervert.
Pér-vér't', *v. a.* to distort; to turn from the right.
Pér-vér'tér, *n.* one who perverts or distorts.
Pér-vér'ti-ble, *a.* that may be perverted.
†Pér-vi-cá'ci-ous, (**pér-ve-ká'sh-us**) *a.* obstinate.
Pér-vi-óus, *a.* admitting passage; permeable.
Pér-vi-óus-néss, *n.* the quality of being pervious.
Pér-vú'se', *n.* [*Fr.*] a rising motion of a horse.
Pés'se-ry, *n.* a roll of lint for medical use.
Pés'si-mist, *n.* a universal complainer.
Pést, *n.* a plague; pestilence; a person or thing mischievous or destructive.

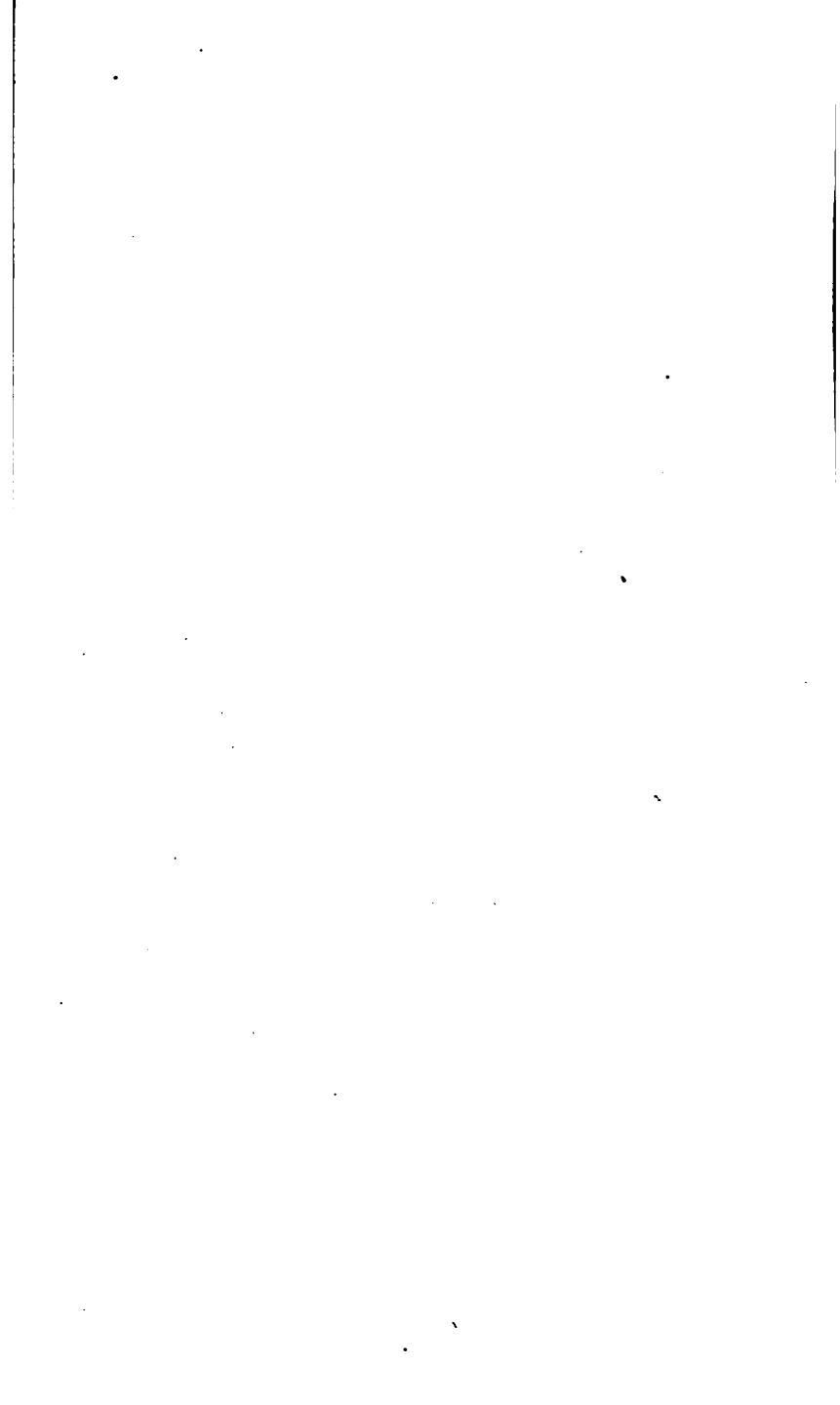
An inflexible perseverance in what he thought
was right.

Persevered in being luxurious.
Perseverance in
Persevering in my endeavors.

Found on his person.

To persuade us that he has written —
excommunications persuading to sedition.
He is persuaded that it is so. — and
would persuade us to it.

a perversion from to.





To be persterned with

petiole, μλοξος and μλοξος.

Ph'et-er, v. a. to disturb; to perplex; to harass.
Ph'et-er-er, n. one who pesters or disturbs.
Ph'et-h'ose, n. a hospital for infected persons.
Ph'et-duct, n. that which conveys contagion.
Ph'et-er-ous, a. destructive; pestilential.
Ph'et-ence, n. the plague; a contagious disease.
Ph'et-ent, a. producing plagues; malignant.
Ph'et-ent'ial, a. pestilent; destructive.
Ph'et-ent'ial-ly, ad. with or with pestilence.
Ph'et-ent-ly, ad. mischievously; destructively.
Ph'et-ent'ion, n. the act of breaking in a mortar.
Ph'et-er, (p'et'er) n. a tool to beat with in a mortar.
P'et, n. slight anger: — a cado lamb; a fondling.
P'et, v. a. to treat as a pet; to fuddle; to indulge.
P'et'al, (p'et'al, S. P. E. Sm. R.; p'et'al or p'et'al, W. J. F.; p'et'al, Ja. R.) n. a flower-leaf.
P'et'al-ism, n. a Syracusan form of benediction, by writing the name on a leaf.
P'et'al-osa, a. having petals. [nances.]
P'et-ard', n. [Fr.] an engine or a piece of ord.
P'et-er-chi-al, (p'et'er-chi-al, W. J. F. Ja.; p'et-er-chi-al, P. Sm.) a. pestilentially spotted.
P'et-er-pence, n. a tax once paid to the pope.
P'et-er-ole, n. (Bot.) the stalk of a leaf.
P'et-er, (p'et'er, p'et'er, or p'et'er) (p'et'er or p'et'er, Sm.; p'et'er or p'et'er, Ja.; p'et'er, R. Wb.) a. [Fr.] small; little; petty.
P'et-ition, (p'et-ition) n. a request; entreaty.
P'et-ition, v. a. to solicit; to supplicate.
P'et-ition-ary, a. supplicatory; petitioning.
P'et-ition-er, n. one who offers a petition.
P'et-iti-ō pri-n-cip-i-ō, [L.] (Logic) a begging of the question; the act of taking a thing for true which is not proved.
P'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō) [Fr.] a fop; a cox-
P'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō) n. nitre; saltpetre. [comb.]
P'et-iti-ō, n. a sea-bird; mother-Carry's-chicken.
P'et-iti-ō, n. the act of becoming stone.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a turning to stone; hardening.
P'et-iti-ō, n. the act of turning to stone.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a having power to petrify.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a having power to change to stone.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a petrification.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a to change to stone; to harden.
P'et-iti-ō, v. n. to become stone.
P'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō, S. W. Wb.; p'et-iti-ō, Ja. Sm.) n. [p'et-iti-ō, Fr.] petroleum.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a liquid bitumen; rock-oil.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a horseman's pistol.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a resembling stone; stony.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a woman's lower vestment.
P'et-iti-ō, v. n. to play the pettifogger.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a petty, small-rate lawyer.
P'et-iti-ō, n. the practice of a pettifogger.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a smallness; littleness.
P'et-iti-ō, a. fretful; peevish; petulant.
P'et-iti-ō, ad. in a pettish manner; fretfully.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a fretfulness; peevishness.
P'et-iti-ō, n. pl. the toes or feet of a pig.
P'et-iti-ō, n. [It.] the breast; — *figuratively*, privacy.
P'et-iti-ō, a. small; inconsiderable; little; trivial.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a peevishness; fretfulness; ill-
P'et-iti-ō, n. temper.
P'et-iti-ō, a. fretful; saucy; peevish; pert.
P'et-iti-ō, ad. in a petulant manner.
P'et-iti-ō, (p'et) n. a seat enclosed in a church.
P'et-iti-ō, or **P'et-iti-ō**, (p'et-iti-ō, S. W. F. Ja. Sm.; p'et-iti-ō, P. K. Wb.) n. a water-fowl; the lapwing.
P'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō) n. an alloy of tin, lead, &c.
P'et-iti-ō, n. a smith who works in pewter.
P'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō) n. a high, open carriage.
P'et-iti-ō, or **P'et-iti-ō**, (f'et-iti-ō, S. E. Ja. K.; f'et-iti-ō or f'et-iti-ō, W. P. J. F.; f'et-iti-ō, Sm.)

n. [L.] pl. L. **ph'et-iti-ō**; Eng. **ph'et-iti-ō** or **ph'et-iti-ō**; a close, compact body of men or soldiers.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a species of wading bird.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. a spectre; a vision.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. an optical illusion; an instrument by which phantoms are represented.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. relating to phantasmagoria.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. an optical instrument.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. See **Ph'et-iti-ō**.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a spectre; an apparition; a vision.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. relating to the Pharisees; ex-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. ternaly religious; ritual.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. a pharisaical show.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. the conduct of a Pharisee.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. resembling the Pharisees.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. one of a Jewish sect.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. relating to pharmacy.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. same as **ph'et-iti-ō**.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. pl. the art of preparing medicines; pharmacy.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. one versed in pharmacol-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. a pharmacy. [ogy.]
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. (far-ma-ko-p'et-iti-ō) n. a dis-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. a directory for medicines.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. an apothecary; druggist.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. the art of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. [L.] a lighthouse; a watch-tower.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. the operation of making an incision into the pharynx.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) a part of the gullet.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō, Sm. R.; f'et-iti-ō, Wb.) n. appearance of any celestial body; phasis.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. [L.] pl. **ph'et-iti-ō**; an appearance of a body at any time; phase.
Ph'et-iti-ō, or **Ph'et-iti-ō**, n. appearance; phantom.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō) n. a gallinaceous bird.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. [p'et-iti-ō, L.] a bird. See **Ph'et-iti-ō**.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō) n. a relating to phenomena.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (p'et-iti-ō) n. pl. **ph'et-iti-ō**; appear-
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. natural appearance; any thing remark-
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. (Her.) the barbed iron head of a dart.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a small bottle; a vial.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a possessed of philanthro-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. py; benevolent.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. one who loves mankind.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. love of mankind generally; general benevolence.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a short petticoat. See **Ph'et-iti-ō**.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a discourse full of invective.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a critic; a philologist.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a relating to philology; crit-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. ical; grammatical.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. one versed in philology.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. n. to make criticisms.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. the knowledge and study of lan-
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. criticism; grammatical learning.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō) n. a lover of learning.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō) n. the nightingale.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (f'et-iti-ō) n. the same as **ph'et-iti-ō**.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. the love of offspring.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a principle of reasoning.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. a man versed in philosophy.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. a relating to philosophy; ra-
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. tional; calm; wise.
Ph'et-iti-ō, (Ph'et-iti-ō) n. ad. rationally; wisely.
Ph'et-iti-ō, n. false philosophy.

Pér-pen-díc-u-lár-i-ty, *n.* the being perpendicular.
Pér-pen-díc-u-lár-ly, *ad.* at right angles.
Pér-pén-sí-on, *n.* consideration.
Pér-pé-trá-te, *v. a.* to commit: — in a bad sense.
Pér-pé-trá-tí-on, *n.* the commission of a crime.
***Pér-pét'-u-al**, (*pér-pét'-yú-al*) *a.* never ceasing; continual; uninterrupted; lasting; constant.
***Pér-pét'-u-al-ly**, *ad.* constantly; continually.
***Pér-pét'-u-á-te**, (*pér-pét'-yú-ál*) *v. a.* to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction.
***Pér-pét'-u-á-tí-on**, *n.* incessant continuance.
Pér-pé-tú-i-ty, *n.* duration to all futurity.
Pér-pléx', *v. a.* to make anxious; to embarrass; to entangle; to distract; to vex.
Pér-pléx'-ed-ly, *ad.* intricately; with involution.
Pér-pléx'-ed-néss, *n.* difficulty; perplexity.
Pér-pléx'-ing, *p. a.* embarrassing; difficult.
Pér-pléx'-i-ty, *n.* anxiety; embarrassment.
Pér-quí-á-te, *n.* a fee or gift of office, &c.
Pér-qui-á-tí-on, (*pér-kwé-zíah'-yún*) *n.* a search.
Pér-ry, *n.* a fermented drink made of pears.
Pér saltum, [*L.*] by a leap; by a jump.
Pér se, [*L.*] by himself; by herself; by itself; by themselves; alone.
Pér-se-cú-te, *v. a.* to harass with penalties, as for opinions; to pursue with malice.
Pér-se-cú-tí-on, *n.* the act of persecuting.
Pér-se-cú-tor, *n.* one who persecutes.
Pér-se-vér'-ance, *n.* act of persevering; steadiness; persistence; constancy.
Pér-se-vér'-ant, *a.* persisting; constant.
Pér-se-vér'-e, *v. a.* to persist; to be steadfast.
Pér-se-vér'-ing, *p. a.* persisting; resolute.
Pér-se-vér'-ing-ly, *ad.* with perseverance.
Pér-sé-jage, (*pér-se-sházh'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] idle talk.
Pér-sim'-men, *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Pér-sist', *v. a.* to persevere; to continue firm.
Pér-sist'-ence, *n.* state of persisting; com-
Pér-sist'-en-cy, *n.* stancy; perseverance.
Pér-sist'-ent, *a.* not falling off; remaining.
Pér-sist'-ive, *a.* steady; persevering.
***Pér-son**, (*pér'sn*) [*pér'sn*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *pér'sn*, *S. K.*] *n.* an individual; a human being; one; shape; exterior appearance.
***Pér-son-a-ble**, *a.* handsome; graceful.
***Pér-son-á-ge**, *n.* a person of distinction.
***Pér-son-ál**, (*pér'sun-ál*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*) *a.* relating to a person; peculiar.
***Pér-son-ál-i-ty**, *n.* individuality; reflection.
***Pér-son-ál-ly**, *ad.* in person; in presence.
***Pér-son-ál-ty**, *n.* personal property; movables.
***Pér-son-á-te**, *v. a.* to represent; to counterfeit.
***Pér-son-á-tí-on**, *n.* the act of personating.
***Pér-son-á-tor**, *n.* one who personates.
Pér-son-í-fí-cá-tí-on, *n.* act of personifying; prosopopoeia; the change of things to persons.
Pér-són-i-fy, *v. a.* to represent with the actions or attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.
Personnel, (*pér'son-á-l'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] the officers and men, or the persons, belonging to an army.
Pér-spéc'-tive, *n.* a spying-glass; vista; view; the science by which things are properly ranged in picture; representation.
Pér-spéc'-tive, *a.* relating to vision; optical.
Pér-spéc'-tive-ly, *ad.* optically; through a glass.
Pér-spéc'-to-graph, *n.* an instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects.
Pér-spi-cá-cí-ous, (*pér-spé-ká'shús*) *a.* sharp of sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acute.
Pér-spi-cá-cí-ous-néss, *n.* quickness of sight.
Pér-spi-cá-i-ty, *n.* quickness of sight; acuteness.
Pér-spi-cá-i-ty, *n.* quality of being perspicuous.

Pér-spéc'-u-ous, *a.* easily understood; clear.
Pér-spéc'-u-ous-ly, *ad.* clearly; not obscurely.
Pér-spéc'-u-ous-néss, *n.* perspicuity.
Pér-spi-r'-á-ble, *a.* that may be perspired.
Pér-spi-rá-tí-on, *n.* act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin.
Pér-spi-rá-tive, *a.* performing perspiration.
Pér-spi-rá-tor, *a.* perspirative.
Pér-spi-re, *v. a. & a.* to excrete or emit by the pores of the skin; to sweat.
Pér-suád'-á-ble, (*pér-swá'd'-á-bl'*) *a.* persuadable.
Pér-suád'-á-bly, *ad.* so as to be persuaded.
Pér-suáde', (*pér-swá'd'*) *v. a.* to bring to a particular opinion; to influence by argument.
Pér-suád'-er, *n.* one who persuades.
Pér-suá-sí-bil-i-ty, *n.* quality of being persuadable.
Pér-suá-sí-ble, (*pér-swá'sp'-bl'*, *S. P. F. Sm.* 1873) *a.* that may be persuaded.
Pér-suá-sí-on, (*pér-swá'shún*) *n.* the act or art of persuading; opinion; creed; belief.
Pér-suá-sive, *a.* having power to persuade.
Pér-suá-sive, *n.* exhortation; argument.
Pér-suá-sive-ly, *ad.* in a persuasive manner.
Pér-suá-sive-néss, *n.* state of being persuasive.
Pér-suá-sp'-ry, *a.* having the power to persuade.
Pért, *a.* smart; saucy; forward; bold; stippeant.
Pért, *n.* a pert or over-forward person. [*It.*]
Pér-táin', *n.* to belong; to relate.
Pér-tí-ná-cí-ous, (*pér-té-ná'shús*) *a.* perversely resolute; stubborn; obstinate.
Pér-tí-ná-cí-ous-ly, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.
Pér-tí-ná-cí-ous-néss, *n.* pertinacity.
Pér-tí-ná-cí-ty, *n.* obstinacy; persistency.
Pér-tí-néce, *n.* state of being pertinent; ap-
Pér-tí-nén-cy, *n.* positiveness; fitness; propriety.
Pér-tí-nént, *a.* appropriate; fit; proper; apposite.
Pér-tí-nént-ly, *ad.* appositely; to the purpose.
Pér-tí-nént-néss, *n.* appositeness; pertinence.
Pért-ly, *ad.* in a pert manner; saucily.
Pér-tú-s, *n.* brisk folly; sauciness; smartness.
Pér-túrb', *v. a.* to disquiet; to disturb.
Pér-túrb-á-ble, (*pér-túr'bá-bl'*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *pér-túr'bá-bl'*, 1873) *v. a.* to disquiet.
Pér-túrb-á-tí-on, *n.* disquiet of mind; disorder.
Pér-túrb-ér, *n.* *Pér-túrb-á-tor*, *n.* a disturber.
Pér-tú-sí-on, (*pér-tú'shún*) *n.* perforation.
Pér-ú-ke, *n.* a cap of false hair; a periwig.
Pér-ú-ke-má-k-er, *n.* a maker of perukes.
Pér-ú-sal, *n.* act of perusing; examination.
Pér-rúpe', *v. a.* to read; to observe; to examine.
Pér-rú-sér, *n.* one who peruses; a reader.
Pér-vá-sé, *v. a.* to pass through; to permeate.
Pér-vá-sí-on, (*pér-vá'shún*) *n.* a passing through.
Pér-vá-sive, *a.* having power to pervade.
Pér-vér'-e, *a.* obstinate; stubborn; ill-disposed.
Pér-vér'-e-ly, *ad.* stubbornly; vexatiously.
Pér-vér'-néss, *n.* obstinacy; perverseness.
Pér-vér'-sion, *n.* act of perverting; wrong use.
Pér-vér'-sive, *n.* perverseness; ill disposition.
Pér-vér'-sive, *a.* tending to pervert.
Pér-vér'-t, *v. a.* to distort; to turn from the right.
Pér-vér'-t-er, *n.* turned aside; corrupted.
Pér-vér'-t-ly, *ad.* one who perverts or distorts.
Pér-vér'-tí-ble, *a.* that may be perverted.
Pér-ví-cá-cí-ous, (*pér-ve-ká'shús*) *a.* obstinate.
Pér-ví-cí-ous, *a.* admitting passage; permeable.
Pér-ví-cí-ous-néss, *n.* the quality of being pervious.
Pér-vú-sé, *n.* [*Fr.*] a rising motion of a horse.
Pér-vú-s-ry, *n.* a roll of lint for medical use.
Pér-si-mist, *n.* a universal complainer.
Pést, *n.* a plague; pestilence; a person or thing mischievous or destructive.

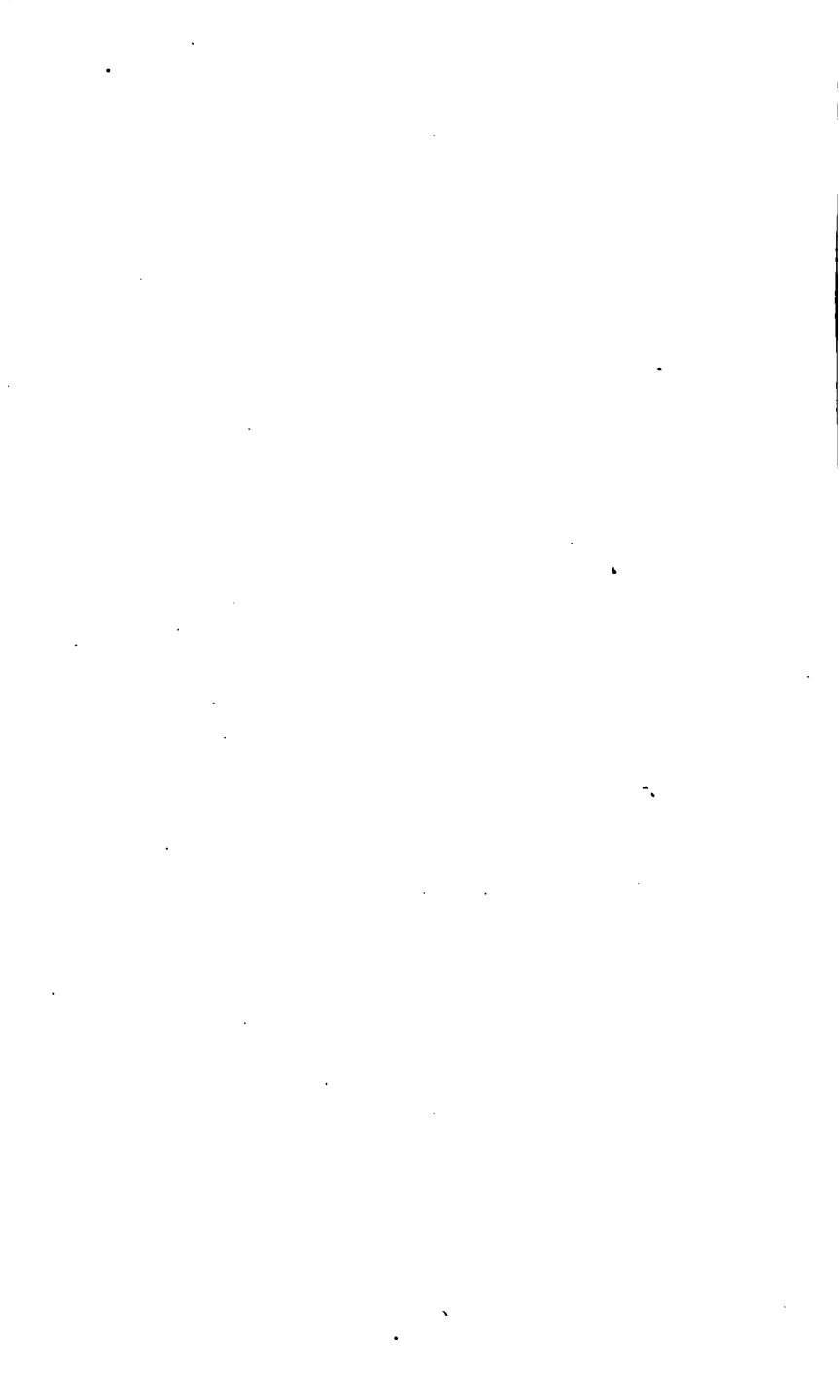
an inflexible perseverance in what he thought
was right.

Persevered in being luxurious.
Perseverance in
Persist in my endeavors.

Found on his person.

To persuade us that he has written —
excommunication's persuading to sedition.
He is persuaded that it is so. — who
would persuade us to it.

a perversion from ... to.



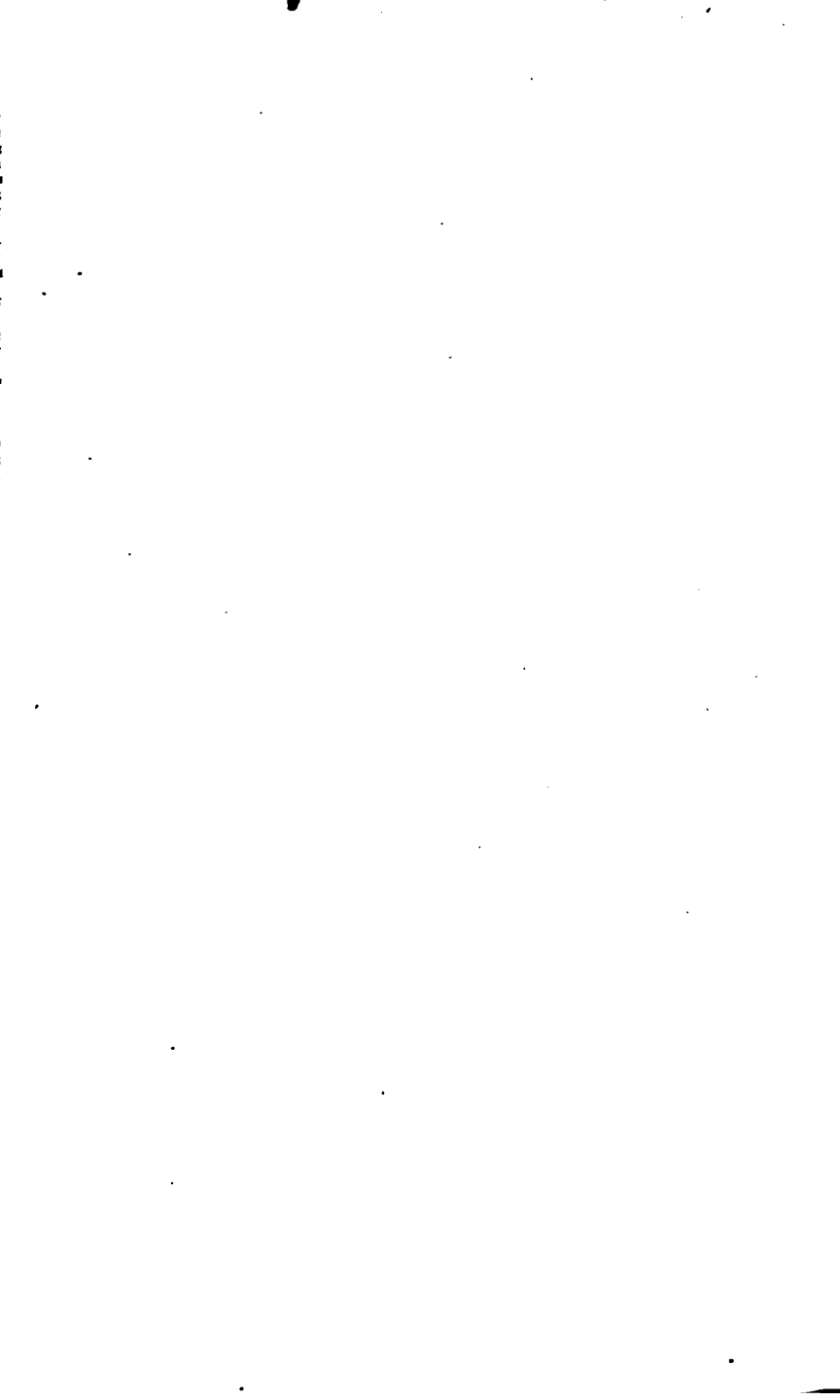


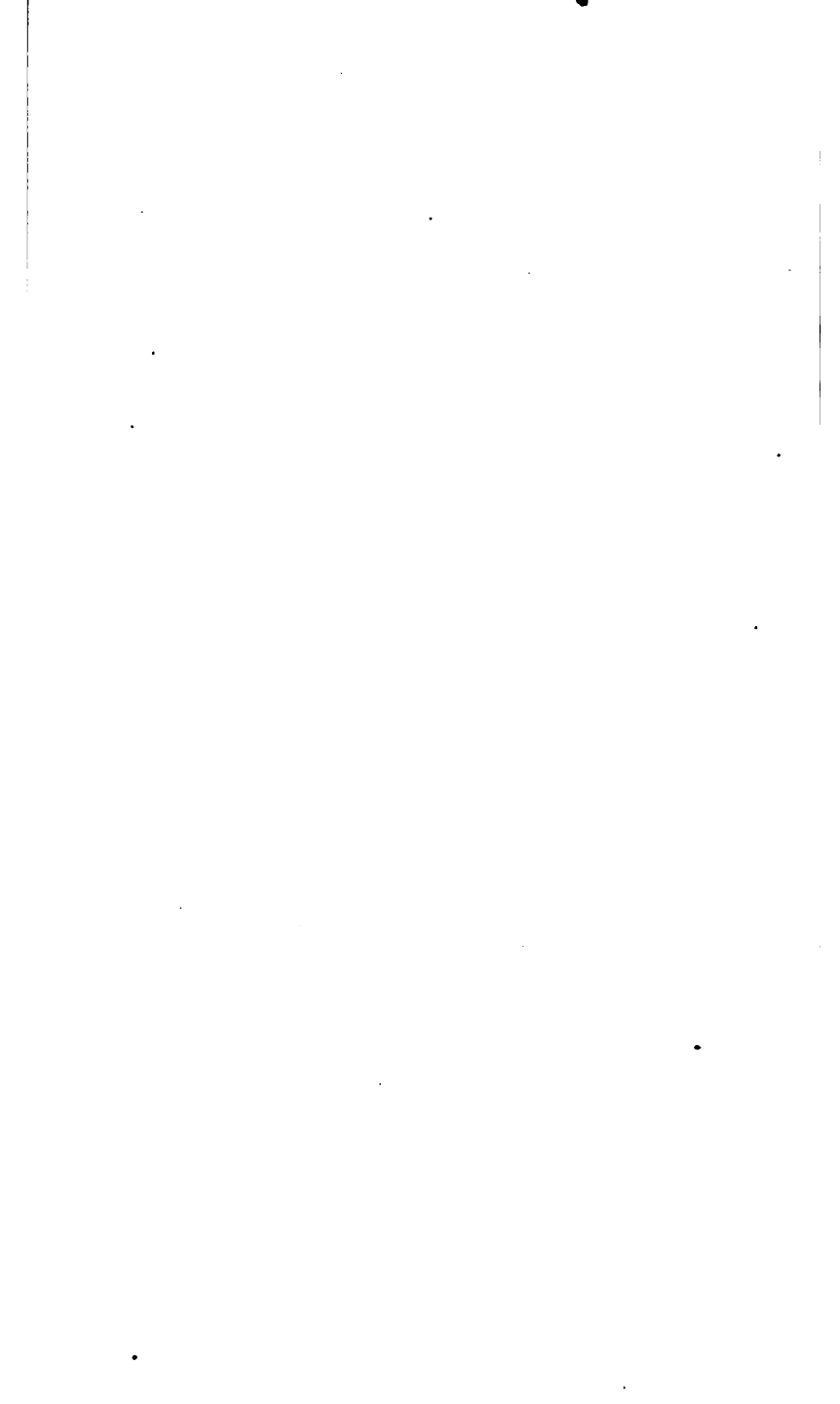
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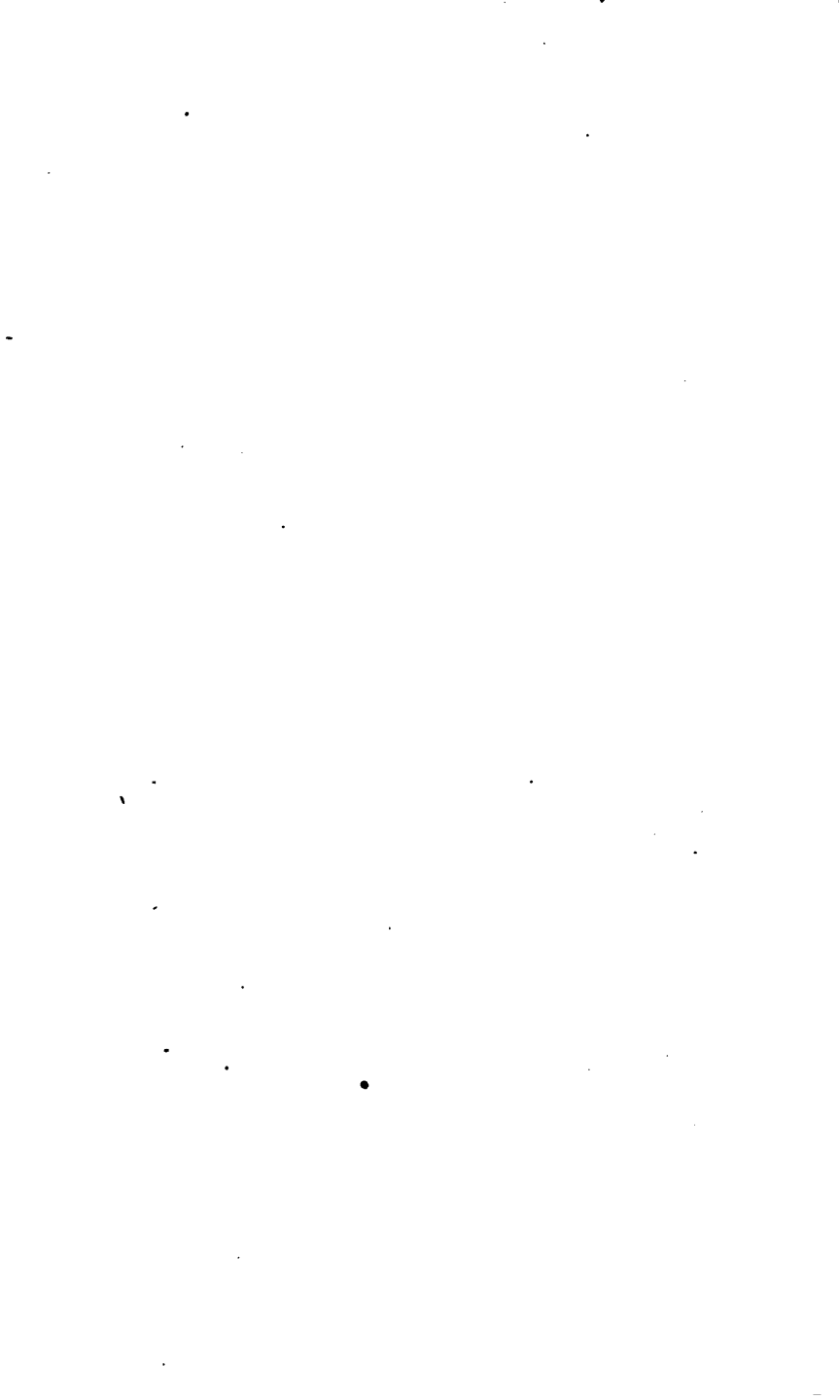
petiole, piloxos and piloxos.

- Phj-lōs'q-phist**, *n.* a pretender to philosophy.
Phj-lōs'q-phize, *v. n.* to reason; to moralize.
Phj-lōs'q-phy, *n.* knowledge, natural or moral; an explanation of the reason of things.
Phl-q-tēch'nic, *a.* devoted to, or loving, the arts.
Phil'ter, *n.* a love-charm; a charm.
Phil'ter, *v. a.* to charm to love.
Phiz, *n.* the face; the visage; — in contempt.
Phlo-bōt'q-mist, *n.* one who lets blood.
Phlo-bōt'q-mize, *v. a.* to let blood.
Phlo-bōt'q-my, *n.* the act or art of blood-letting.
Phlēm, (*flēm*) *n.* a watery humor; — viscid matter from the throat; — coolness; indifference.
Phlēg'ma-gōgue, (*flēg'ma-gōg*) *n.* a purge.
***Phlēg-māt'ic**, (*flēg-māt'ik*, *P. F. K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash. Recs*; *flēg'ma-tik*, *S. W. J. Ja.*) *a.* abounding in phlegm; dull; cold; frigid.
***Phlēg-māt'ic-ly**, *Phlēg-māt'ic-ly*, *ad.* coolly.
Phlēg'mon, *n.* an inflamed tumor.
Phlēg'mo-nōus, *a.* inflammatory; burning.
Phlōme, *n.* an instrument. See *Flēam*.
Phlo-gis'tic, *a.* partaking of phlogiston.
Phlo-gis'ton, (*flō-jis'ton* or *flō-gis'ton*, *W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *flō-jis'ton*, *E. K. Sm. Wb.*; *flō-gis'ton*, *S.*) *n.* the old name for caloric.
Phlōx, *n.* [*L.*] a genus of plants and flowers.
Phō'ca, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *phō'cæ*; the seal.
Phō'cine, *a.* relating to the seal.
Phō'atiz, (*fō'njks*) *n.* [*L.*] a fabled bird.
Pho-nēt'ic, *a.* representing or making sound.
Pho-nēt'ics, *n. pl.* the doctrine of sounds.
Phō'njks, (*fō'njks*, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; *fō'njks*, *Ja. K.*) *n.* the doctrine of sounds.
Phō-nē-camp'tic, *a.* infecting sound.
Pho-nēg'ra-phy, *n.* the art of expressing sounds by characters or symbols.
Phō-no-lōg'ic-cal, *a.* relating to phonology.
Pho-nōl'q-gy, *n.* the science of sounds; phonics.
Phō-no'type, *n.* a type used in phenotypic printing.
Phō-no'typ'ic, *a.* relating to phenotypes or
Phō-no'typ'ic-cal, *a.* phonotypy.
Pho-nō'y-py, *n.* the art of printing by sound or by types representing the sounds of the voice.
Phos'pho-rāte, *v. a.* to impregnate with phosphorus.
Phos'pho-rāt-ed, *a.* combined with phosphorus.
Phos'pho-rēsc'e, (*fōs-fō-rēsc'*) *v. n.* to shine; to emit phosphoric light.
Phōs-pho-rēs'cence, *n.* a faint light without heat.
Phōs-pho-rēs'cent, *a.* shining; luminous.
Phōs-pho-rēt-ted, *a.* containing phosphorus.
Phos-phōr'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing, phosphorus.
Phōs-pho-rūs, *n.* [*L.*] the morning star; — a very combustible substance.
Phō-to-gēn'ic, *a.* produced by the sun's rays.
Pho-tōg'ny, *n.* the act of producing fac-similes by the action of light on metallic plates; daguerreotype.
Phō-to-graph, *n.* a fac-simile produced by photo-
Pho-tōg'ra-phy, *n.* photography; daguerreotype.
Pho-tō'gy, *n.* a treatise on light.
Pho-tōm'e-ter, *n.* an instrument to measure light.
Pho-tōm'e-try, *n.* art of measuring light.
Pho-tō'sy, (*Med.*) *a.* a disease of the eyes.
Phrāse, *n.* an expression; a mode of speech.
Phrāse, *v. a. & t.* style; to call; to term.
Phrā-se-o-lōg'ic-cal, *a.* relating to phraseology.
Phrā-se-ōl'q-gy, *n.* style; diction; phrase-book.
***Phrē-nē'tic**, (*frē-nēt'ik*, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *frēn'q-tik*, *S.*) *a.* inflamed in the brain; frantic; mad.
***Phrē-nō'tic**, *n.* a madman; a frantic person.
Phrē-ni'tis, *n.* [*Gr.*] inflammation of the brain.
Phrēn-o-lōg'ic-cal, *a.* relating to phrenology.
Phrē-nōl'q-gist, *n.* one versed in phrenology.
Phrē-nōl'q-gy, *n.* the science which professes to determine the qualities of the mind by the form of the brain or skull; craniology.
Phrēn'gy, *n.* madness; franticness.
Phryg'i-an, *a.* relating to Phrygia; — denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly kind of music.
Phthis'ic, (*ti'z'ik*) *n.* a consumption; *phthisis*.
Phthis'ic-cal, (*ti'z'ic-kal*) *a.* consumptive.
Phthi'sis, (*thi'sis* or *ti'sis*) [*thi'sis*, *S. W. F. J. K.*; *ti'sis*, *Sm.*] *n.* a consumption.
Phyl-ac-tēr'ic-cal, *a.* relating to phylacterics.
Phy-lac'te-ry, *n.* a slip or bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.
Phy's-ic-ter, *n.* a filtering machine; — a species of whale; the cachalot.
Phy'sic, *n.* the science of medicine; the art of healing; — a cathartic.
Phy's'ic, *v. a.* [*i.* physicked; *pp.* physicking, physicked] to purge; to treat with physic.
Phy's'ic-cal, *a.* relating to physics, to nature, or natural philosophy; natural, not moral.
Phy's'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* in a physical manner.
Phy-si'cian, (*fō-zish'an*) *n.* one who professes or practices physic or the art of healing.
Phy'si-cō-the-ōl'q-gy, *n.* natural theology.
Phy's'ics, *n. pl.* natural philosophy; *physiology*.
***Phy'si-ōg-nō-mēr**, *n.* a physiognomist. (*my*)
***Phy'si-ōg-nōm'ic-cal**, *a.* relating to physiognomy.
***Phy'si-ōg-nō-mist**, *n.* one versed in physiognomy.
***Phy'si-ōg-nō-my**, [*fiz-ō-g-nō-me*, *S. P. J. E. K. K. Sm.*; *fizh-ō-g-nō-me*, *W.*; *fiz-ō-g-nō-me* or *fiz-ō-g-nō-me*, *Ja.*] *n.* the art of discovering the temper and character of the mind by the countenance or face; the face.
***Phy'si-ōl'q-gēr**, *n.* a physiologist.
***Phy'si-ō-lōg'ic**, *a.* relating to physiology;
***Phy'si-ō-lōg'ic-cal**, *a.* physical; natural.
***Phy'si-ōl'q-gist**, *n.* one versed in physiology.
***Phy'si-ōl'q-gy**, [*fiz-ō-ōl'q-gy*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *fizh-ō-ōl'q-gy*, *W.*] *n.* the doctrine of vital phenomena; the science of organized beings, both animals and plants.
Phy-tiv'q-roūs, *a.* feeding on vegetables.
Phy-tōg'ra-phy, *n.* a description of plants.
Phy-tōl'q-gist, *n.* one skilled in phytology.
Phy-tōl'q-gy, *n.* the doctrine of plants; *botany*.
Phyz, *n.* See *Phiz*.
Pr-āc'q-lar, *a.* expiatory; — criminal.
Pr-q māl'ter, *n.* [*L.*] (*Anat.*) a membrane covering the brain and spinal marrow.
Pr'a-nūt, *n.* a small woodpecker; — the magpie.
Pi-a'nist, [*pe-ā'nist*, *K. Sm.*; *pī'a-nist*, *Wb.*] *n.* a performer on the piano-forte.
Pi-a'no-fōr'te, [*pe-ā'no-fōr'te*, *E. Ja. R.*; *pe-ā'n-ō-fōr'te*, *Sm.*] *n.* [*It.*] a musical stringed instrument, played by keys; — often pronounced *pe-ā'n'q-fōr'te*.
Pi-ā's'ol, *n.* an Italian coin, value about 5s. ster.
Pi-ā'z'za, *n.* [*It.*] a portico or covered walk supported by pillars.
Pi-brāch, or *Pi-brōch*, *n.* a kind of air or martial music among the Scotch Highlanders, produced by the bagpipe.
Pi'co, *n.* a sort of printing-type; — a bird; *mag-pie*.
Pic-q-ā's's', *n.* [*Sp.*] a breaker of horses; horse-
Pic-a-rōn', *n.* a sea-robber; a plunderer. (*man*)
Pick, *v. a.* to cull; to choose; to select; to glean to take up; to clean; to peck; to open.

h, k, l, n, y, long; b, c, d, g, j, short; p, q, r, s, t, v, obscure.—f, fr, sh, th, h, k, h, k







they have taken them to pieces.

This horse could trot at a
pace fourteen miles a minute.

Pick, *v. n.* to eat slowly and by morsels.
Pick, *n.* a sharp-pointed, iron tool: — selection.
Pick-a-pick, *ad.* in manner of a pick. [*Low.*]
Pick-axe, *n.* an axe with a sharp point.
Pick-ed, *a.* pointed; sharp; smart; spruce.
Pick-ed-nose, *n.* the state of being picked.
Pick'er, *n.* one who picks or culls; a pickaxe.
Pick'er-el, *n.* a kind of fish; a small pike.
Pick'et, *n.* a sharp stake; a guard.
Pick'et, *v. a.* to fasten to a picket.
Pick'le, *n.* a salt liquor; a thing pickled: — state; condition.
Pick'le, *v. a.* to preserve in pickle; to season.
Pick'lock, *n.* he or that which picks locks.
Pick'pock-et, *n.* a thief who steals from the pocket or purse.
Pick'think, *n.* a talebearer; a parasite.
Pick'tooth, *n.* a toothpick.
Pick'nic, *n.* an assembly in which each one contributes to the entertainment.
Pick-ro-mill, *n.* a substance existing in the bile.
Pict, *n.* a painted person.
Pict-ur-al, *a.* relating to a painter or painting; having pictures; illustrated; pictorial.
Pict'-ur-al, *a.* represented by pictures; pictorial.
Pict'ure, (*pikt'yur*) *n.* a representation of persons or things in colors; a painting; a likeness.
Pict'ure, (*pikt'yur*) *v. a.* to represent; to paint.
Pict'-r'esque, (*pikt-yu-rèsk*) *a.* like a picture; graphical; wild and beautiful; inartificial.
Pid'dle, *v. n.* to trifle; to feed squeamishly.
Pid'dler, *n.* one who piddles.
Pie, (*pi*) *n.* an article of food; pastry: — a magpie: — printers' type confusedly mixed.
Pie'bald, (*pi'bald*) *a.* of various colors; pied.
Piece, (*pès*) *n.* a patch; a fragment; a part: — a picture: — a composition: — a gun: — a coin.
Piece, (*pès*) *v. a.* to patch; to join; to splice.
Piece, (*pès*) *v. n.* to join; to coalesce.
Piece'méal, *ad.* in pieces; in fragments.
Piece'méal, *a.* single; separate; divided.
Pie'ce, *n.* one who pieces; a patcher.
Pied, (*pid*) *a.* variegated; party-colored.
Pied'nèss, (*pid'nès*) *n.* diversity of color.
Piep, *v. n.* to peep. See *Peep*.
Pier, (*pèr*) *n.* a column to support the arch of a bridge; a mole projecting into the sea.
***Pierce**, or **Pierce**, [*pèrs*, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *pàrs* or *pèrs*, *W. J. F.*; *pèrs*, *S.*] *v. a.* to penetrate; to enter; to affect.
***Pierce**, *v. n.* to make way by force; to enter.
***Pierce'-ble**, *a.* that may be penetrated.
***Pierc'er**, *n.* he or that which pierces.
***Pierc'ing**, *a.* penetrating; keen; affecting.
Piet, or **Piet**, *n.* a magpie. [*Local, Eng.*]
Piet-ism, *n.* strict devotion or piety.
Piet-ist, *n.* one who professes great purity.
Piet'-ty, *n.* duty to God; duty to parents.
Pig, *n.* the young of swine: — a mass of unforged metal, as of lead or iron.
Pig, *v. n.* to farrow; to bring pigs.
Pig'-eon, (*pid'jun*) *n.* a well-known bird.
Pig'-eon-hole, (*pid'jun-hól*) *n.* a cavity.
Pig'-eon-liv'ered, (*liv'erd*) *a.* gentle; timid.
Pig'-eón-ry, (*pid'jun-rè*) *n.* a cage for pigeons.
Pig'-pen, *n.* a pen or place for pigs.
Pig'-gin, *n.* a small wooden vessel.
Pig'-iron, (*-i'grn*) *n.* iron in large lumps.
Pig'ment, *n.* paint; colors for painting.
Pig'my, *n.* a dwarf. See *Pygmy*.
Pig-ne-rá'tion, *n.* the act of pledging.
Pig-ne-rá-tive, *a.* pledging; pawning.
Pig'-nut, *n.* an earth-nut or ground-nut.

Pig'-pen, or **Pig'-sty**, *n.* a pen for pigs; piggery.
Pig'-tail, *n.* a cue; the of hair: — twisted tobacco.
Pike, *n.* a fish of prey: — a foot-soldier's lance, something pointed; a point; a peak; a fork.
Pik'ed, *a.* sharp; pointed; peaked. See *Picked*.
Pike'man, *n.* a soldier armed with a pike.
Pike'stiff, *n.* the wooden pole of a pike.
Pi-lá's'ter, *n.* (*Arch.*) a small, square column.
Pilch'ard, *n.* a kind of herring.
Pil'cher, *n.* a garment lined with fur: — a fish.
Pile, *n.* a piece of wood driven into the ground: — a heap; an accumulation: — hair: — a building; a mass of buildings.
Pile, *v. a.* to heap; to lay upon: — to break off.
Pil'er, *n.* one who accumulates.
Piles, *n. pl.* a disease; hemorrhoids.
Pil'fer, *v. a.* & *n.* to steal; to practise petty theft.
Pil'fer-er, *n.* one who steals petty things.
Pil'fer-y, *n.* petty theft.
Pil'-gar'ic, *n.* one whose hair is fallen off; Pilled-gar'ic, } a forlorn wretch. — [*Fulgar.*]
Pil'grim, *n.* one who travels on a religious account, or to hallowed places; a traveller.
Pil'grim-age, *n.* a journey for religious purposes to a place esteemed holy; travel.
Pill, *n.* a small ball or mass of physic.
Pill, *v. a.* to strip; to rob; to plunder; to pilage.
Pil'lage, *n.* plunder; spoil: — a pillar.
Pil'lage, *v. a.* to plunder; to ravage; to spoil.
Pil'lá-ger, *n.* a plunderer; a spoiler.
Pil'lár, *n.* a column; a support; a supporter.
Pil'lared, (*pil'lard*) *a.* supported by columns.
Pil'-lú's, *n.* a Turkish dish made of boiled rice and mutton fat or juice.
Pil'lon, (*pil'yun*) *n.* a woman's saddle; a pad.
Pil'lo-ry, *n.* an instrument of punishment.
Pil'lo-ry, *v. a.* to punish with the pillory.
Pil'lów, (*pil'lo*) *n.* a bag of feathers to sleep on.
Pil'lów, (*pil'lo*) *v. a.* to place on a pillow.
Pil'lów-béar, *n.* a pillow-case: — written also *pillow-beer* and *pillow-bier*.
Pil'lów-case, *n.* a case or cover of a pillow.
Pi-lóe'-ty, *n.* hairiness.
Pi'lot, *n.* one who steers a ship; a guide.
Pi'lot, *v. a.* to steer; to direct in the course.
Pi'lot-age, *n.* the office or pay of a pilot.
Pi'loús, or **Pi-lóe'**, *a.* hairy; full of hairs.
Pi-mén'ta, or **Pi-mén'tó**, *n.* a spice; allspice.
Pimp, *n.* a procurer; a pander.
Pimp, *v. n.* to pander; to procure, as a pimp.
Pim'per-nél, *n.* a plant of several kinds.
Pim'ple, *n.* a small, red pustule; a blotch.
Pim'pled, (*pim'pid*) *a.* full of pimples.
Pin, *n.* a short, pointed wire; a peg; a bolt.
Pin, *v. a.* to make fast; to join; to fix; to pin.
Pin'-fore, *n.* a child's apron; an apron. [*fasten.*]
Pin'-cés, *n.* a case for pins.
Pin'-cers, *n. pl.* an instrument to draw nails, &c.
Pinch, *v. a.* to squeeze; to gripe; to straiten.
Pinch, *v. n.* to bear hard upon; to be frugal.
Pinch, *n.* a gripe; difficulty; distress.
Pinch'beck, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Pinch'et, *n.* he or that which pinches.
Pinch'ers, *n. pl.* a gripping instrument: — more commonly written *pinners*.
Pin'-cush-ión, (*pín'kúsh-ün*) *n.* a stuffed bag or cushion to stick pins in.
Pin'-dár'ic, *n.* an irregular ode.
Pin'-dár'ic, *a.* after the manner of Pindar; lofty.
Pin'-dúst, *n.* metal dust in a pin manufactory.
Pine, *n.* a large, evergreen tree: — a pineapple.
Pine, *v. n.* to languish; to wear away.
Pine'-ap'-ple, *n.* the ananas; a tropical fruit.

pioneer, προῦξερυντὶς στρατοῦ.

Pious fraud, ὁσία παρουσία (compare
(Soph. *Ant.* 74)

To pique one's self on or upon.

His temper was excited to the highest pitch.

Pith. interpretation.

to pit the authority of one against
In pity to their distress another

We had accepted the place of historian
in placed in their circumstances,

Placing our affections upon trifles

at concerted plan to select them of

Platēan, ὁροπέδιον

To play at dice.

Place, *n.* space; locality; a seat; a room; way; mansion; being; rank; priority; office.
Place, *v. a.* to put in place; to fix; to settle.
Place-man, *n.* one who fills a public station.
Place-ment, *n.* [L.] a substance in the womb.
Place-er, *n.* one who places.
Place-id, *a.* gentle; quiet; soft; kind; mild.
Place-id-ly, *or Place-id-ness*, *n.* mildness; quiet.
Place-id-ly, *ad.* mildly; gently; with quietness.
Place-ism, *n.* the act of purloining the writings or published works of another.
Place-ist, *n.* a thief in literature; plagiarist.
Place-ize, *v. a. & n.* to act the plagiarist.
Place-ry, *or Place-gry*, [plā'g-ry, *P. J. E. F. J. R.*; plā'g-ry, *S. W. K. Sm.*] *n.* one guilty of plagiarism.
Place-ry, *a.* practising literary theft.
Plaques, (plāg) *n.* pestilence; a disease; trouble.
Plaques, (plāg) *v. a.* to infest; to tease; to vex.
Plaques-fall, (plāg'fāl) *a.* full of plaques.
Plaques-ly, (plāg'le) *ad.* vexatiously. — [*Vulgar.*]
Plaques, (plāg) *a.* varietal. — [*Vulgar.*]
Plaques, (plāg) *n.* a species of flat fish.
Plaques, (plāg) *n.* a variegated Scotch cloth.
Plain, *a.* smooth; flat; level; plane: — open; frank; clear; simple; artless; homely.
Plain, *ad.* not obscurely; distinctly; simply.
Plain, *n.* level ground; an open or flat expanse.
Plain, *v. a.* to level; to make plain. See *Plane*.
Plain-deal-ing, *a.* honest, open; frank.
Plain-deal-ing, *n.* management void of art.
Plain-heart-ed, *a.* frank; sincere; honest.
Plain-ly, *ad.* in a plain manner; clearly.
Plain-ness, *n.* quality of being plain.
Plain-spoken, (plān'ap-ō-kn) *a.* speaking frank.
Plain, *n.* complaint. — [*Low*] accusation. [*ly.*]
Plain-ty, *n.* one who commences a lawsuit.
Plain-ty, *a.* lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
Plain-ty-ly, *ad.* in a plaintive manner.
Plain-ty-ness, *n.* the quality of being plaintive.
Plain-work, (plān'wōrk) *n.* common work.
Plain, *n.* a fold; a double; a tress.
Plain, *v. a.* to fold; to double; to braid.
Plain, *n.* a scheme; a form; a model; a plot.
Plain, *v. a.* to scheme; to form in design; to devise.
Plain, *v. a.* to cover with planks or boards.
Plain-ing, *n.* a floor or the laying of floors.
Plane, *a.* (Geom.) level; even; plain.
Plane, *n.* a level surface: — a joiner's tool or instrument: — the sycamore-tree.
Plane, *v. a.* to level; to smooth with a plane.
Plane-er, *n.* one who smooths with a plane.
Plane-er, *n.* a celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.
Plane-ry, *a.* pertaining to the planets.
Plane-tree, *n.* a large tree; the sycamore.
Plane-struck, *a.* blasted by a planet.
Plane-struck, *a.* consisting of plain leaves.
Plane-struck, *a.* relating to planimetry.
Plane-struck, *n.* a mensuration of plane surfaces.
Plane-struck, *a.* having flat petals or leaves.
Plane-struck, *a.* to polish; to smooth.
Plane-struck, *n.* a sphere projected on a plane.
Plane-struck, *n.* sawed timber thicker than a board.
Plane-struck, *v. a.* to cover or lay with planks.
Plane-struck, *n.* one who forms any plan.
Plane-struck, *a.* flat on one side and concave on the other.
Plane-struck, *a.* flat on the one side and concave on the other. — [*on the other*].
Plane-struck, *a.* flat on one side, and convex on the other.
Plane-struck, *n.* a vegetable; any vegetable production.

Plant, *v. a.* to set; to cultivate; to fix; to settle.
Plant, *v. n.* to perform the act of planting.
Plant-er, *n.* herbs in general. *Stat.*
Plant-er, *n.* an herb; a tree and its fruit.
Plant-er, *n.* act of planting; a place planted; a large farm: — a settlement; a colony.
Plant-er, *n.* one who plants; a cultivator.
Plant-er, *n.* a little or young plant.
Plant-er, *n.* an animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear.
Plant-er, *n.* walking on the whole foot.
Plant-er, *n.* a little plant; a plantule.
Plant-er, *n.* the vine-fretter; puceron.
Plant-er, *n.* a small plant; a germ; a plantlet.
Plant-er, *n.* a small lake or puddle: — a branch.
Plant-er, *v. a.* to dash with water; to interweave.
Plant-er, *a.* watery; filled with puddles.
Plant-er, *n.* a mould; a matrice; a matrix.
Plant-er, *n.* a composition of lime, sand, &c., for covering walls; a substance of gypsum, &c., for casts: — a salve or application for a wound. — *Plaster of Paris*, gypsum.
Plant-er, *v. a.* to overlay, as with plaster.
Plant-er, *n.* one who plasters.
Plant-er, *n.* work done in plaster.
Plant-er, *a.* giving form; forming; moulding.
Plant-er, *n.* [Fr.] a piece of leather stuffed.
Plant, *v. a.* to weave; to make by texture.
Plant, *or Plant-er*, *n.* work done by plating.
Plant, *n.* a small piece of ground; a plain; a plot.
Plant-er, (plān) *n.* the plane-tree.
Plant-er, (plān) *n.* a square moulding.
Plant-er, *n.* wrought silver: — a vessel to eat on.
Plant-er, *v. a.* to cover with plate or silver.
Plateau, (plā-tō) *n.* [Fr.] *pl. Fr. plateaux*; Eng. *plateaus*, (plā-tōz) a table; an elevated plain; table-land: — a large tray for a dinner-table.
Plated, *a.* covered with plate or silver.
Plated, *a.* as much as a plate holds.
Platen, *n.* the flat part of a printing-press.
Platen, *n.* a horizontal plain; a scheme.
Platen, *n.* platinum.
Platen, *n.* the heaviest of metals.
Platen, *or Platen, *n.* relating to Plato.
Platen, *ad.* after the manner of Plato.
Platen, *n.* the philosophy of Plato.
Platen, [plā-tō-nist, *J. K. Sm. Wb.*; plā-tō-nist, *W. P.*] *n.* a follower of Plato.
Platen, *v. n.* to reason like Plato.
Platen, *n.* a square body of musketeers.
Platen, *n.* one who plats: — a large dish.
Platen, *n.* applause; loud praise.
Platen, *n.* bestowing applause.
Platen, *n.* state of being plausible.
Platen, *a.* having the appearance of right colorable; specious.
Platen, *n.* plausibility.
Platen, *ad.* with fair show; speciously.
Platen, *a.* applauding; giving applause.
Platen, (plā) *v. n.* to sport; to game; to act.
Platen, *v. a.* to use; to perform; to exhibit; to act.
Platen, *n.* amusement; sport; game; a drama.
Platen, *n.* an advertisement of a play.
Platen, *n.* a day exempt from tasks or work.
Platen, *n.* a debt contracted by gaming.
Platen, *n.* one who plays; an actor.
Platen, *n.* a companion in amusement.
Platen, *a.* sportive; full of play or levity.
Platen, *n.* sportiveness; levity.
Platen, *n.* an amusement of children.
Platen, *n.* house for dramatic performances.
Platen, *n.* a companion in amusement.
Platen, *n.* a thing to play with; a toy.*

Playwright, (plí'rit) *n.* a maker of plays.
Plea, (plé) *n.* a form of pleading; that which is alleged in support of a cause; an apology.
Plead, *v. a.* [i. pleaded; *pp.* pleading, pleaded;] to discuss; to allege in pleading.
Pleas, (pléd) *v. n.* to make pleas; to argue.
Pleas'able, *a.* capable of being alleged in plea.
Pleas'er, *n.* one who pleads or argues.
Pleas'ing, *n.* the act or form of pleading.
Pleas'ant, (plézh'ur) *a.* delightful; grateful; agreeable; cheerful; gay; lively; merry.
Pleas'ant-ly, *ad.* in a pleasant manner; merrily.
Pleas'ant-nés, *n.* delightfulness; gaiety.
Pleas'ant-ry, *n.* gaiety; merriment; lively talk; a sprightly saying; light humor.
Pleasé, *v. a.* to delight; to gratify; to humor.
Pleasé, *v. n.* to choose; to like; to comply.
Pleas'er, *n.* one who pleases.
Pleas'ing, *a.* giving pleasure; agreeable.
Pleas'ing-nés, *n.* quality of being pleasing.
Pleas'ur-able, (plézh'ur-á-bl) *a.* delightful.
Pleas'ur-able-nés, (plézh'ur-) *n.* delight.
Pleas'ur-ably, (plézh'ur-á-blé) *ad.* with delight.
Pleas'ure, (plézh'ur) *n.* delight; enjoyment; comfort; sensual gratification; choice; will.
Pleas'ure-gründ, (plézh'ur-) *n.* ground laid out for ornamental purposes and recreation.
Ple-bé'ian, (plé-bé'yan) *n.* one of the lower people; not a patrician; a rustic.
Ple-bé'ian, (plé-bé'yan) *a.* vulgar; common.
Ple-bé'ian-ism, *n.* vulgarity; low breeding.
Pledge, *n.* a pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail.
Pledge, *v. a.* to put in pawn; to give as security or warrant; to secure.
Pledge-ss', *n.* one to whom a pledge is made.
Pledge'r, *n.* one who offers a pledge.
Pleth', *n.* a small mass of lint.
***Plé'ta-dés**, (plé'tá-déz) *n. pl.* the same as *Pleiades*.
***Plé'tadé**, (plé'tádé, *W. F. F. Sm. Wb.*; plé'táz, *E. Ja.*; plé'táz, *S. n. pl.* the Seven Stars.
***Plén's-ri-ly**, *ad.* fully; completely; entirely.
***Plén's-ri-nés**, *n.* fullness; completeness.
Plén's-ry, *n.* state of a benefice when occupied.
***Plén's-ry**, or **Plén's-ry**, [plén's-ry, *S. P. J. E. F. K. R.*; plén's-ry, *Ja. Sm. Wb.*; plén's-ry or plén's-ry, *W.*] *a.* full; complete; entire.
Plén's-lú'nar, *a.* relating to the full moon.
Plén's-lú'nar-ry, *a.* plenilunar.
Plén's-ri-pó-ténce, *n.* fullness of power.
Plén's-ri-pó-ténce, *a.* invested with full power.
Plén's-pó-tén-ti-a-ry, (plén's-pó-tén'shè-a-ry) *n.* a negotiator or envoy invested with full power.
Plén'set, *n.* one who holds all space to be full of matter; — opposed to *vacuist*.
Plén's-túde, *n.* fullness; repletion; abundance.
***Plén'te-ús**, [plén'te-ús, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; plén'tyus, *E. F. K.*; plén'tyus, *S.*; plén'te-ús, *W.*] *a.* copious; abundant; plentiful; fertile.
***Plén'te-ús-ly**, *ad.* copiously; abundantly.
***Plén'te-ús-nés**, *n.* abundance; plenty.
Plén'ti-fúl, *a.* copious; abundant; exuberant.
Plén'ti-fúl-ly, *ad.* copiously; abundantly.
Plén'ti-fúl-nés, *n.* abundance; fertility.
Plén'ty, *n.* abundance; exuberance.
Plé'q-nám, *n.* a redundancy of words.
Plé'q-nás'tic, or **Plé'q-nás'ti-cal**, *a.* redundant.
Plé'q-ús-súrus, *n.* an extinct saurian.
Pléth'q-ry, or **Pléth'q-ry**, *n.* a fullness of habit.
Pléth'q-ré'tic, *a.* of full habit; plethoric.
Pléth'q-ric, or **Pléth'q-ric**, [plé-thór'ik, *S. W. F. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; pléth'q-rik, *Wb. Ash, Crabb.*] *a.* affected by plethora; of full habit.
Pléth'q, *n.* [L.] a membrane within the thorax.

Pleth'q-ry, *n.* an inflammation of the pleura.
Pleth'ri'tic, **Pleth'ri'ti-cal**, *a.* relating to plethory.
†Plév'ia, *n.* (Law) a warrant. See *Replevin*.
Plí'g-bí'ty, *n.* flexibility; pliability.
Plí'g-ble, *a.* easy to be bent; flexible; pliant.
Plí'g-ble-nés, *n.* quality of being pliable.
Plí'g-ey, *n.* flexibility; pliability.
Plí'ant, *a.* bending; flexible; flexible; pliable.
Plí'ant-nés, *n.* flexibility; toughness.
Plí'z, *n.* [L.] a Polish disease of the hair.
†Plí-cá'tion, **†Plí'g-túre**, *n.* a fold.
Plí'g, *n. pl.* a kind of small pincers.
Plíght, (plít) *n.* condition; state: — a pledge.
Plíght, (plít) *v. a.* to pledge; to give as surety.
Plíght'er, (plít'er) *n.* he or that which pledges.
Plínth, *n.* the lowermost part of a pillar.
Plód, *v. n.* to toll; to drudge; to study closely.
Plód'dér, *n.* one who plods; a hard laborer.
Plót, *n.* a small extent of ground: — a form; a scheme; a plan; a conspiracy; an intrigue.
Plót, *v. n. & a.* to devise mischief; to contrive.
Plót'tér, *n.* one who plots; a conspirator.
Plóugh, (pló) *n.* an instrument of husbandry.
Plóugh, (pló) *v. n.* to turn up the soil.
Plóugh, (pló) *v. a.* to turn up with a plough.
Plóugh-ble, *a.* that may be ploughed.
Plóugh'bóy, (pló'bóy) *n.* a boy that ploughs.
Plóugh'er, (pló'er) *n.* one who ploughs.
Plóugh'mán, (pló'mán) *n.* a plougher.
Plóugh'shár, (pló'shár) *n.* the iron of a plough.
Plóv'er, *n.* an aquatic bird; a lapwing.
Plúck, *v. a.* to snatch; to pull; to draw.
Plúck, *n.* a pull: — the heart, liver, lights, &c., of an animal: — spirit. [Law.]
Plúg, *n.* a stopple. — *v. a.* to stop with a plug.
Plúm, *n.* a fruit; a raisin: — the sum of £100,000.
Plú'mage, *n.* the feathers of a bird or fowl.
Plúmb, (plúm) *n.* a plummet; a leaden weight.
Plúmb, (plúm) *a.* perpendicular to the horizon.
Plúmb, (plúm) *ad.* perpendicularly; directly.
Plúmb, (plúm) *v. a.* to sound; to regulate.
Plúm-bé'g, *n.* graphite or black lead; an ore.
Plúm-bé-an, **Plúm-bé-ús**, *a.* consisting of lead.
Plúm-bér, *n.* one who plumbs; a worker in lead.
Plúm-bér-y, (plúm-bér-y) *n.* works in lead.
Plúm-b-line, (plúm-lín) *n.* a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
Plúm-cake, *n.* cake made with raisins or plums.
Plúme, *n.* a feather; a token of honor; pride.
Plúme, *v. a.* to feather; to adorn with feathers: — to value; to pride: — to strip of feathers.
Plúme-ál'lum, *n.* a kind of asbestos.
Plú-mí'g-ús, *a.* having feathers; feathered.
Plú-mí-péd, *a.* having feet covered with feathers.
Plúm'met, *n.* a weight of lead attached to a string or plumb-line: — a pencil of lead.
Plú-mous, *a.* feathery; downy; plumous.
†Plú-mous-ty, *n.* the state of having feathers.
Plú-mous, *a.* feathery; resembling feathers.
Plúm-p, *a.* full with substance; fleshy; fat.
Plúm-p, *v. a.* to fatten; to swell; to make large.
Plúm-p, *v. n.* to grow plump: — to fall heavily.
Plúm-p, *ad.* with a sudden, heavy fall.
Plúm-pér, *n.* he or that which plumps; some thing to dilate the cheeks: — a downright lie.
Plúm-ply, *ad.* roundly; fully.
Plúm-nés, *n.* state of being plump; fullness.
Plúm-pórridge, *n.* porridge with plums.
Plúm-péd'ing, *n.* peddling made with plums.
Plúm-py, *a.* plump; fat. *Skat. [N.]*
Plúm-trée, *n.* a tree that bears plums.
Plúm'y, *a.* feathered; covered with feathers.
Plún'dér, *v. a.* to pillage; to rob; to strip.

That pleads for tenderness.

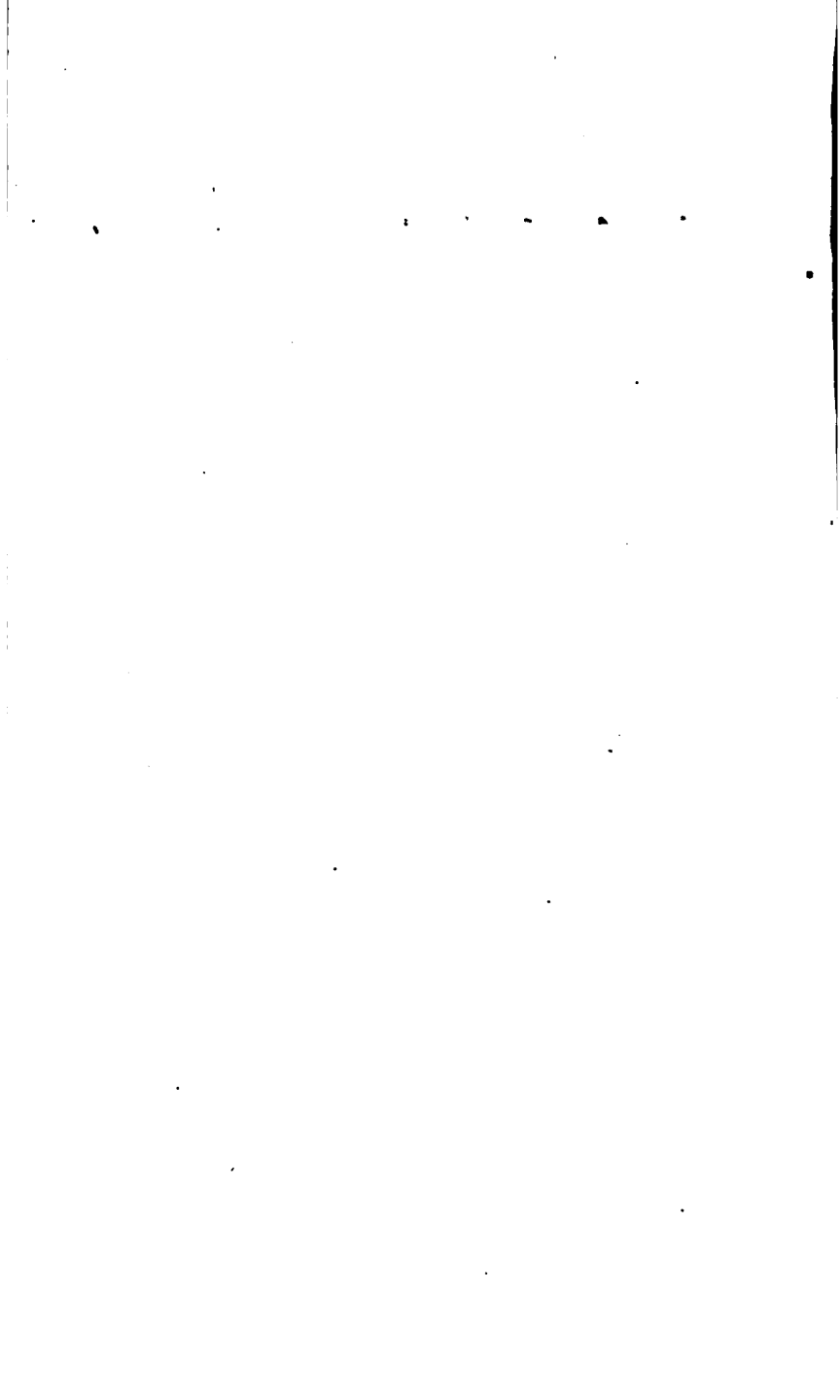
Am not I better pleased in enjoyment?
— to be pleased at my success. — is pleased with
— what he was pleased to tell them

To find pleasure in.

It is pleasing to me.

To plot against

Plum, παρασχημα. Plum-tree, η Δα-
κασχημη.

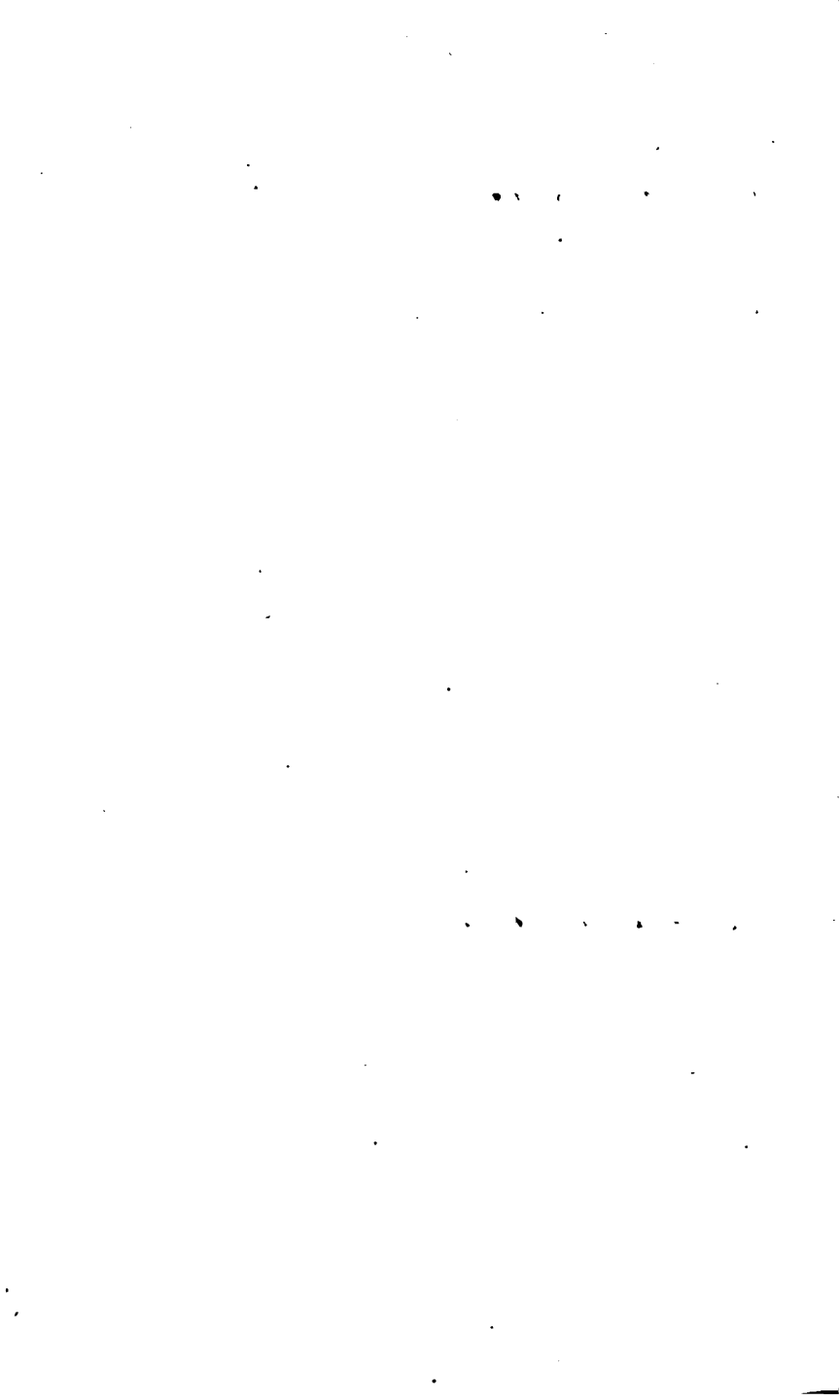


It points to the necessity of some such
instrument.

~~Poetry is no other than painting~~
^{was} conquered in point of politeness.

Po-ti'-cū'ter, *n.* a potty politician.
Po-ti'-cū'sian, (**pō-ti'-sh'ən**) *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, politics; a statesman.
Pō'ti'-tīc-ly, *ad.* in a politic manner.
Pō'ti'-tīc, *n.* pl. the science of government.
Pō'ti'-ty, *n.* a form of government; policy. [*tion.*]
Pōll, *n.* the head:—a list of persons:—an elec-
Pōll, *v. a.* to lop the top of trees; to clip short;
 to shear; to crop:—to take a list of voters, &c.
Pōll'ard, *n.* a tree lopped:—a sort of bran.
Pōll'en, *n.* (*Bot.*) the prolific farina or dust of a
Pōll'er, *n.* one who votes or polls. [*flower.*]
Pōll'ock, *n.* a fish of the cod kind.
Pōll'-tāx, *n.* a tax assessed by the head.
Pōll'-tātō, *v. a.* to defile; to taint; to corrupt.
Pōll'-tāt'ed-nēs, *n.* the state of being polluted.
Pōll'-tāt'er, *n.* a defiler; a corrupter.
Pōll'-tāt'ion, *n.* the act of polluting; defilement.
Pō-lō-nā'iz', (**pō-lō-nā'iz'**) *n.* [*Fr.*] a robe or dress.
Pōlt, *ā* blow; a stroke. [*Colloquial.*]
Pōl-trōn', *n.* a coward; a scoundrel.
Pōl-trōn'or-y, *n.* cowardice; baseness.
Pōp'y, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signify-
 ing many.
Pōp'y-ē-cōlū'tic, *a.* multiplying sounds.
Pōp'y-ān'dry, *n.* a plurality of husbands.
Pō-y-ān'thus, (**pō-y-ān'thus**, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*;
pō-y-ān'thus, *S. W. P. J. F. R.*) *n.* a plant; a
 flower;—written also *polyanthus*.
Pōp'y-ār-chy, *n.* a government by many.
Pō-yō-g-ist, *n.* an advocate for polygamy.
Pōp'y-ā-my, *n.* a plurality of wives.
Pōp'y-ār-chy, *n.* a government by many.
Pōp'y-gīt, *n.* a book containing many languages.
Pōp'y-gīt, *a.* having many languages.
Pōp'y-gōn, *n.* a figure of many angles.
Pōp'y-gōl, *a.* having many angles.
Pōp'y-grām, *n.* a figure having many lines.
Pōp'y-graph, *n.* an instrument for multiplying
 copies of a manuscript.
Pōp'y-graph'ic, *a.* relating to polygraphy; relating
 to polygraphs.
Pō-yō-g-raphy, *n.* the art of writing in ciphers.
Pōp'y-hēd'ri-cal, *a.* having many sides.
Pōp'y-hēd'rops, *a.* having many sides.
Pōp'y-hēd'ron, *n.* a figure having many sides.
Pōp'y-nō-mi-al, *a.* having many names.
Pōp'y-o-rā'ma, *n.* an optical machine presenting
 many views.
Pōp'y-pe, (**pōl'p**) *n.* a radiated animal; polypus.
Pōp'y-pēt'ā-lōs, *a.* having many petals.
Pōp'y-ph'ō-nism, *n.* a multiplicity of sound.
Pōp'y-pōis, *a.* having the nature of a polypus.
Pōp'y-pūs, *n.* [*L.*] pl. *L.* **pōl'y-pi**; *Eng.* **pōl'y-**
pūs-ē; a disease or swelling in the nostrils;
 a sea animal or insect with many feet; polyp.
Pōp'y-scope, *n.* a multiplying glass.
Pōp'y-spēr-mōys, *a.* having many seeds.
Pōp'y-stīle, *n.* an edifice with many columns.
Pōp'y-syl-lāb'ic, *a.* having many syllables, or
Pōp'y-syl-lāb'ic-al, *a.* more than three.
Pōp'y-syl-lāb'le, *a.* a word of many syllables.
Pōp'y-syn'de-tōn, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the
 conjunctions are often repeated.
Pōp'y-tēch'nic, *a.* comprehending many arts.
***Pōp'y-thē-ism**, (**pōl'ō-thē-ism**, *W. J. E. F. Ja.*
Sm. Wb.; **pōl'ō-thē-ism**, *S. F.*) *n.* the doctrine
 of a plurality of gods.
***Pōp'y-thē-ist**, *n.* a believer in a plurality of gods.
Pōp'y-thē-ist'ic, *a.* relating to polytheism.
Pōp'y-thē-ist'ic-al, *a.* relating to polytheism.
Pōp'y-zō'on, *n.* a species of compound animal.
Pōm'ace, *n.* the substance of apples ground.

Pōm'acops, (**pō-mā'shops**) *a.* consisting of
 apples; resembling apples.
Pō-mā'de', (**pō-mā'd**, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; **pō-mā'd**
Ja.) *n.* a fragrant ointment.
Pōm'age, *n.* ground apples; pomace.
Pō-mān'der, (**pō-mān'der**, *W. J. Sm.*; **pōm'tō**
dér, *S. F.*; **pō'mān-dér**, *P. K.*) *n.* a sweet ball
Pō-mā'tum, *n.* [*L.*] an ointment for the hair.
Pō-mā'tum, *v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair.
Pōm'e-cit'ron, (**pām-sh'ron**) *n.* a citron-apple.
Pōm'e-grān'te, *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Pōm'e-rōy, (**pām'rōt**) *n.* a large apple.
Pō-mif'er-ōs, *a.* bearing apples.
Pōm'mōl, *n.* a knob on a sword or saddle.
Pōm'mōl, *v. a.* to beat; to bruise; to punch.
Pō-mōl'ō-g'ist, *n.* one versed in pomology.
Pō-mōl'ō-g'y, *n.* a treatise on fruit.
Pōmp, *n.* a grand procession; show; parade.
Pōm'p-ō-lyx, *n.* [*L.*] a white oxide of zinc.
Pōm'p-ōn, (**pām'pōn**) *n.* a pumpkin.
Pōm'pō-ity, *n.* ostentation; boastfulness.
Pōm'pōs, *a.* splendid; showy; inflated.
Pōm'pōs-ly, *ad.* in a pompous manner.
Pōm'pōs-nēs, *n.* state of being pompous.
Pōw'chō, *n.* [*Sp.*] a sort of loose Indian cloak.
Pōnd, *n.* a small pool or lake; a basin of water.
Pōn'dér, *v. a.* to weigh mentally; to consider.
Pōn'dér, *v. n.* to think; to muse; to reflect.
Pōn'dér-ā-ble, *a.* capable of being weighed.
Pōn'dér'er, *n.* one who ponders.
Pōn'dér-ōs-ity, *n.* weight; heaviness.
Pōn'dér-ōs, *a.* heavy; weighty; momentous.
Pōn'dér-ōs-ly, *ad.* with great weight.
Pōn'dér-ōs-nēs, *n.* heaviness; weight.
Pō'nent, *a.* western; relating to the sun-setting.
Pōn'pōs, *n.* a kind of silk stuff.
Pōn'yard, (**pōn'yard**) *n.* a dagger; a dirk.
Pōn'yard, (**pōn'yard**) *v. a.* to stab with a poniard.
Pōn'tic, *n.* an excellent sort of claret wine.
Pōn'tage, *n.* a tax or duty for repairing bridges.
Pōn'tif, *n.* a high priest; the pope.
Pōn-tif'ic, *a.* relating to a pontiff; popish.
Pōn-tif'ic-al, *a.* relating to a pontiff; pontifical.
Pōn-tif'ic-al, *n.* a book of ecclesiastical rites, —
 pl. the full dress of a bishop or priest.
Pōn-tif'ic-ā-ly, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.
Pōn-tif'ic-ate, *n.* the office of a pontiff; papacy.
Pōn-tif', *n.* [*Fr.*] a floating bridge; pontoon.
Pōn-tōn, *n.* [*ponon*, *Fr.*] a flat-bottomed boat,
 a floating bridge.
Pō'ny, *n.* a small horse; a nag.
Pōōd, *n.* a Russian weight of thirty-six pounds.
Pōō'die, *n.* a sort of lap-dog; a barbet.
Pōōl, *n.* a small collection of water; a pond.
Pōōl'er, *n.* an instrument to stir a vat.
Pōōp, *n.* (*Naut.*) the hindmost part of a ship.
Pōōr, *a.* not rich; indigent; necessitous; tri-
 fling; narrow; palky; mean; lean; pitiable.
Pōōr, *n.* pl. indigent people collectively.
Pōōr-lāw, *n.* a law relating to the poor.
Pōōr'ly, *ad.* without wealth or spirit; meanly.
Pōōr'ly, *a.* somewhat ill; feeble. [*Colloquial.*]
Pōōr'nēs, *n.* poverty; meanness; sterility.
Pōōr-spir'it-ed, *a.* mean; cowardly.
Pōōr-spir'it-ed-nēs, *n.* meanness; cowardice.
Pōp, *n.* a small, smart, quick sound.
Pōp, *v. n.* to move or enter quickly or slyly.
Pōp, *v. a.* to offer, or put out or in suddenly.
Pōp, *ad.* suddenly; unexpectedly.
Pōpe, *n.* the bishop of Rome; the head of the
 Roman Catholic church; pontiff:—a fish.
Pōpe'dōm, *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or territory
 of the pope; papacy.



Poplar εἰς εἶρος (black), λεύκον (white)

Poppy, μέκων.

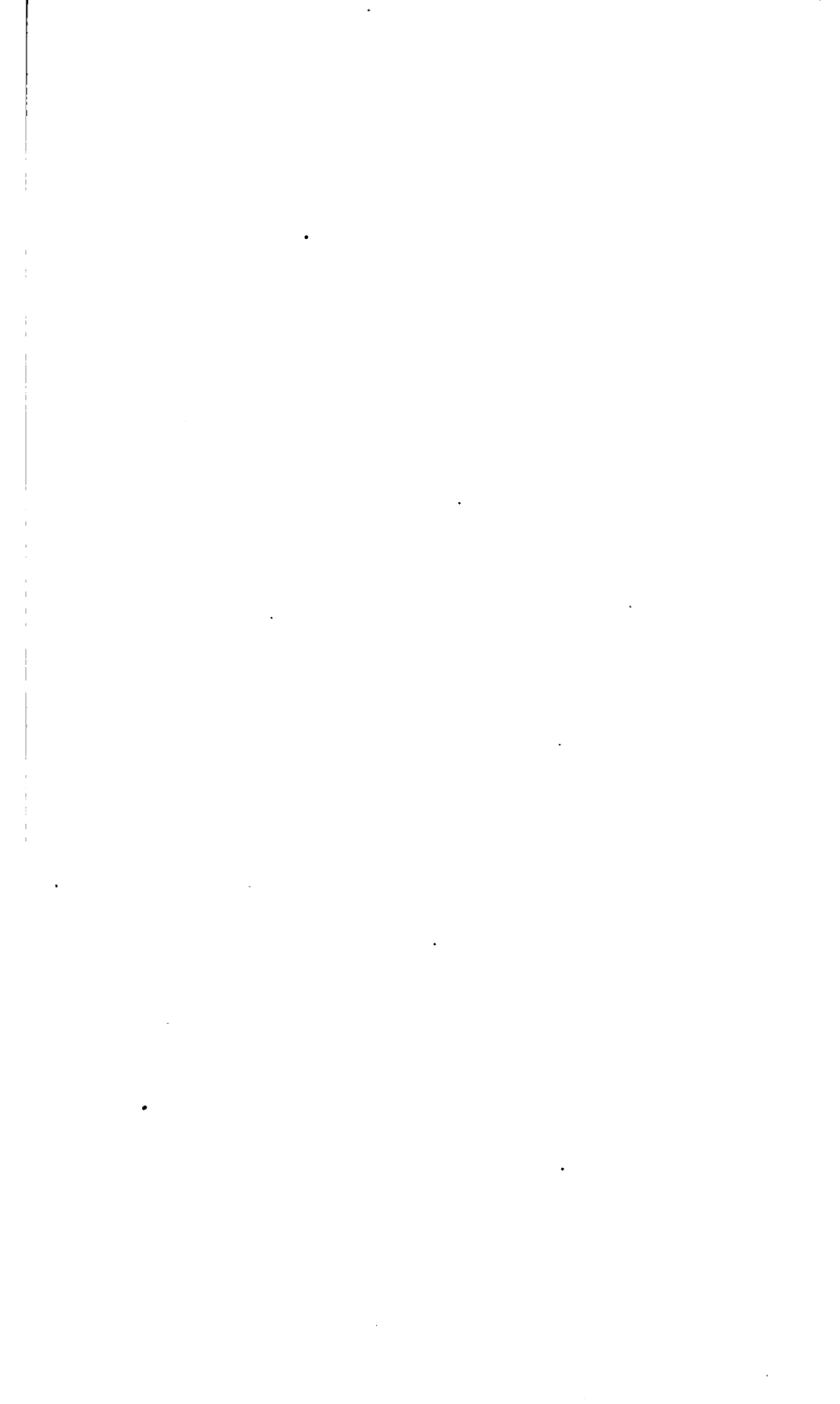
to be positive of it.

to be possessed of sanity. — against which
they are not possessed with a most infallible
antidote. — possessed by the devil. — then
that were possessed with devils.

It was not possible for any man
to do it.

Po-lu-cio'ter, *n.* a petty politician.
 Pol-i-ti'cian, (pōl-i-ti-sh'ən) *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, politics; a statesman.
 Pol-i-tic-ly, *ad.* in a politic manner.
 Pol-i-tics, *n. pl.* the science of government.
 Pol-i'ty, *n.* a form of government; policy. [tion.
 Pōll, *n.* the head: — a list of persons: — an election, *v. a.* to lop the top of trees; to clip short; to shear; to crop: — to take a list of voters, &c.
 Pōll'ard, *n.* a tree lopped: — a sort of bran.
 Pōll'ion, *n.* (*Bot.*) the prolific farina or dust of a flower.
 Pōll'er, *n.* one who votes or polls.
 Pōll'ock, *n.* a fish of the cod kind.
 Pōll'tax, *n.* a tax assessed by the head.
 Pol-lute, *v. a.* to defile; to taint; to corrupt.
 Pōl-lut'ed-nēss, *n.* the state of being polluted.
 Pōl-lut'er, *n.* a defiler; a corrupter.
 Pōl-lut'ion, *n.* the act of polluting; defilement.
 Pōl-lu'tiōn, (pōl-lu'tiōn) *n.* [Fr.] a robe or dream.
 Pōlt, *n.* a blow; a stroke. [*Colloquial.*]
 Pōl-trōn', *n.* a coward; a scoundrel.
 Pōl-trōn'er-y, *n.* cowardice; baseness.
 Pōty, *a.* prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying many.
 Pōl-y-cōūs'tic, *a.* multiplying sounds.
 Pōl-y-ān'dry, *n.* a plurality of husbands.
 Pō-y-ān'thus, (pōl-y-ān'thus, *Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; pōl-y-ān'thus, *S. W. P. J. F. R.*) *n.* a plant; a flower; — written also *polyanthus*.
 Pōl-y-ār-chy, *n.* a government by many.
 Pōl-y-gā-mist, *n.* an advocate for polygamy.
 Pōl-y-gā-my, *n.* a plurality of wives.
 Pōl-y-gār-chy, *n.* a government by many.
 Pōl-y-glōt, *n.* a book containing many languages.
 Pōl-y-glōt, *a.* having many languages.
 Pōl-y-gōn, *n.* a figure of many angles.
 Pōl-y-gō-nal, *a.* having many angles.
 Pōl-y-grām, *n.* a figure having many lines.
 Pōl-y-grāph, *n.* an instrument for multiplying copies of a manuscript.
 Pōl-y-grāph'ic, *a.* relating to polygraphy; relating to polygraphs.
 Pōl-y-grā-phy, *n.* the art of writing in ciphers.
 Pōl-y-hēd'ri-cal, } *a.* having many sides.
 Pōl-y-hēdrous, }
 Pōl-y-hēdron, *n.* a figure having many sides.
 Pōl-y-nōm'i-al, *a.* having many names.
 Pōl-y-o-rāms, *n.* an optical machine presenting many views.
 Pōl-y-pe, (pōl'ip) *n.* a radiated animal; polypus.
 Pōl-y-pēt-a-loūs, *a.* having many petals.
 Pōl-y-ph'ō-ni-sm, *n.* a multiplicity of sound.
 Pōl-y-pōūs, *a.* having the nature of a polypus.
 Pōl-y-pūs, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *L.* pōl'y-pi; *Eng.* pōl'y-pūs; a disease or swelling in the nostrils; a sea animal or insect with many feet; polype.
 Pōl-y-scope, *n.* a multiplying glass.
 Pōl-y-spēr-mous, *a.* having many seeds.
 Pōl-y-styl, *n.* an edifice with many columns.
 Pōl-y-syl-lab'ic, } *a.* having many syllables, or
 Pōl-y-syl-lab'-cal, } more than three.
 Pōl-y-syl-lā-bic, *n.* a word of many syllables.
 Pōl-y-syn'do-tōn, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which the conjunctions are often repeated.
 Pōl-y-tēch'nic, *a.* comprehending many arts.
 Pōl-y-thē-lōm, (pōl'y-thē-lōm, *W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; pōl-y-thē-lōm, *S. P.*) *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
 Pōl-y-thē-lōt, *n.* a believer in a plurality of gods.
 Pōl-y-thē-lōt'ic, } *a.* relating to polytheism.
 Pōl-y-thē-lōt'-cal, }
 Pōl-y-tōn, *n.* a species of compound animal.
 Pōm-ace, *n.* the substance of apples ground.

Pō-mā'ocyp, (pō-mā'ocyp) *a.* consisting of apples; resembling apples.
 Pō-mā'de, (pō-mā'de, *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; pō-mā'de, *Ja.*) *n.* a fragrant ointment.
 Pōm-ēge, *n.* ground apples; pomace.
 Pō-mān'der, (pō-mān'der, *W. J. Sm.*; pōm'n-der, *S. P.*; pō'mān-der, *P. K.*) *n.* a sweet herb.
 Pō-mā'tum, *n.* [L.] an ointment for the hair.
 Pō-mā'tum, *v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair.
 Pōmē-clit'rōn, (pām-ēl'rōn) *n.* a citron-apple.
 Pōmē-grā'n-ate, *n.* a tree and its fruit.
 Pōmē'rōy, (pām'rōy) *n.* a large apple.
 Pō-mif'er-ōūs, *a.* bearing apples.
 Pōm'mpl, *n.* a knob on a sword or saddle.
 Pōm'mpl, *v. a.* to beat; to bruise; to punch.
 Pō-mōl'o-gist, *n.* one versed in pomology.
 Pō-mōl'o-gy, *n.* a treatise on fruit.
 Pōm-p, *n.* a grand procession; show; parade.
 Pōm-p'hō-lyz, *n.* [L.] a white oxide of zinc.
 Pōm-pi-on, (pām-pe-on) *n.* a pumpkin.
 Pōm-pōs-i-ty, *n.* ostentation; boastfulness.
 Pōm-pōs, *a.* splendid; showy; inflated.
 Pōm-pōs-ly, *ad.* in a pompous manner.
 Pōm-pōs-nēss, *n.* state of being pompous.
 Pōm'chō, *n.* [Sp.] a sort of loose Indian cloak.
 Pōnd, *n.* a small pool or lake; a basin of water.
 Pōn'der, *v. a.* to weigh mentally; to consider.
 Pōn'der, *v. n.* to think; to muse; to reflect.
 Pōn'der-a-ble, *a.* capable of being weighed.
 Pōn'der'er, *n.* one who ponders.
 Pōn'der-ē-ty, *n.* weight; heaviness.
 Pōn'der-ōūs, *a.* heavy; weighty; momentous.
 Pōn'der-ōūs-ly, *ad.* with great weight.
 Pōn'der-ōūs-nēss, *n.* heaviness; weight.
 Pōn'ent, *a.* western; relating to the sun-setting.
 Pōn'pōe, *n.* a kind of silk stuff.
 Pōn'lard, (pōn'yard) *n.* a dagger; a dirk.
 Pōn'lard, (pōn'yard) *v. a.* to stab with a poniard.
 Pōn'tac, *n.* an excellent sort of claret wine.
 Pōn'tage, *n.* a tax or duty for repairing bridges.
 Pōn'tif, *n.* a high priest; the pope.
 Pōn'tif'ic, *a.* relating to a pontiff; popish.
 Pōn'tif'-cal, *a.* relating to a pontiff; pontific.
 Pōn'tif'-cal, *n.* a book of ecclesiastical ritual.
 Pōn'tif'-cal, *pl.* the full dress of a bishop or priest.
 Pōn'tif'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.
 Pōn'tif'-cate, *n.* the office of a pontiff; papacy.
 Pōn'tōn', *n.* [Fr.] a floating bridge; pontoon.
 Pōn-tōn', *n.* [penton, Fr.] a flat-bottomed boat, a floating bridge.
 Pōny, *n.* a small horse; a nag.
 Pōdd, *n.* a Russian weight of thirty-six pounds.
 Pōd'die, *n.* a sort of lap-dog; a barbet.
 Pōdd, *n.* a small collection of water; a pond.
 Pōdd'er, *n.* an instrument to stir a vat.
 Pōdd, *n.* (*Naut.*) the hindmost part of a ship.
 Pōdr, *a.* not rich; indigent; necessitous; trifling; narrow; palky; mean; lean; pitiable.
 Pōdr, *n. pl.* indigent people collectively.
 Pōdr-law, *n.* a law relating to the poor.
 Pōdr'ly, *ad.* without wealth or spirit; meagrely.
 Pōdr'ly, *a.* somewhat ill; feeble. [*Colloquial.*]
 Pōdr'nēss, *n.* poverty; meanness; sterility.
 Pōdr-spīr'it-ēd, *a.* mean; cowardly.
 Pōdr-spīr'it-ēd-nēss, *n.* meanness; cowardice.
 Pōp, *n.* a small, smart, quick sound.
 Pōp, *v. n.* to move or enter quickly or slyly.
 Pōp, *v. a.* to offer, or put out or in suddenly.
 Pōp, *ad.* suddenly; unexpectedly.
 Pōpe, *n.* the bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic church; pontiff: — a fish.
 Pōpe-dōm, *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papacy.



Poplar αἴγρεος (black), λεύκη (white)

Poppy, μήκων.

To be positive of it.

to be possessed of sanity. — against which
they are not possessed with a most infallible
antidote. — possessed by the devil. — then
that were possessed with devils.

It was not possible for one man
to do it.

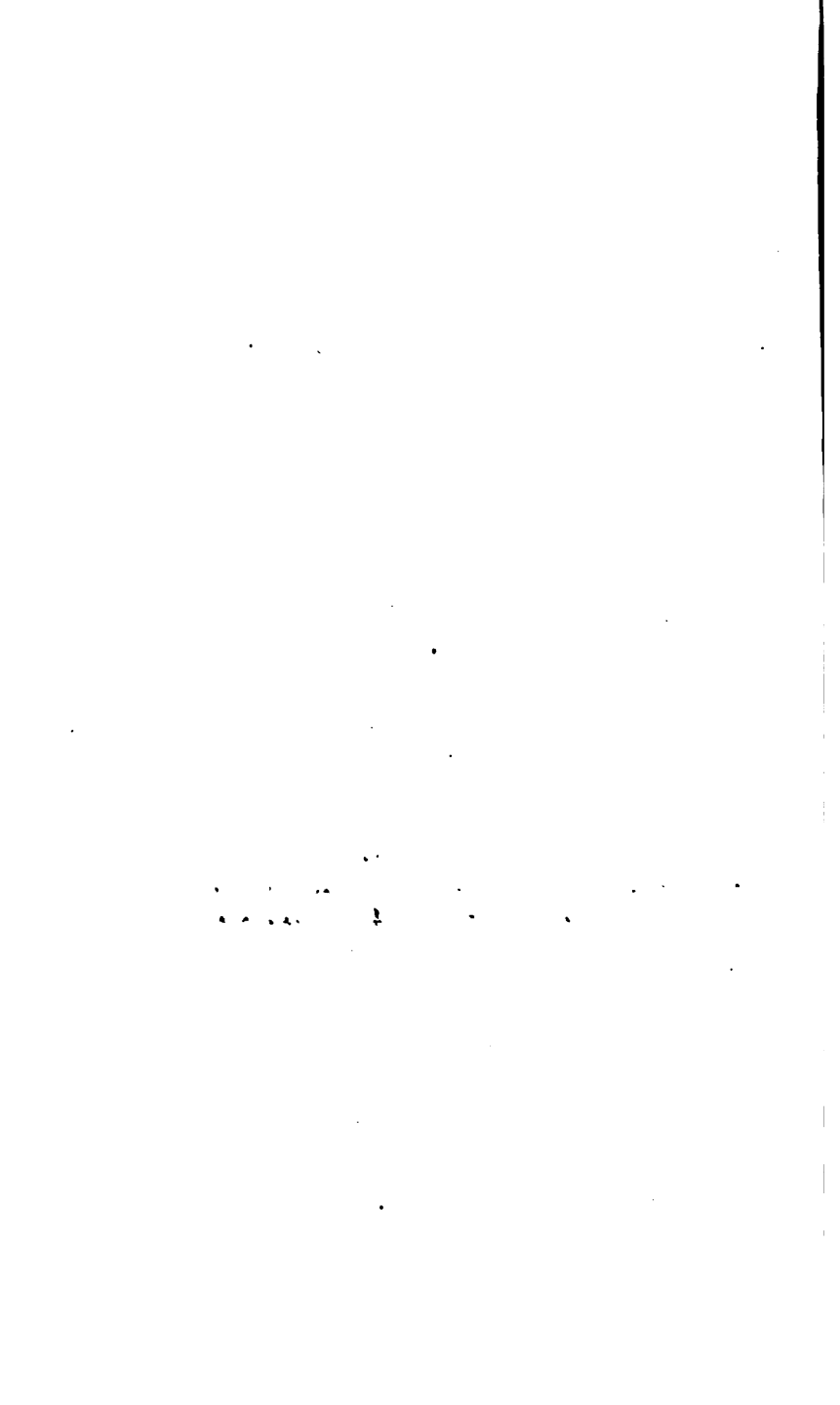
lpo'-sham', (*pōp'lan'*) *n.* a game at cards.
Sp'er-y, *n.* the religion of the church of Rome.
Spes'eye, (*pōp'ri*) *n.* a gland in the thigh.
Sp'gūn, *n.* a gun with which children play.
Sp'in-jāy, *n.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a *sp.*
Sp'ish, *a.* relating to the pope or to popery.
Sp'ish-ly, *ad.* in a popish manner.
Sp'lar, *n.* a tree of several varieties.
Sp'lin, *n.* a stuff made of silk and worsted.
Sp'py, *n.* a soporiferous plant and flower.
Sp'y-lace, *n.* the vulgar; the multitude.
Sp'y-lar, *a.* relating to the people; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people; easily understood; not critical; common.
Sp-y-lar'i-ty, *n.* state or quality of being popular; general esteem.
Sp-y-lar-ly, *ad.* in a popular manner.
Sp'y-late, *v. a.* to fill with people; to people.
Sp'y-late, *n.* to breed people.
Sp'y-lūn, *n.* the whole people; inhabitants.
Sp'y-lūn, *a.* full of inhabitants or people.
Sp'y-lūn-ly, *ad.* with much people.
Sp'y-lūn-nēs, *n.* the state of being populous.
Sp'ce-lain, or *Pōr'ce-lain*, [*pōr'ce-lān*, *S. W. P. J. F.*; *pōr'ce-lān*, *E. J. W. B.*; *pōr'lin*, *K.*; *pōr'lan*, *Sm.*; *pōr'ce-lān*, *R.*] *n.* china-ware; fine earthen-ware.
Sp'ce-lain, *a.* consisting of porcelain.
Pōrch, *n.* an entrance with a roof; a portico.
Pōr'ce-pine, *n.* a kind of large hedgehog.
Pōre, *n.* a spiracle of the skin; a small hole.
Pōre, *s. n.* to look or examine carefully.
Pōr'i-nēs, *n.* fulness of pores.
Pōr'riam, *n.* (*Geom.*) a proposition; a theorem.
Pōrk, *n.* the flesh of swine: [a hog; a pig].
Pōrk'er, *n.* a hog; a pig.
Pōrk'et, or *Pōrk'ling*, *n.* a young pig.
Pōr'ri-ty, *n.* the quality of having pores.
Pōr'rous, *a.* having small spiracles or pores.
Pōr'rous-nēs, *n.* the quality of being porous.
Pōr-phyr'ic, *a.* relating to porphyry.
Pōr-phyr-y, *n.* a variegated, hard stone.
Pōr'poise, or *Pōr'pus*, *n.* the sea-hog; a dolphin.
Pōr'ridge, *n.* a kind of broth; pottage.
Pōr'ridge-pot, *n.* a pot for boiling porridge.
Pōr'ri-er, *n.* a vessel out of which children eat.
Pōrt, *n.* a harbor; a station for ships: — an aperture: — carriage; air; mien: — a kind of *Pōrt'-ble*, *a.* that may be carried. [wine].
Pōrt'-ble-nēs, *n.* the quality of being portable.
Pōrt'age, *n.* act of carrying; carriage; price of carriage; carrying-place.
Pōrt'al, *n.* the arch of a gate; a gate; a door.
Pōrt-cāl'is, *a.* a movable frame placed over a gate-way, to be let down at pleasure.
Pōrt-cāl'is, *v. a.* to bar; to shut up.
Pōrtis, *n.* the Turkish or Ottoman court.
Pōrt'land', *v. a.* to foretoken; to foreshow.
Pōrt'ent', *n.* an omen of ill; ill-boding prodigy.
Pōrt'entous, *a.* foretokening ill; ominous.
Pōrt'er, *n.* a door-keeper; a carrier of burdens: — a strong malt liquor.
Pōrt'age, *n.* the hire of a porter; carriage.
Pōrt-lū'q, or *Pōrt-fū'ū*, *n.*; *pl.* *pōrt-lū'q*; *a.* case for loose papers, &c. See *Folio*.
Pōrt'hōle, *n.* a hole to point cannon through.
Pōrt'icā, [*pōrt'ic-kō*, *P. J. A. K. Sm. R. W. B.*; *pōrt'ic-kō*, *S. W. J. F.*] *n.*; *pl.* *pōrt'ic-cō*; a series of columns; a covered walk; a porch.
Pōrt'ion, *n.* a part; allotment; a part of an inheritance given to a child; a wife's fortune.
Pōrt'ia, *v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to endow.
Pōrt'ia-er, *n.* one who divides.

Pōrt'ia-ist, *n.* one who has an accidental *pōrt*.
Pōrt'li-nēs, *n.* dignity of mien; bulk. [*tion*].
Pōrt'ly, *a.* grand of mien; bulky; corpulent.
Pōrt'man, *n.* an inhabitant of a port-town.
Pōrt'māntēu, (*pōrt-mān'tū*) *n.* [*portmanteau* Fr.] *pl.* *pōrt-mān'tēu*; a bag for clothes.
Pōrt'mān-tō, *n.* a portmanteau. [*R.*]
Pōrt'mōte, *n.* a court held in port-towns.
Pōrt'rāit, *n.* a picture drawn from the life.
Pōrt'rāit-tūre, (*pōrt'rā-tār*) *n.* a picture; portrait.
Pōrt'rāy, *v. a.* to paint; to describe; to draw.
Pōrt'rāve, *n.* the bulwark of a port-town.
Pōrt'tress, *n.* a female porter or keeper of a gate.
Pōr'y, *a.* full of pores.
Pōse, *v. a.* to puzzle; to gravel; to stop.
Pōs'er, *n.* one who poses; an examiner.
Pōs'i'tiōn, (*pō-z'ish'un*) *n.* situation; attitude; posture; a principle laid down.
Pōs'i'tive, *a.* real; absolute; direct; certain; confident; affirmative; not negative.
Pōs'i'tive, *n.* a thing affirmable; reality.
Pōs'i'tive-ly, *ad.* in a positive manner.
Pōs'i'tive-nēs, *n.* state of being positive.
Pōs'i'tō-gy, *n.* (*Med.*) a treatise on doses.
Pōs'se, *n.* [*L.*] an armed power; a number.
Pōs'se cōm'i-tātus, [*L.*] the power of the county; an armed body. [*to obtain*].
Pōs'se, *v. a.* to have as an owner; to enjoy;
Pōs'se'sion, (*pōz-zēsh'un*) *n.* state of possessing; that which is possessed; property.
Pōs'se'sive, *a.* having or denoting possession.
Pōs'se'sor, *n.* one who possesses; an owner.
Pōs'se'sor-ry, or *Pōz'se'sor-ry*, [*pōz'se'sār-ē*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja.*; *pōz-zē'sor-ē*, *J. E. Sm. R. W. B.*] *a.* having possession.
Pōs'set, *n.* milk curdled with wine or any acid.
Pōs'si'b'l-y, *n.* state of being possible.
Pōs'si'ble, *a.* that may exist, or be, or be done.
Pōs'si'bly, *ad.* by any power existing; perhaps.
Pōst, *n.* a courier; a public letter-carrier: — a station; an office: — a piece of timber: — a French measure, equal to 5.59 English miles.
Pōst, *v. a.* to travel with speed or post-horses.
Pōst, *v. a.* to fix on a post; to place; to station: — to send with post-horses.
Pōst, *a.* used in travelling hastily; speedy. —
Post, as a prefix, commonly denotes *after*.
Pōst'age, *n.* money paid for conveying letters.
Pōst'bōy, *n.* a boy that rides post; a courier.
Pōst'chaise, *n.* a travelling carriage; a stage-coach.
Pōst'dāte, *v. a.* to date later than the real time.
Pōst-dī-lā'v-jān, *a.* posterior to the flood.
Pōst-dī-lā'v-jān, *n.* one who lived since the flood.
Pōst'er, *n.* one who travels hastily; a courier.
Pōs't'r'i-er, *a.* subsequent; later; placed after.
Pōs't'r'i-er'i-ty, *n.* the state of being posterior.
Pōs't'r'i-ory, *n.* *pl.* the hinder parts.
Pōs't'r'i-ty, *n.* succeeding generations; descendants: — opposed to *ancestors*.
Pōst'ern, *n.* a small gate; a door.
Pōst-er-i-er', *n.* subsequent existence.
Pōst'fix, *n.* a suffix; a letter or syllable added.
Pōst-fix, *v. a.* to add or annex at the end.
Pōst'haste, *n.* haste like that of a courier.
Pōst'hōrne, *n.* a horse for the use of couriers.
Pōst'hōuse, *n.* a house with a post-office.
Pōst'he-mōis, [*pōst'he-māis*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. W. B.*; *pōst'he-māis*, *P.*] *a.* done, had, or published, after one's death.
Pōst'he-mōis-ly, *ad.* after one's death.
Pōs'til'ion, [*pōs-til'yūn*, *S. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *pōs-til'*

power in whom the will poured
over his invective.

Without a power to support it. — ^{he} has
power given him over ^{these} spirits. — his
spirits have the power to assume — of force
by

To put it in practice. — He adopted
the practice of arranging them systemat-
ically.





Some are praised ^{for being excellent poets,}
some are praised for piety... others, for
sublime oratory.

There were preachers of the gospel to
the gentiles.

I had the precaution to pull up...

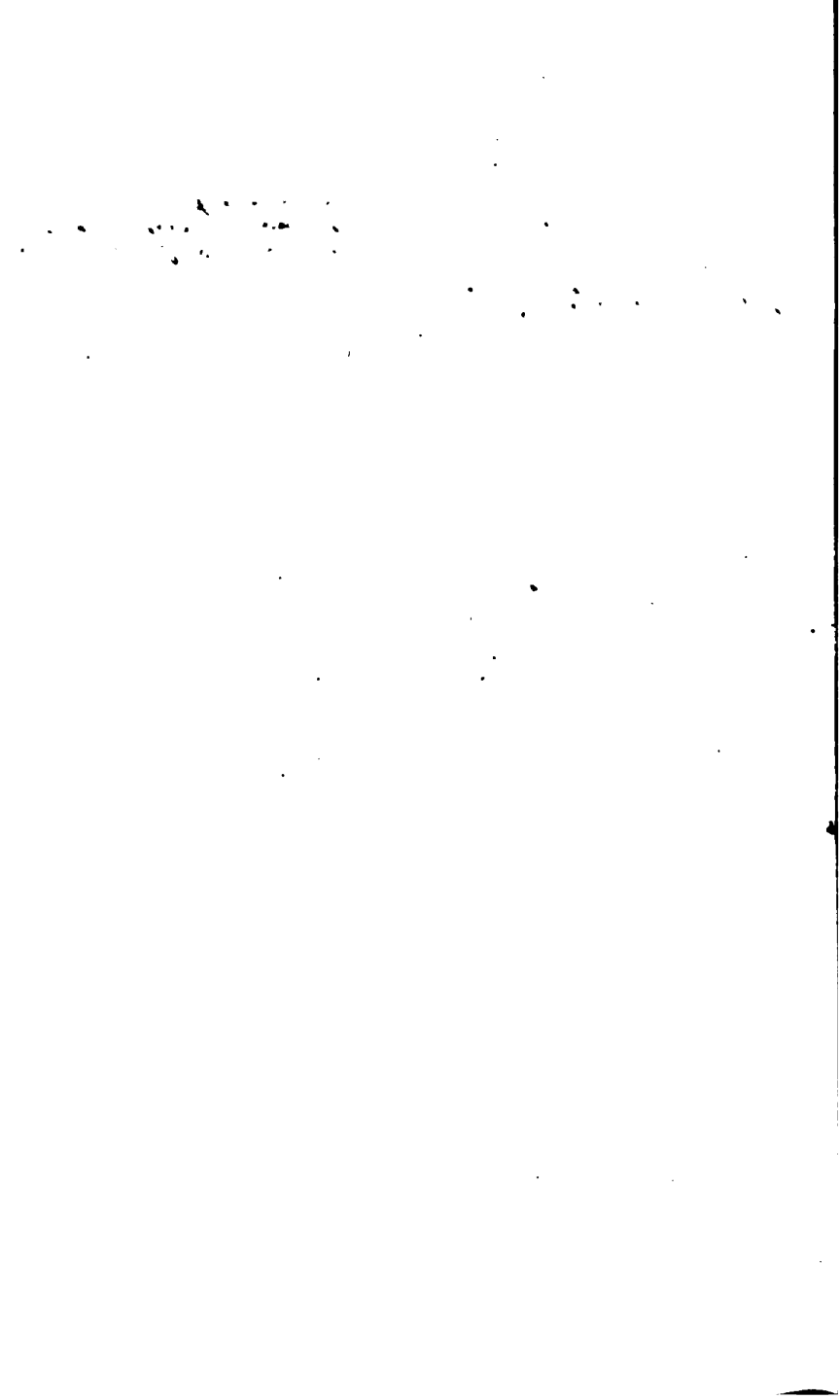
Präse *n.* renown; commendation; honor.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to commend; to applaud.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* wanting praise; without praise.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who praises; an applauder.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* (from *präse* and *the*) *a.* worthy of praise; laudable; commendable.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a sort of lighter or boat.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. n.* to spring or bound, as a horse.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to dress showily; to prink.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a frolic; a wild flight; a trick.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* (from *präse*) green quartz.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to talk carelessly; to chatter.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who prates; an idle talker.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* (*præstige*, *Fr.*) a license to trade.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. n.* to talk childishly; to chatter.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* childish talk; trifling loquacity.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who prattles; a chatterer.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* corruption; badness; malignity.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a small crustaceous fish.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* [*L.*] use; practice; a form.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. n.* to make petitions; to entreat.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to supplicate; to implore. [*treaty*.]
Präse, (*präse* or *präse*) *n.* a petition to God; a prayer.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who prays; a petitioner.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a book of devotion.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* using prayer; devout; praying.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a devout manner.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* neglecting prayer; indeavour.
Präse, (*präse*) [*L.*] a prefix to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. n.* to discourse on the gospel, &c.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who preaches.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* the office of a preacher.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a public religious discourse.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a sermon; — in contempt.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to admonish beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* an introduction; a preface.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* going before.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* previous audience.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a stipend in a cathedral church.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a of or belonging to a prebend.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral, who has a prebend.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* uncertain, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* uncertainly; dependently.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a doubt; dependence.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* or *Präse* *n.* a suppliant.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a preservative caution or care.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* implying precaution; preservative; preventive.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a previous; preceding.
Präse, (*präse*) *v. a.* to go before in rank or time.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a act of going before; priority;
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* foremost place; superiority.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* that precedes; preceding; former.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* any example; a thing done before. — (*Law*) an authority to be followed.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a having a precedent.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* ad. beforehand; formerly.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a going before; antecedent; earlier.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a leader of a choir; a chanter.
Präse, (*präse*) [*präse*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* *Wd.*; *präse* or *präse*, *J.*; *präse*, *Kom.*] *n.* a rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a principle; a direction; a maxim.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* containing or giving precepts.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a head master, or principal of an academy, &c.; a teacher; a tutor.

Präse, (*präse*) *n.* relating to a preceptor.
Präse, (*präse*) [*präse*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*] *n.* a preceptive.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a female preceptor or teacher.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a going before; a movement forwards; an advance.
Präse, (*präse*) [*präse*, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*] *n.* an outward limit; a boundary.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a of great price; of great value; valuable; costly.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* ad. valuably.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a worth; value.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a heading steep or declivity.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a falling headlong; hasty; rash.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a falling headlong; hasty; rash.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to throw down; to hasten.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a steep; hasty; rash; violent.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* in a precipitate manner.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a act of precipitating; rashness; hurry; blind haste.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who urges on violently.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a heading; steep; precipitate.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* in a precipitous manner.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a rashness; precipitance.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* exactly; with precision.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* exactness; rigid nicety.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* one very exact.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a state of being precise; strictness; exact limitation.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* cutting off; exactly limiting.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to shut out by anticipation.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* the act of precluding; previous hinderance.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a hindering by some anticipation.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* ad. with preclusion.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a ripe before the natural time; early ripe.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* precocity.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a state of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to consider beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* previous knowledge.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to conceive beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* an opinion previously formed.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to concert beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a settled beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a previous contract.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a forerunner; a harbinger.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a introductory; previous.
Präse, (*präse*) (*präse*) *n.* a living by prey.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a practising rapine; rapacious.
Präse, (*präse*) [*präse*, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *präse*, *W. Ja.*] *n.* one who precedes; one going before; an ancestor. [*tion*.]
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a believer in predestination.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a relating to predestination.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a predestinated.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated; predestination.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* one who predestinates.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to decree beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a determined beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a previous decree.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a to determine beforehand.
Präse, (*präse*) *n.* a consisting of, or relating to, terms.

But when the will rouned
over his invective.

Without a power to support it. — ^{he} has
power given him over them spirits. — his
spirits have the power to assume — of fortet
very

To put it in practice. — He adopted
the practice of arranging the system
ically.



Some are praised for piety... ^{Some are praised for being excellent poets;} others, for sublime orators.

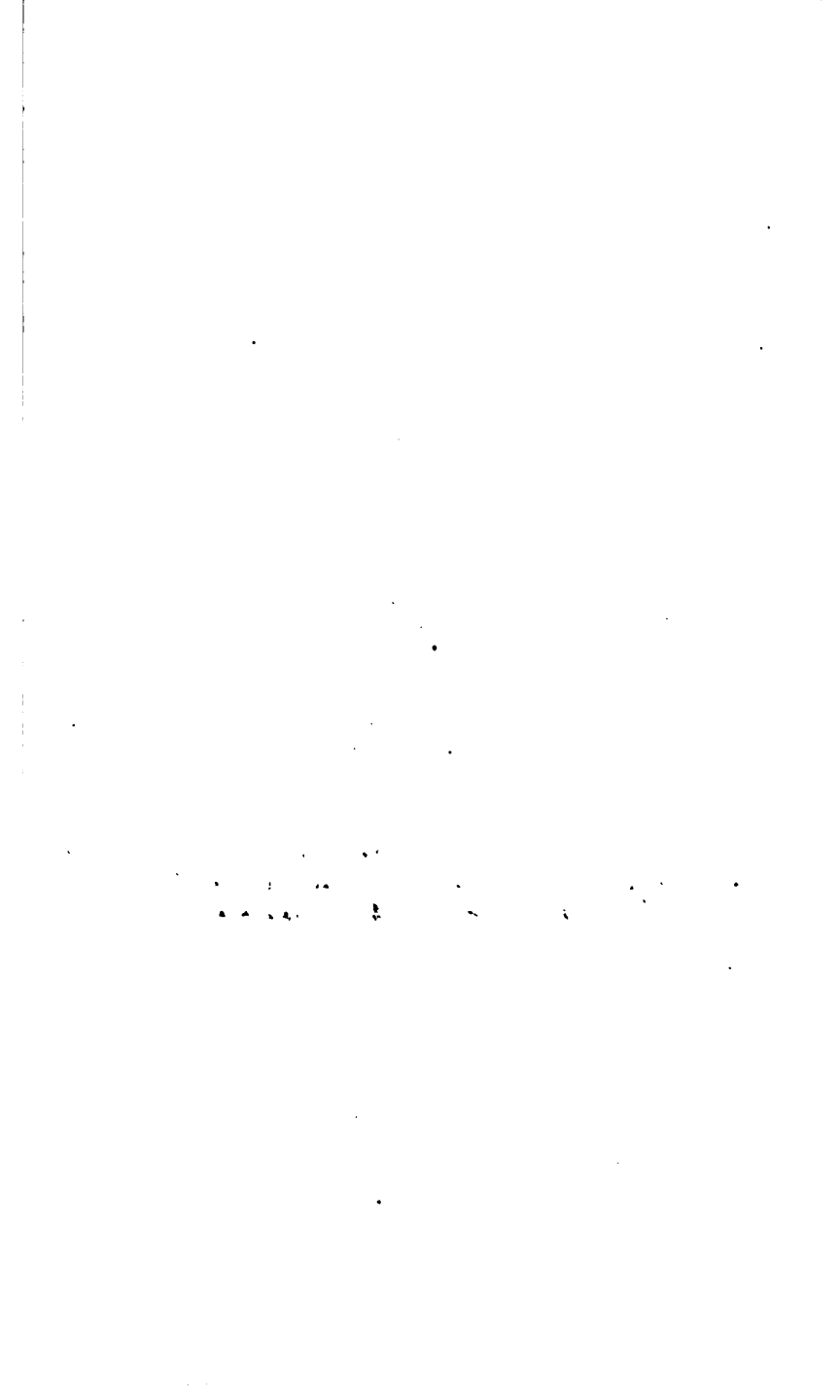
There were preachers of the gospel to the gentiles.

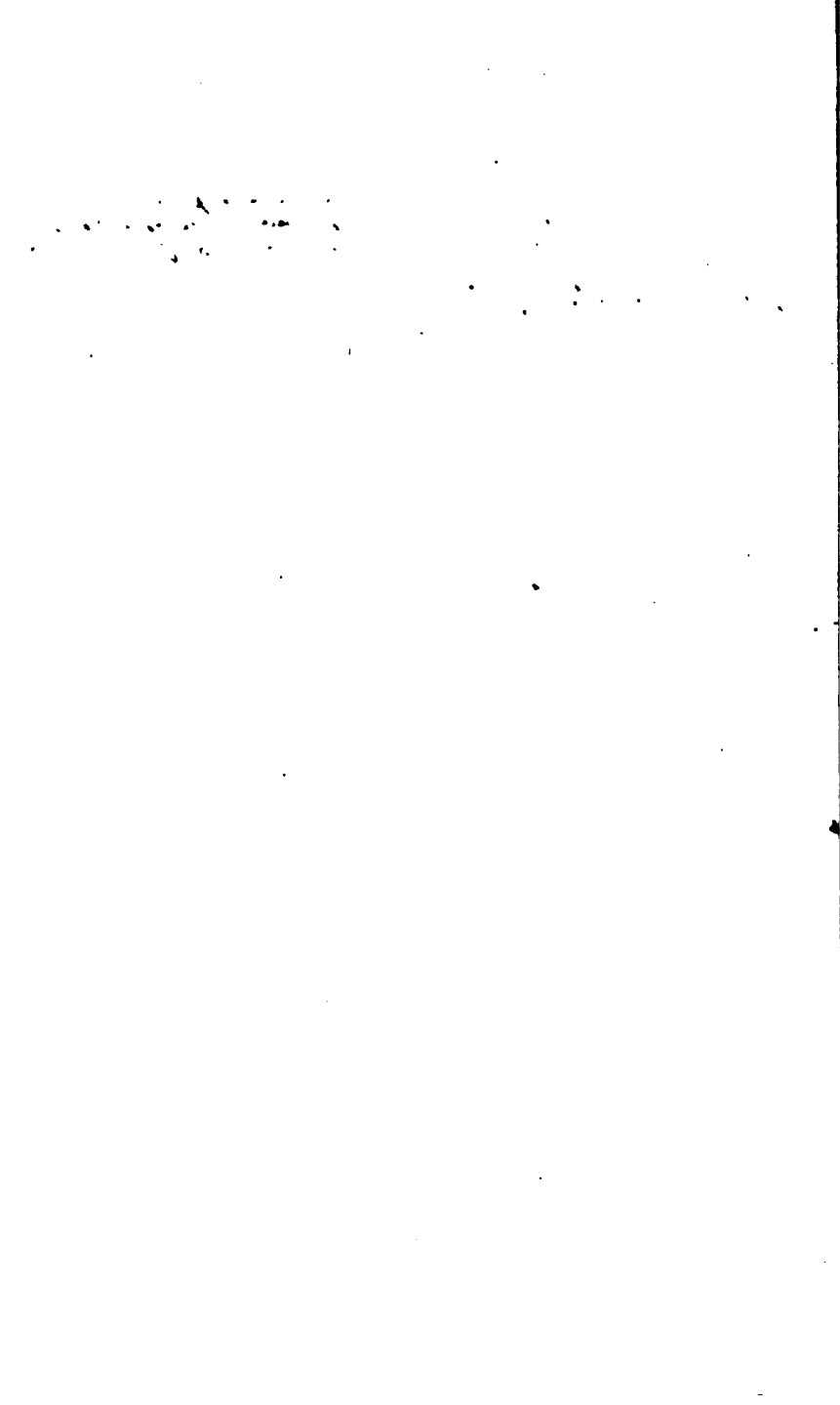
I had the precaution to pull up...

How in whom the will poured
over his invective.

Without a power to support it. — he has
power given him over these spirits. — his
spirits have the power to assume — & fortify
very

To put it in practice. — He adopted
the practice of arranging the system
itself.





Some are praised for piety... ^{Some are praised for being excellent poets;} others, for sublime orators.

There were preachers of the gospel to the gentiles.

I had the precaution to pull up...

Præse, *n.* renown; commendation; honor.
Præse, (*præ*) *v. a.* to commend; to applaud.
Præseless, *a.* wanting praise; without praise.
Præser, *n.* one who praises; an applauder.
Præse-wor-thy, (*præ*'wûr-thə) *a.* worthy of praise; laudable; commendable.
Præm, or **Præme**, *n.* a sort of lighter or boat.
Prance, *v. n.* to spring or bound, as a horse.
Prank, *v. a.* to dress showily; to prink.
Prank, *n.* a frolic; a wild flight; a trick.
Præge, *n.* (*Afin.*) green quartz.
Præte, *v. n.* to talk carelessly; to chatter.
Præte, *n.* tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.
Præter, *n.* one who prates; an idle talker.
Præter, *n.* [*præteritus*, *Fr.*] a license to trade.
Præter, *v. n.* to talk childishly; to chatter.
Præter, *n.* childish talk; trifling loquacity.
Præter, *n.* one who prattles; a chatterer.
Præter, *n.* corruption; badness; malignity.
Præter, *n.* a small crustaceous fish.
Præter, *n.* [*L.*] use; practice; a form.
Præy, (*præ*) *v. n.* to make petitions; to entreat.
Præy, *v. a.* to supplicate; to implore. [*treaty*.]
Præyer, (*præ*'er or *prær*) *n.* a petition to God; or
Præyer, *n.* one who prays; a petitioner.
Præyer-book, (*præ*'er-bûk) *n.* book of devotion.
Præyer-fal, *a.* using prayer; devout; praying.
Præyer-fal-ly, *ad.* in a devout manner.
Præyer-less, *a.* neglecting prayer; indevout.
Præ, [*præ*, *L.*] a prefix to words derived from the Latin, marks *priority of time or rank*.
Præch, *v. n.* to discourse on the gospel, &c.
Præch, *v. a.* to proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach.
Præcher, *n.* one who preaches.
Præcher-ship, *n.* the office of a preacher.
Præching, *n.* a public religious discourse.
Præchment, *n.* a sermon; — in contempt.
Præd-môn-ish, *v. a.* to admonish beforehand.
Præm-bie, *n.* an introduction; a preface.
Præm-bie-là-to-ry, *a.* going before.
Præ-bi-di-ence, *n.* previous audience.
Præ-end, *n.* a stipend in a cathedral church.
Præ-ben-dal, *a.* of or belonging to a prebend.
Præ-ben-di-ary, *n.* a clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral, who has a prebend.
Præ-ca'i-ous, *a.* uncertain, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.
Præ-ca'i-ous-ly, *ad.* uncertainly; dependently.
Præ-ca'i-ous-ness, *n.* doubt; dependence.
Præ-ca-tive, or **Præ-ca-to-ry**, *a.* suppliant.
Præ-cau-tion, *n.* a preservative caution or care.
Præ-cau-tion-al, *a.* implying precaution; pre-
Præ-cau-tion-a-ry, *a.* servative; preventive.
Præ-ca-dâ-ne-ous, *a.* previous; preceding.
Præ-cède, *v. a.* to go before in rank or time.
Præ-cède-nce, *n.* an act of going before; priority;
Præ-cède-ncy, *n.* foremost place; superiority.
Præ-cède-nt, *a.* that precedes; preceding; former.
Præ-cède-nt, *a.* any example; a thing done before. — (*Law*) an authority to be followed.
Præ-cède-nt-ly, *a.* having a precedent.
Præ-cède-nt-ly, *ad.* beforehand; formerly.
Præ-cède-ing, *p. a.* going before; antecedent; earlier.
Præ-cép-tor, *n.* a leader of a choir; a chanter.
Præ-cép-tor, (*præ*'sept, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.* *Wb.*; *præ*'sept or *præ*'sept, *J.*; *præ*'opt, *Ker-ick*.) *n.* a rule authoritatively given; a man-dict; a principle; a direction; a maxim.
Præ-cép-tive, *a.* containing or giving precepts.
Præ-cép-ty, *n.* a head master, or principal of an academy. &c.; a teacher; a tutor.

***Præ-op-tor**, *a.* relating to a preceptor.
Præ-op-to-ry, (*præ*'op-tôr-ə, *W.*; *præ*'opt-tôr-ə, *Ja. Sm.*; *præ*'opt-tyr-ə, *K. Wb.*) *a.* preceptive.
Præ-cép-tress, *n.* a female preceptor or teacher.
Præ-cés-sion, (*præ*'sesh-ən) *n.* a going before; a movement forwards; an advance.
Præ-singht, (*præ*'singht, *S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; *præ*'singht, *W. Ja.*; *præ*'singht or *præ*'singht, *J. E.*) *n.* an outward limit; a boundary.
Præ-sious, (*præ*'sh-əs) *a.* of great price; of great value; valuable; costly.
Præ-sious-ly, (*præ*'sh-əs-lē) *ad.* valuably.
Præ-sious-ness, (*præ*'sh-əs-ness) *n.* worth; value.
Præ-pi-ce, *n.* a headlong steep or declivity.
Præ-pi-tance, *n.* a headlong steep or declivity.
Præ-pi-tant, *a.* falling headlong; hasty; rash.
Præ-pi-tant-ly, *ad.* in headlong haste.
Præ-pi-tate, *v. a.* to throw down; to hasten.
Præ-pi-tate, *a.* steep; hasty; rash; violent.
Præ-pi-tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) a substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition.
Præ-pi-tate-ly, *ad.* in a precipitate manner.
Præ-pi-tation, *n.* an act of precipitating; rashness; hurry; blind haste.
Præ-pi-tat-er, *n.* one who urges on violently.
Præ-pi-tous, *a.* headlong; steep; precipitate.
Præ-pi-tous-ly, *ad.* in a precipitous manner.
Præ-pi-tous-ness, *n.* rashness; precipitance.
Præ-cise, *a.* exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid.
Præ-cise-ly, *ad.* exactly; with precision.
Præ-cise-ness, *n.* exactness; rigid nicety.
Præ-ci'sion, (*præ*'sish-ən) *n.* one very exact.
Præ-ci'sion, (*præ*'sish-ən) *n.* state of being precise; strictness; exact limitation.
Præ-ci'sive, *a.* cutting off; exactly limiting.
Præ-clâde, *v. a.* to shut out by anticipation.
Præ-clâ-sion, (*præ*'klâ-shən) *n.* the act of precluding; previous hindrance.
Præ-clâ-sive, *a.* hindering by some anticipation.
Præ-clâ-sive-ly, *ad.* with preclusion.
Præ-cô-cious, (*præ*'kô-shus) *a.* ripe before the natural time; early ripe.
Præ-cô-cious-ness, (*præ*'kô-shus-ness) *n.* precocity.
Præ-cô-i-ty, *n.* state of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time.
Præ-cô-i-tate, *v. a.* to consider beforehand.
Præ-cô-ni'tion, *n.* a previous knowledge.
Præ-cô-ni'tive, *v. a.* to conceive beforehand.
Præ-cô-ni'tion, *n.* an opinion previously formed.
Præ-cô-ni'tive, *v. a.* to concert beforehand.
Præ-cô-ni'ted, *p. a.* settled beforehand.
Præ-cô-ni't, *n.* a previous contract.
Præ-cû-rer, *n.* a forerunner; a harbinger.
Præ-cû-ry, *a.* introductory; previous.
Præ-dâ-ceous, (*præ*'dâ-shus) *a.* living by prey.
Præ-dâ-to-ry, *a.* practising rapine; rapacious.
Præ-dâ-tor, (*præ*'dâ-tôr, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; *præ*'dâ-tôr, *P. Ja.*) *n.* one who pre-
Præ-dâ-tor, *a.* one going before; an ancestor. [*to*.]
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry-an, *n.* a believer in predestina-
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry-an, *a.* relating to predestination.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *v. a.* to predetermine; to fore-
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *a.* predetermine.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *a.* predetermine.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *n.* an act of predetermining; the doctrine that all events are predestinated; predestination.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *n.* one who predestinates.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *v. a.* to decree beforehand.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *a.* determined beforehand.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *n.* a previous decree.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *v. a.* to determine beforehand.
Præ-dâ-tor-nâ-ry, *a.* consisting of, or relating to, terms.

mon, str; mōve, str; sōn; bāll, bār, sōn—C, G, F, L, opt; E, S, S, L, hard; q as n; x as gn—this

One mode for which I have indicated a preference.

To prefer this to that. — prefer doing this.
— is preferred before me.

Preferable to others — Préférable to.
— preferable before me. —

~~to~~ prefix it to that book. — are prefixed to
~~that~~

Notwithstanding any modern prejudices
to the contrary.

Preliminary to this.

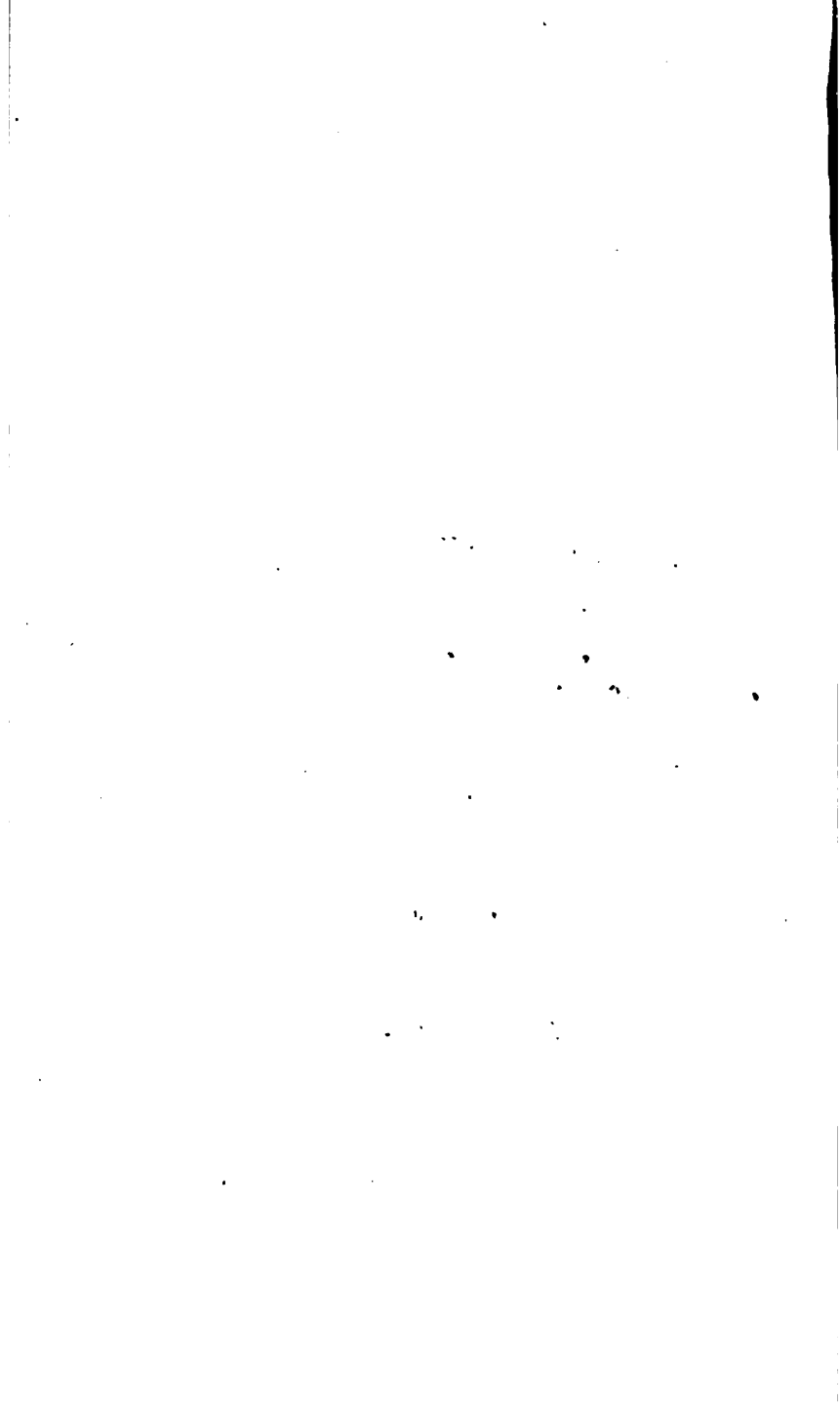
This is but the prelude to some future....

Premise, προοικονομῶ

Pronomitory of his kind.

reoccupy, προκαταλαμβάνω.

Preparations for dinner.



preservative against

He was prepared to receive — to prepare
for torments.

Prepossessed against such falsehood — with
his doctrine — he exposed himself with a
low opinion of your audience.

The prerequisites for admission — a pre-
requisite to Christian, baptism.
prerogative, yes, repeat.

— — — — —

To be present at the barbarous ceremony.
It ought to be presumed to be harmless.
It is pressed upon the

He presumes to denounce — having already
presumed him to be the author.

upon one very slight presumption of it.
— It affords some presumption that it
may happen again. — no presumption again
— of its spuriousness. — in favor of it

Others are sufficient intentions to be
considered canonical.

To pretend to the utmost compassion —
they pretend that the deity is pleased with the
effusion of blood — to pretend to be
pretenders to divine authority.

If there had been any pretense for
saying — they made no pretense to
ing — they have no pretense to be

re-pá-r'e-tive, *n.* that which prepares.
 re-pá-r'e-tive-ly, *ad.* by way of preparation.
 re-pá-r'e-tó-ry, *a.* introductory; antecedent.
 re-pá-r'e', *v. a.* to make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.
 re-pá-r'e', *v. n.* to take previous measures.
 re-pá-r'ed-nés, *n.* the state of being prepared.
 re-pá-r'er, *n.* one who prepares.
 re-pá-nó', *a.* preconceived; premeditated.
 re-pó'l'ence, or Pre-pó'l'en-cy, *n.* prevaience.
 re-pón'der-á-ncé, *n.* superiority of weight.
 re-pón'der-á-nt, *a.* outweighing.
 re-pón'der-á-te, *v. a. & n.* to exceed in weight.
 re-pón'der-á-tion, *n.* the act of outweighing.
 ré-p-o-si'tion, (ré-p-o-si'tsh'yn) *n.* (*Gram.*) a particle connecting words with each other, and governing a case of nouns and pronouns.
 ré-p-o-si'tion-ál, *a.* relating to prepositions.
 ré-pó-si'tive, *a.* a prefix before a word.
 ré-pó-si'tér, *n.* an overseer; a monitor.
 ré-pó-si'tér, *v. a.* to preoccupy; to prejudice.
 ré-pó-si'tér-shyn, (ré-pó-si'tér-shyn) *n.* preoccupancy; preconceived opinion; prejudice.
 ré-pó-si'tér-shyn, *n.* one who preoccupancy.
 ré-pó-si'tér-shyn, *a.* wrong; absurd; perverted.
 ré-pó-si'tér-shyn-ly, *ad.* absurdly; foolishly.
 ré-pó-si'tér-shyn-nés, *n.* absurdity; folly.
 ré-pó-si'té, *n.* [Fr.] the foreskin.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-rék'wé-zít) *n.* something previously required or necessary.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* previously required.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* an exclusive privilege or right.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-ré-q'u'i-síte) *n.* [Fr.] *pré-sé*, *J.*: *pré-sé* or *pré-sé*, *F.*] *n.* something that foreshows; a prognostic.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *v. a.* to foreshow; to foreshow.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* a foreteller; a foreshower.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* a priest; an elder; a Presbyterian.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* Presbyterian.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* relating to Presbyterianism; consisting of or governed by presbyters.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* one who holds to church government by presbyters; a Calvinist.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* ecclesiastical government conducted by presbyters.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-ré-q'u'i-síte) *n.* [Fr.] *pré-sé*, *J.*: *pré-sé*, *F.*] *n.* a body of elders; an ecclesiastical court or a body of pastors and ruling elders.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-ré-q'u'i-síte) *n.* [Fr.] *pré-sé*, *J.*: *pré-sé*, *F.*] *n.* foreknowledge.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-ré-q'u'i-síte) *a.* foreknowing.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, (ré-ré-q'u'i-síte) *a.* foreknowing. [*R.*]
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *v. a.* to set down; to order; to appoint; to dictate; to direct medically.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *v. n.* to give directions or rules.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* one who prescribes.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* directed; prescribed.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* a direction; a precept; an order.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* a custom long continued till it has the force of law; a medical receipt.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* established by custom.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* state of being present; approach; port; air; demeanor; readiness at need.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* previous sensation.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *a.* not absent; now existing; not past.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* the present time; — *an elliptical expression.* — *At present*, at the present time.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *n.* a gift; a donation; benefaction. — (*Law*) *p.* letters; writings.
 ré-ré-q'u'i-síte, *v. a.* to exhibit; to offer; to give; to favor with gifts; to prefer; to introduce.

Pre-sént'a-ble, *a.* that may be presented.
 Prés-en-tá-tion, *n.* act of presenting; exhibition; display; — the giving or gift of a benefice.
 Prés-en-tá-tive, *a.* admitting presentations.
 Prés-en-té', *n.* one presented to a benefice.
 Prés-en'tér, *n.* one who presents.
 Prés-en'ti-mént, *n.* a previous notion or idea.
 Prés-en't-ly, *ad.* immediately; soon after.
 Prés-en't-mént, *n.* the act of presenting; presentation. — (*Law*) notice or accusation by a grand jury.
 Prés-ér-v'a-ble, *a.* capable of being preserved. [*Jury*]
 Prés-ér-vá'tion, *n.* the act of preserving.
 Prés-ér-v'a-tive, *n.* that which preserves.
 Prés-ér-v'a-tive, *a.* tending to preserve.
 Prés-ér-v'a-tó-ry, *n.* a preservative.
 Prés-ér-v'a-tó-ry, *a.* tending to preserve.
 Prés-ér-ve', *v. a.* to save; to keep; to season.
 Prés-ér-ve', *n.* fruit preserved in sugar.
 Prés-ér-ve', *n.* one who preserves.
 Prés-é-d'e', *v. n.* to act as president; to direct.
 Prés-i-dén-cy, *n.* the office of president; the terms of the office; superintendence.
 Prés-i-dént, *n.* one who presides; a chief officer of a college, society, corporation, or state.
 Prés-i-déntiál, *a.* relating to a president.
 Prés-i-dént-ship, *n.* the office of president.
 Prés-i-d'er, *n.* one who presides; president.
 Prés-i-d'i-ál, *a.* relating to a garrison.
 Prés-i-d'i-á-ry, *a.* of or relating to a garrison.
 Prés-s, *v. a.* to squeeze; to compress; to constrain; to distress; to urge; to force into some service; to impress.
 Prés-s, *v. n.* to urge; to encroach; to crowd.
 Prés-s, *n.* an instrument for pressing; the instrument or art of printing; — a crowd; a throng; — a case or frame for clothes.
 Prés-s-béd, *n.* a bed to be shut up in a case.
 Prés-s'er, *n.* one who presses; a pressman.
 Prés-s'ing, *n.* a crew that force men into naval service.
 Prés-s'ing-ly, *ad.* with force; closely. [*service*].
 Prés-s'mán, *n.* a printer who works at the press.
 Prés-s'mén-ry, (prés'mén-ry) *n.* money given to one who is forced into a service; — written also *press-money*.
 Prés-s'ure, (prés's'ur) *n.* act of pressing; force; gravitation; weight; urgency; oppression.
 Prés's'tó, *ad.* [*Il.*] (*Mus.*) quick; at once; gayly.
 Prés-s'm'a-ble, *a.* that may be presumed.
 Prés-s'm'a-bly, *ad.* without examination.
 Prés-s'm'e', *v. n.* to suppose; to take for granted; to be forward; to venture.
 Prés-s'm'er, *n.* one who presumes.
 Prés-s'm'ing, *p. a.* arrogant; presumptive.
 Prés-s'm'p'tion, (prés-s'm'shyn) *n.* act of presuming; supposition; arrogance; boldness.
 Prés-s'm'p'tive, *a.* probable; supposed.
 Prés-s'm'p'tive-ly, *ad.* by previous supposition.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, (prés-s'm't'y-ús) *a.* arrogant; confident; insolent; adventurous.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus-ly, *ad.* with vain confidence.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus-nés, *n.* vain confidence.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *a.* previous supposition.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *n.* a surmise previously formed.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *a.* a pretext; assumption; show.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *v. a.* to hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to allege or claim falsely.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *v. n.* to hold out an appearance.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *p. a.* alleged falsely; feigned.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *ad.* by false appearance.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *n.* one who pretends or claims.
 Prés-s'm'p't'y-óus, *p. a.* making pretensions.

Préd-i-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being **predicable**.
 Préd-i-ca-ble, *a.* that may be affirmed.
 Préd-i-ca-ble, *n.* a thing which can be affirmed.
 Préd-i-ca-mént, *n.* a class; kind; **condition**. —
(Logic) a category.
 Préd-i-ca-mén'tal, *a.* relating to **predicaments**.
 Préd-i-cate, *v. a. & n.* to affirm; to **declare**.
 Préd-i-cate, *n.* that which is affirmed or **denied**.
 Préd-i-ca'tion, *n.* an affirmation; a **declaration**.
 Préd-i-ca-to-ry, *a.* affirmative; **positive**.
 Préd-ict', *v. a.* to foretell; to **prophecy**.
 Préd-ic'tion, *n.* art of predicting; **prophecy**.
 Préd-ic'tive, *a.* prophetic; foretelling.
 Préd-ic'tor, *n.* one who predicts; a **foreteller**.
 Préd-i-léc'tion, *n.* a previous liking; **partiality**.
 Préd-is-pose', *v. a.* to adapt previously.
 Préd-is-po-si'tion, (préd-is-po-zish'un) *n.* pre-
 vious disposition, inclination, or **adaptation**.
 Préd-óm'i-nance, *n.* prevalence; **ascendancy**;
 Préd-óm'i-nan-cy, *n.* superior influence.
 Préd-óm'i-nant, *a.* prevalent; **prevailing**.
 Préd-óm'i-nant-ly, *ad.* with superior influence.
 Préd-óm'i-nate, *v. n.* to prevail; to **abound**.
 Préd-óm-i-ná'tion, *n.* superior influence.
 Préd-óm'i-néncé, *n.* state of being **prominent**;
 higher rank; **superiority**.
 Préd-óm'i-nént, *a.* excellent above others.
 Préd-óm'i-nént-ly, *ad.* in a **prominent** manner.
 Préd-ump'tion, (préd-ém'shun) *n.* act of buying
 first; right of buying before others.
 Prén, *n.* a forked instrument of **clothiers**.
 Prén, *n. a.* to clean, as with a prén.
 Prén-gáge', *v. a.* to engage beforehand.
 Prén-gáge-mént, *n.* a previous engagement.
 Prén-sab'lish, *v. a.* to establish beforehand.
 Prén-sab'lish-mént, *n.* settlement beforehand.
 Prén-ex-ist', *v. n.* to exist beforehand.
 Prén-ex-ist'énce, *n.* previous existence.
 Prén-ex-ist'ént, *a.* existing beforehand.
 Prén'ace, *n.* an introduction; poem; **prelude**.
 Prén'ace, *v. a.* to introduce by something.
 Prén'a-ce, *n.* one who writes a **preface**.
 Prén'a-to-ry, *a.* introductory; **introducing**.
 Prén'fect, *n.* a governor of a province; a mayor
 of a city; a **commander**.
 Prén'fo-túre, (prén'fok-túr, *W. P. J. F.*; prén'fok-
 túr, *E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; prén'fok-chúr, *S.*; prén-
 fók'túr, *P.*) *n.* the office of **prefect**.
 Prén'fer', *v. a.* to regard more than something
 else; to choose: — to advance; to raise.
 Prén'fer-a-ble, *a.* that is to be preferred.
 Prén'fer-a-ble-néss, *n.* state of being **preferable**.
 Prén'fer-a-bly, *ad.* in preference; by choice.
 Prén'fer-énce, *n.* the act of preferring; choice.
 Prén'fer'mént, *n.* advancement; higher place.
 Prén'fer-ror, *n.* one who prefers.
 Prén'fig-u-rá'tion, *n.* antecedent representation.
 Prén'fig-u-rá-tive, *a.* foreshowing by figures.
 Prén'fig-úre, (prén'fig-yúr) *v. a.* to exhibit by an-
 tecedent representation; to foreshow.
 Prén'fig-úre-mént, *n.* act of **prefiguring**.
 Prén'fix', *v. a.* to appoint; to settle; to put before.
 Prén'fix, *n.* a particle placed before a word.
 Prén'fú-l'gen-cy, *n.* superior brightness.
 Prén'ga-ble, *a.* that may be taken or forced.
 Prén'gan-cy, *n.* the state of being pregnant, or
 with young; fruitfulness; **inventive power**.
 Prén'gant, *a.* being with young; fruitful; full.
 Prén'gant-ly, *ad.* fruitfully; fully.
 Prén'hén'si-ble, *a.* adapted to seize; grasping.
 Prén'hén'sion, *n.* act of taking hold.
 Prén'júd-ge', *v. a.* to determine beforehand.
 Prén'júd-j'mént, *n.* previous judgment.

Prén-jú-dí-cá'te, *v. a. & n.* to **prejudge**.
 Prén-jú-dí-cá'tion, *n.* the act of **prejudging**.
 Prén-jú-díce, (prén-jú-dís) *n.* previous and un-
 favorable bias or judgment; **prepossession**: —
 damage; injury.
 Prén-jú-díce, *v. a.* to fill with prejudice; to hurt.
 Prén-jú-díce, (prén-jú-díst) *p. a.* influenced by
 prejudice; uncandid; unfair.
 Prén-jú-dí'sh'al, (prén-jú-dísh'al) *a.* mischievous;
 hurtful; injurious; detrimental.
 Prén-jú-dí'sh'al-néss, *n.* injury, damage.
 Prén-jú-dí'sh'al-ty, *n.* the dignity or office of a **prelate**.
 Prén'late, (prén'lat, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*
 prén'lat, *Wb.*) *n.* a bishop; a high ecclesiastic.
 Prén'late-ship, *n.* the office of prelate; **prelacy**.
 Prén'lat'ic, *a.* relating to prelates or **prelacy**.
 Prén'lat'ic-al, *n.* episcopal; haughtiness.
 Prén'lat'ic-al-ly, *ad.* with reference to prelates.
 Prén'lat'ist, *n.* an advocate for prelate.
 Prén'lec'tion, *n.* a reading; a lecture; a discourse.
 Prén'lec'tor, *n.* a reader; a lecturer.
 Prén'li-b'ér'tion, *n.* a previous taste; **foretaste**.
 Prén'lim'i-ná-ry, *a.* previous; **introductory**.
 Prén'lim'i-ná-ry, *n.* a preparatory step, act, or
 measure; a **condition**.
 Prén'lúd, (prén'lúd, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;
 prén'lúd, *Wb.*) *n.* a flight or flourish of music
 before a full concert; something **introductory**.
 Prén'lúde', or Prén'lúd', (prén'lúd', *S. W. P. J. E.*
K. Wb.; prén'lúd, *Ja. Sm.*) *v. n. & a.* to be pre-
 vious; to introduce, as by a **prelude**.
 Prén'lúd'á-tion, *n.* [L.] prelude.
 Prén'lúd'á-ry, or Prén'lúd'á-ry, *a.* introductory.
 Prén'má-túre', *a.* ripe too soon; existing, said, or
 done, too soon; unseasonable; too early.
 Prén'má-túre-ly, *ad.* too early; too soon.
 Prén'má-túre-néss, *n.* state of being premature;
 Prén'má-tú-ri-ty, *n.* too great haste.
 Prén'méd'i-tám, *v. a.* to contrive beforehand.
 Prén'méd'i-tá'te, *v. n.* to think beforehand.
 Prén'méd'i-tá-ted, *p. a.* contrived beforehand.
 Prén'méd'i-tá'te-ly, *ad.* with premeditation.
 Prén'méd'i-tá'tion, *n.* the act of premeditating.
 Prén'mí-ér, or Prén'mí-ér, (prén'mí-ér, *W. F. Ja.*
 prén'mí-ér, *S. J. E.*; prén'mí-ér, *P. Sm.*) *n.* the
 prime minister of England.
 Prén'mí-ér, *v. a.* to explain previously.
 Prén'mí-ér, *v. n.* to make previous propositions.
 Prén'mí-ér, *n.*; pl. prén'mí-érs; (*Logic*) a thing
 premised. — pl. the first two propositions of a
 syllogism. — (*Law*) houses and lands: — state-
 ments before made.
 Prén'mí-ám, *n.* a bounty; recompense; reward.
 Prén'món'ish, *v. a.* to admonish beforehand.
 Prén'món'ish-mént, *n.* a previous warning.
 Prén'món'ish-tion, *n.* previous notice or warning.
 Prén'món'i-tó-ry, *a.* previously warning.
 Prén'món'istrá'te, *v. a.* to show beforehand.
 Prén'món'istrá'tion, *n.* [L.] a writ. See *Prémunire*.
 Prén'món'istrá'tion, *n.* a previous defence.
 Prén'món'i-ná'te, *v. a.* to name beforehand.
 Prén'món'i-ná'tion, *n.* previous nomination.
 Prén'nó'tion, *n.* foreknowledge; prescience.
 Prén'tice, *n.* apprentice. See *Apprentice*.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* previous possession.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* prior occupation.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *v. a.* to occupy previously.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* an antecedent decree.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* the act of preordinating.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* act of preparing; readiness.
 Prén'tice-pan-cy, *n.* tending to prepare; sitting.

One mode for which I have indicated a preference.

To prefer this to that. — prefer doing this
— he is preferred before me.

Preferable to others — Préférable to.
— preferable before me. —

to prefix it to that word. — we prefix to
that

Notwithstanding any modern prejudices
to the contrary.

Preliminary is this.

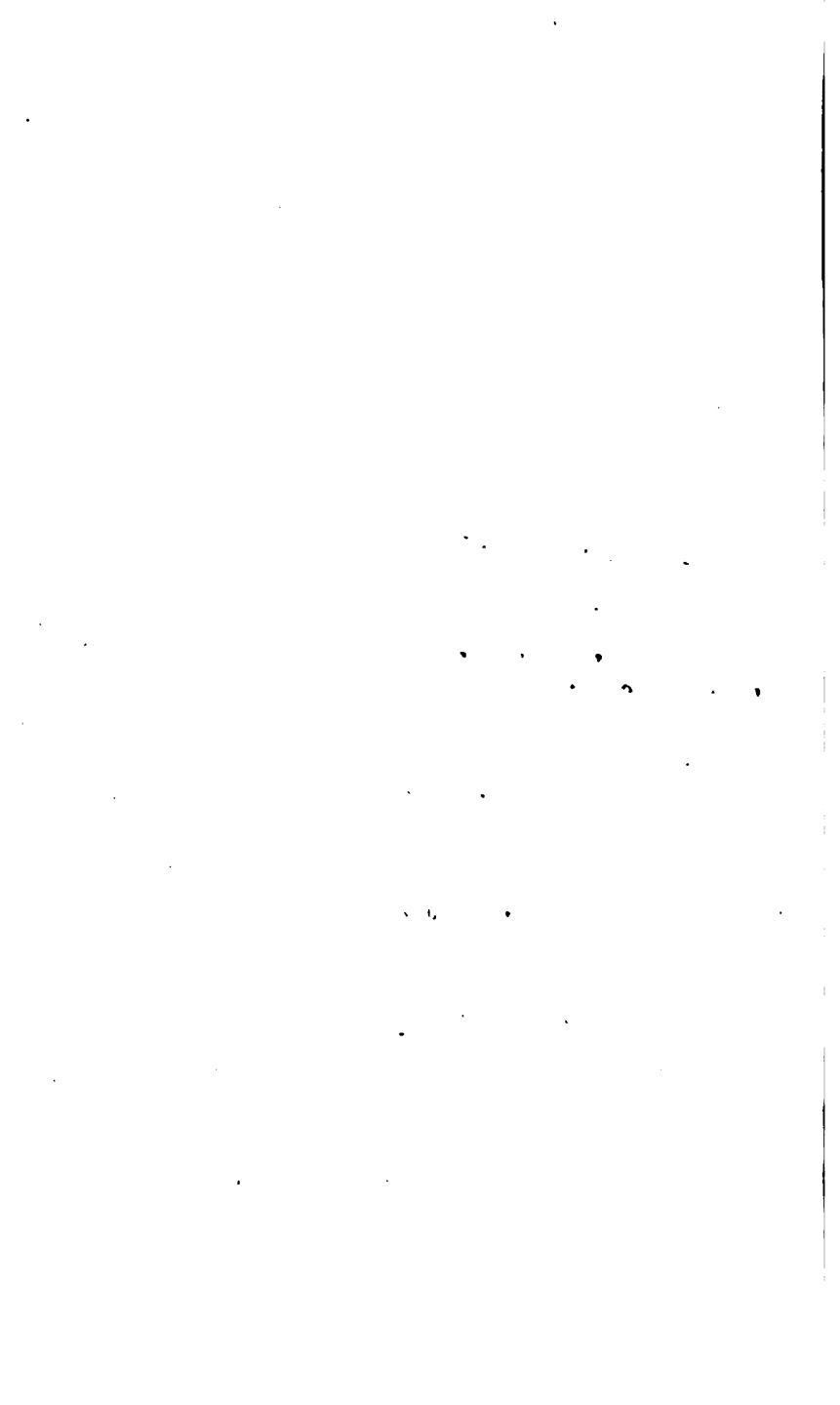
This is but the prelude to some future...

Premise, προοικονομῶ

Promonitory of his kind.

Prooccupy, προκαταλαμβάνω.

Preparations for dinner.



preservative against

He was prepared to receive — to prepare
for torments.

Prepossessed against such falsehood — with
his doctrine — to expose yourself with a
low opinion of your audience.
The prerequisites for admission — a pre-
requisite to Christian, baptism.
prerogative, yepas, repeat.

2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

To be present at the tuberos ceremony.
It ought to be presumed to be harder.
It is pressed upon the
He presumes to denounce — having already
presumed him to be the author.
Upon one very slight presumption for it.
— It affords some presumption that it
may happen again. — no presumption against
— of its spuriousness. — in favor of it.
It is no sufficient pretensions to be
considered canonical.

To pretend to the utmost compassion —
they pretend that the deity is pleased with the
effusion of blood — to pretend to be
a pretender to divine authority.
If there had been any pretense for
saying — they made no pretense to
ing — they have no pretense to be

're-pir'a-tive, *n.* that which prepares.
 're-pir'a-tive-ly, *ad.* by way of preparation.
 're-pir'a-tory, *a.* introductory; antecedent.
 're-pare', *v. a.* to make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.
 're-pare', *v. n.* to take previous measures.
 're-pir'ed-nés, *n.* the state of being prepared.
 're-pir'er, *n.* one who prepares.
 're-pir'ce, *a.* preconceived; premeditated.
 're-pil'ence, or 're-pil'en-cy, *n.* prevaience.
 're-pón'dér-ance, *n.* superiority of weight.
 're-pón'dér-ant, *a.* outweighing.
 're-pón'dér-ate, *v. a. & n.* to exceed in weight.
 're-pón'dér-á-tion, *n.* the act of outweighing.
 're-p-o-qi'tion, ('re-p-o-zish'on) *n.* (*Gram.*) a particle connecting words with each other, and governing a case of nouns and pronouns.
 're-p-o-qi'tion-al, *a.* relating to prepositions.
 're-pós'i-tive, *a.* a prefix before a word.
 're-pós'itor, *n.* an overseer; a monitor.
 're-p'p'ose, *v. a.* to preoccupy; to prejudice.
 're-p'p'ose-ón, ('re-p'p'ose-ón) *n.* pre-occupation; preconceived opinion; prejudice.
 're-p'p'ose-ér, *n.* one who prepossesses.
 're-p'p'ose-er, *a.* wrong; absurd; perverted.
 're-p'p'ose-er-ly, *ad.* absurdly; foolishly.
 're-p'p'ose-er-nés, *n.* absurdity; folly.
 're-p'p'ose, *n.* (*Fr.*) the foreskin.
 're-réq'ui-síte, ('re-rék'v'zít) *n.* something previously required or necessary.
 're-réq'ui-síte, *a.* previously required.
 're-réq's'itive, *n.* an exclusive privilege or right.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *W. P. E. J. K. Sm.*; ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *J.*; ('re-réq's'age) or 're-réq's'age, *n.* something that foreshows; a prognostic.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to forebode; to foreshow.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a foreteller; a foreshow.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a priest; an elder; a Presbyterian.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a Presbyterian.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* relating to Presbyterianism; consisting of or governed by presbyters.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who holds to church government by presbyters; a Calvinist.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* ecclesiastical government conducted by presbyters.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *W. J. F. J. K. Sm.*; ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *P. E. R. Wb.* *n.* a body of elders; an ecclesiastical court or a body of pastors and ruling elders.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *W. J. F. J. K. Sm.*; ('re-réq's'age) *n.* *P. E. R. Wb.* *n.* a foreknowledge.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* foreknowing.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* foreknowing. [*R.*]
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to set down; to order; to appoint; to dictate; to direct medically.
 're-réq's'age, *v. n.* to give directions or rules.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who prescribes.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* directed; prescribed.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a direction; a precept; an order.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a custom long continued till it has the force of law; a medical receipt.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* established by custom.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* state of being present; approach; port; air; demeanor; readiness at need.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* previous sensation.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* not absent; now existing; not past.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* the present time; — *an elliptical expression.* — *at present, at the present time.*
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a gift; a donation; benefaction. — (*Law*) *p.* letters; writings.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to exhibit; to offer; to give; to favor with gifts; to prefer; to introduce.

're-réq's'age, *a.* that may be presented.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* act of presenting; exhibition; display: — the giving or gift of a benefice.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* admitting presentations.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one presented to a benefice.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* one who presents.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a previous notion or idea.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* immediately; soon after.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* the act of presenting; presentation. — (*Law*) notice or accusation by a grand jury.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* the act of preserving.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* that which preserves.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* tending to preserve.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a preservative.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* tending to preserve.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to save; to keep; to season.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* fruit preserved in sugar.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who preserves.
 're-réq's'age, *v. n.* to act as president; to direct.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* the office of president; the term of the office; superintendence.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who presides; a chief officer of a college, society, corporation, or state.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* relating to a president.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* the office of president.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who presides; president.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* relating to a garrison.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a garrison.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to squeeze; to compress; to constrain; to distress; to urge; to force into some service; to impress.
 're-réq's'age, *v. n.* to urge; to encroach; to crowd.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* an instrument for pressing; the instrument or art of printing: — a crowd; a throng: — a case or frame for clothes.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a bed to be shut up in a case.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who presses; a pressman.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a crew that force men into naval service.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* with force; closely. [*service.*]
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a printer who works at the press.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* money given to one who is forced into a service: — written also *press-money*.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* act of pressing; force; gravitation; weight; urgency; oppression.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* [*It.*] (*Ass.*) quick; at once; gayly.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* that may be presumed.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* without examination.
 're-réq's'age, *v. n.* to suppose; to take for granted; to be forward; to venture.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who presumes.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* arrogant; presumptive.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* act of presuming; supposition; arrogance; boldness.
 're-réq's'age, *a.* probable; supposed.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* by previous supposition.
 're-réq's'age, ('re-réq's'age) *n.* arrogant; confident; insolent; adventurous.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* with vain confidence.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* vain confidence.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* previous supposition.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to suppose beforehand.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* previous supposition.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a carnal previously formed.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* a pretext; assumption; show.
 're-réq's'age, *v. a.* to hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to allege or claim falsely.
 're-réq's'age, *v. n.* to hold out an appearance.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* alleged falsity; feigned.
 're-réq's'age, *ad.* by false appearance.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* one who pretends or claims.
 're-réq's'age, *n.* making pretensions.

thy pretensions to wisdom - they make
pretensions to this - the pretensions of the game
that they alone are holy

preventive of the evils.

Prevailed over national animosity - to
prevail upon - among the common people
to prevent their committing murder - as from
reading.

we have no proof of their existence

1 Previous to that period

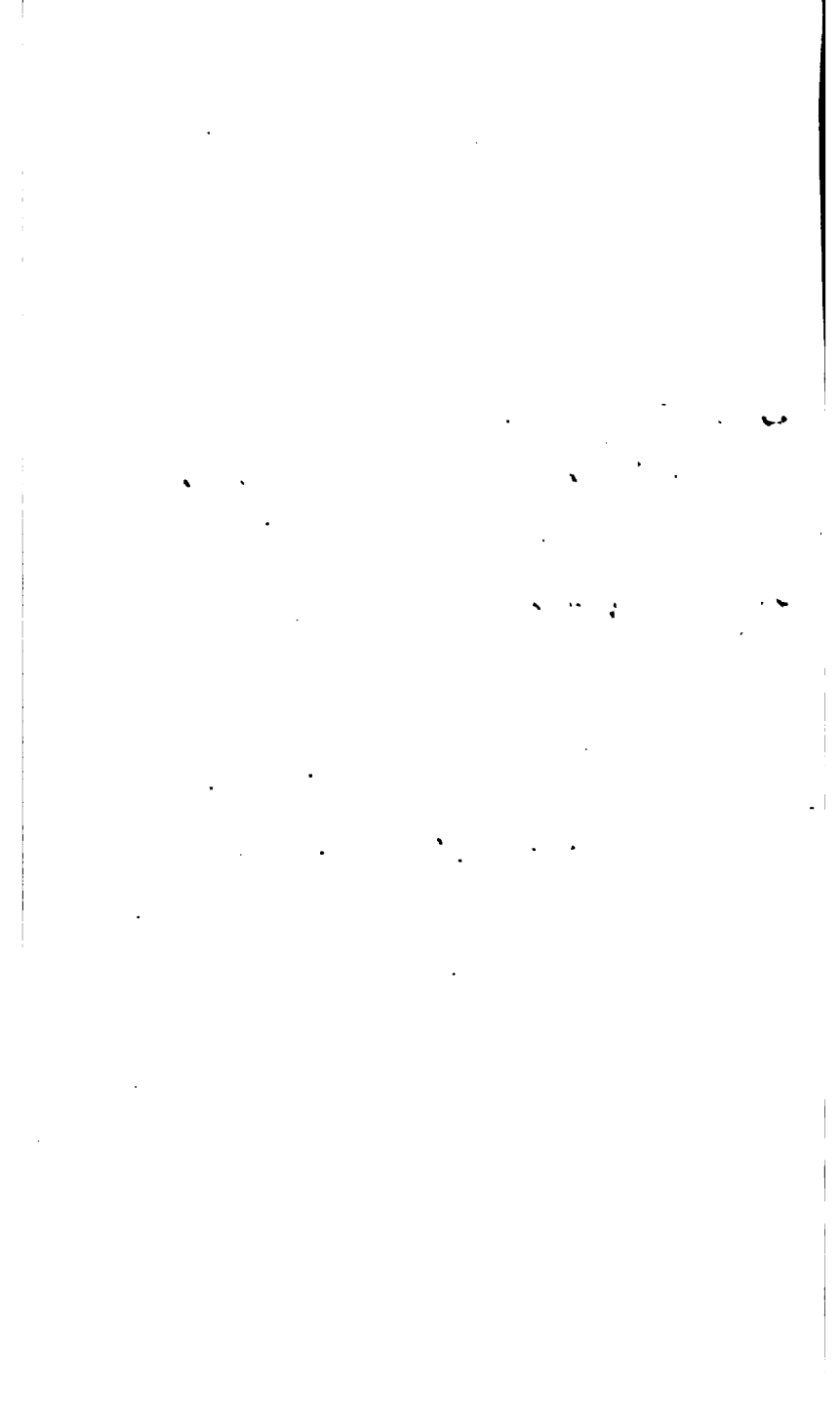
Previously to that time - previously to the
American revolution

became a prey to the victors

They take a pride in being bloated with
a dropsey.

To pride one's self, pride poison

persecution - See what 1/3, 6.





Prior to the proof of it.

In private, id'ia.

They are prized above their value
There is but little probability that it would.
Nothing can be probable to him.

To proceed from elegance to refine -
- they proceeded further to call him a
- to proceed to extravagance

This mode of proceedure.

He was proclaimed emperor. -
they proclaimed him emperor

Prin'-ciple, *n.* a fundamental part; cause; fundamental truth; ground of action; motive; tenet.
Prin'-ciple, *v. a.* to establish in principles.
Print, *v. a. & n.* to dress for show.
Print, *v. a.* to mark; to stamp; to impress words.
Print, *v. n.* to use the art of typography.
Print, *n.* a mark made by impression; a picture; an impression made by types; a newspaper.
Print'er, *n.* one who prints books, &c.
Print'ing, *n.* business of a printer; typography.
Print'ing-ink, *n.* ink for printing books.
Print'ing-press, *n.* a press for printing books.
Pr'i-or, *a.* former; antecedent; anterior.
Pr'i-or, *n.* the head of a priory of monks.
Pr'i-or-ate, *n.* office or government by a prior.
Pr'i-or-ess, *n.* a superior of a convent of nuns.
Pr'i-or-i-ty, *n.* state of being first; precedence.
Pr'i-or-ship, *n.* the state or office of a prior.
Pr'i-or-y, *n.* a convent inferior to an abbey.
Pr'i-ty, *n.* an ancient English duty or custom.
Prism, *n.* a geometrical solid figure whose ends are equal, parallel, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms.
Pris-mat'ic, *a.* relating to, or formed as, a prism.
Pris-mat'ic-al-ty, *ad.* in the form of a prism.
Pris-moid, *n.* a body somewhat like a prism.
Pris'on, (*priz'zn*) *n.* place of confinement; a jail.
Pris'on, (*priz'zn*) *v. a.* to imprison; to confine.
Pris'on-båse, (*priz'zn-båse*) *n.* a kind of rural play; called also *prisoners-base* and *prison-bars*.
Pris'on-er, (*priz'zn-er*) *n.* one who is confined in prison; a captive; one taken by an enemy.
Pris'on-håse, (*priz'zn-håse*) *n.* a jail; a hold.
Pris'on-ment, (*priz'zn-ment*) *n.* imprisonment.
Pris'tine, *a.* first; ancient; original; primitive.
Pris'tine, *a.* corruption of *I pray thee*.
Priv'-acy, (*priv'-es*, *P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; *priv'-es* or *priv'-es*, *W. J. F.*; *priv'-es*, *S. E.*) *n.* secrecy; retirement; privacy.
Priv'-ate, *a.* not open; secret; alone; not public; particular; belonging to an individual.
Priv'-ate, *n.* a common soldier.
Priv'-at-er, *n.* a private armed ship or vessel.
Priv'-at-er, *v. n.* to fit out and manage privateers, in order to take prizes at sea.
Priv'-ate-ly, *ad.* in a private manner; secretly.
Priv'-ate-n-ess, *n.* secrecy; privacy; retirement.
Priv'-ation, *n.* the loss of any thing; absence.
Priv'-e-tive, (*priv'-tiv*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *priv'-tiv*, *P.*) *a.* causing privation; taking away; negative; not positive.
Priv'-e-tive, *n.* a negative property.
Priv'-e-tive-ly, *ad.* by privation; negatively.
Priv'-e-tive-n-ess, *n.* quality of being privative.
Priv'-et, *n.* an evergreen plant or shrub.
Priv'-ilege, *n.* a peculiar benefit or advantage; a right; an exemption; an immunity.
Priv'-ilege, *v. a.* to grant a privilege to; to excuse; to exempt.
Priv'-ily, *ad.* secretly; privately.
Priv'-i-ty, *n.* private concurrence; consciousness.
Priv'-y, *a.* secret; private; privately knowing.
Priv'-y, *n.* place of retirement; necessary house.
Prize, *n.* a reward gained by contest; something taken from an enemy:—a lever. See *Fry*.
Prize, *v. a.* to raise with a lever. See *Fry*.
Prize, *v. a.* to rate; to esteem; to value highly.
Prize-fight-er, *n.* one who fights for a reward.
Priz'er, *n.* one who prizes or values.
Pro, [*L.*] for; in defence of.—*Pro* and *con*, (for *pro* and *contra*), for and against.
Pro, *n.* a long, narrow vessel, or sort of canoe, in the Eastern seas; a Malay boat.

Prob'-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth.
Prob'-a-ble, *a.* that may be; having probability; likely; having some evidence.
Prob'-a-ble, *ad.* likely; in likelihood; perhaps.
Prob'-ate, *n.* the legal proof of a will and testament; a copy of a will with a certificate of its having been proved.
Prob'-ate, *a.* relating to the proof of wills.
Prob'-ation, *n.* a state of trial; proof; trial.
Prob'-a-tion-al, *a.* relating to, or implying, probation; serving for trial.
Prob'-a-tion-er, *n.* one upon trial; a novice.
Prob'-a-tion-er-ship, *n.* a state of a probationer.
Prob'-ator, *n.* an examiner.—(*Law*) an accuser.
Prob'-a-tory, (*prob'-a-tory*, *S. P. E. K. Sm.*; *prob'-a-tory*, *W. J.*) *a.* serving for trial or proof.
Prob'-a-tum, [*L.*] it is tried and proved.
Probe, *n.* a surgeon's instrument for probing.
Probe, *v. a.* to search; to try by an instrument.
Probe'-sors, *n. pl.* scissors to open wounds.
Prob'-i-ty, *n.* honesty; uprightness; veracity.
Prob'-lem, *n.* a question proposed for solution.
Prob'-lem-at'ic, *a.* uncertain; disputable.
Prob'-lem-at'ic-al-ty, *ad.* uncertainly.
Pro'-b-er, (*prob'-er*, [*L.*]) for the public good.
Pro'-b-er, *n.* the trunk or snout of an elephant.
Pro'-cacious, (*pro'-k-ashus*) *a.* petulant; saucy.
Pro'-ci-tious, *n.* petulance; pertness. [*L.*]
Pro'-c-ause, *n.* a predilect cause of disease.
Pro'-ced-ure, (*pro'-sed-yur*) *n.* conduct; process.
Pro'-ceed, *v. a.* to go on; to go forward; to advance; to issue; to arise; to act; to prosecute.
Pro'-ceed-er, *n.* one who proceeds.
Pro'-ceed-ing, *n.* a transaction; a procedure.
Pro'-ceeds, or **Pro'-ceeds'**, (*pro'-sedz*, *W. P. K.*; *pro'-sedz*, *Ja.*; *pro'-sedz*, *Sm.*) *n. pl.* produce; income; rent; issue.
Pro'-c-er-i-ty, *n.* tallness; height of stature.
Pro'-cess, *n.* a progress; an order; course of law.
Pro'-c-ession, (*pro'-esh-an*) *n.* act of proceeding; a train marching in ceremonious solemnity.
Pro'-c-ession-al, (*pro'-esh-an-al*) *n.* a book relating to the processions of the Roman church.
Pro'-c-ession-al, *a.* relating to, or forming, a procession.
Pro'-c-ess, (*pro'-esh*) *a.* [Fr.] nearest; next.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* the dating of a thing too early.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* a falling down.
Pro'-claim, *v. a.* to declare publicly; to announce; to promulgate; to publish; to outlaw.
Pro'-claim-er, *n.* one who proclaims.
Pro'-cla-ma-tion, *n.* a public, official notice or declaration; a decree; an edict.
Pro'-cliv'-i-ty, *n.* tendency; inclination.
Pro'-con-sul, *n.* a Roman governor.
Pro'-con-sul-ary, *a.* belonging to a proconsul.
Pro'-con-sul-ate, *n.* the office of proconsul.
Pro'-con-sul-ship, *n.* the office of a proconsul.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *v. a.* to defer; to delay; to put off.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *v. n.* to be dilatory. [*off*]
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* delay; dilatoriness.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* a dilatory person.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *v. a.* to generate; to produce.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* generation; production.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *a.* generative; productive.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* the power of generation.
Pro'-c-ur-nam, *n.* a generator; a begetter.
Pro'-c-ur, *n.* an attorney in a spiritual court; a procurator; an officer in a university.
Pro'-c-ur-ship, *n.* management;—in contempt.
Pro'-c-ur-ship, *n.* office or dignity of a proctor.

To procure for one's self, πορίσασθαι τι — 6.
credit for such stories — could not procure
him a bare subsistence.

A man can procure all that is attainable
with a given amount of labor

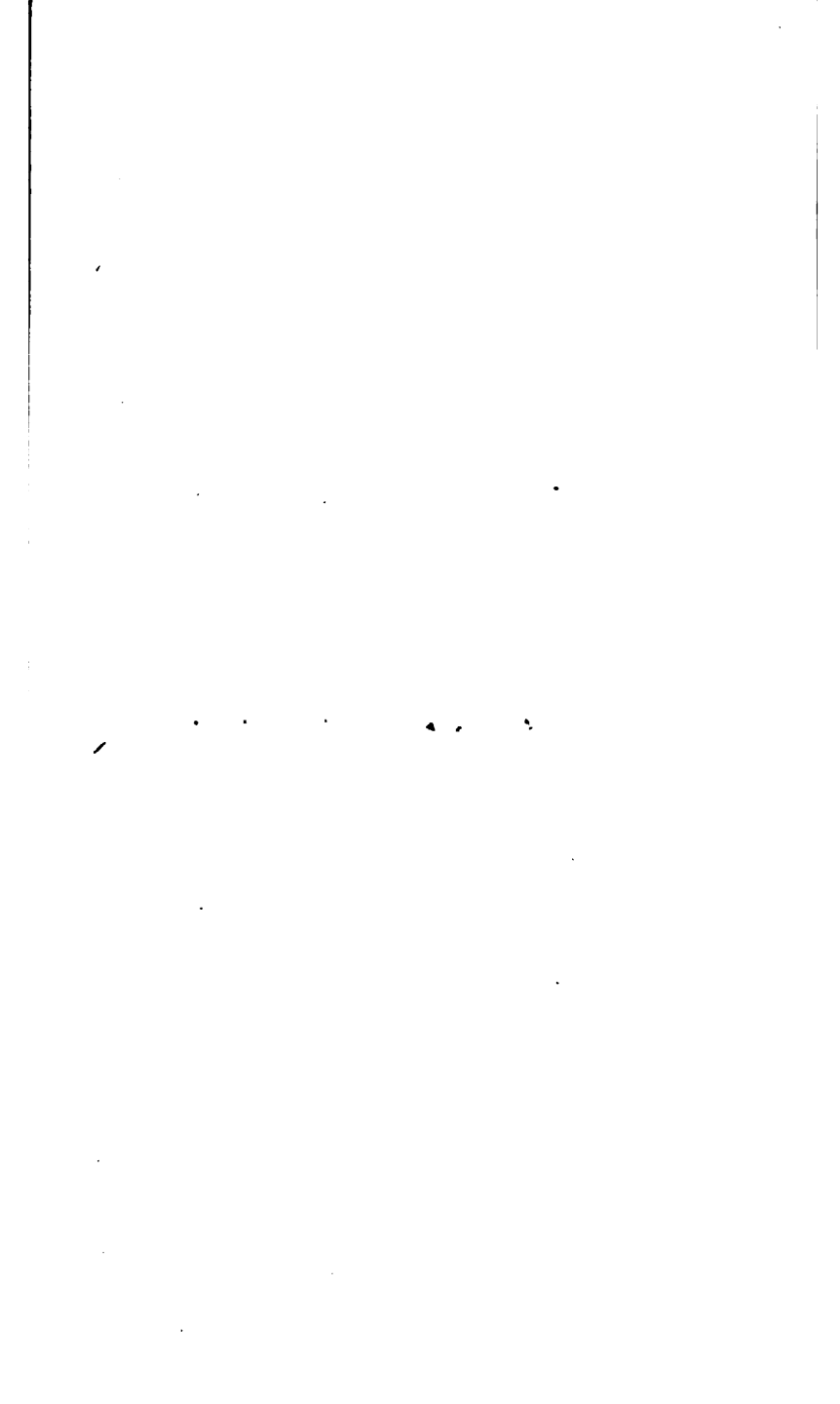
Production of manifold evils to the community

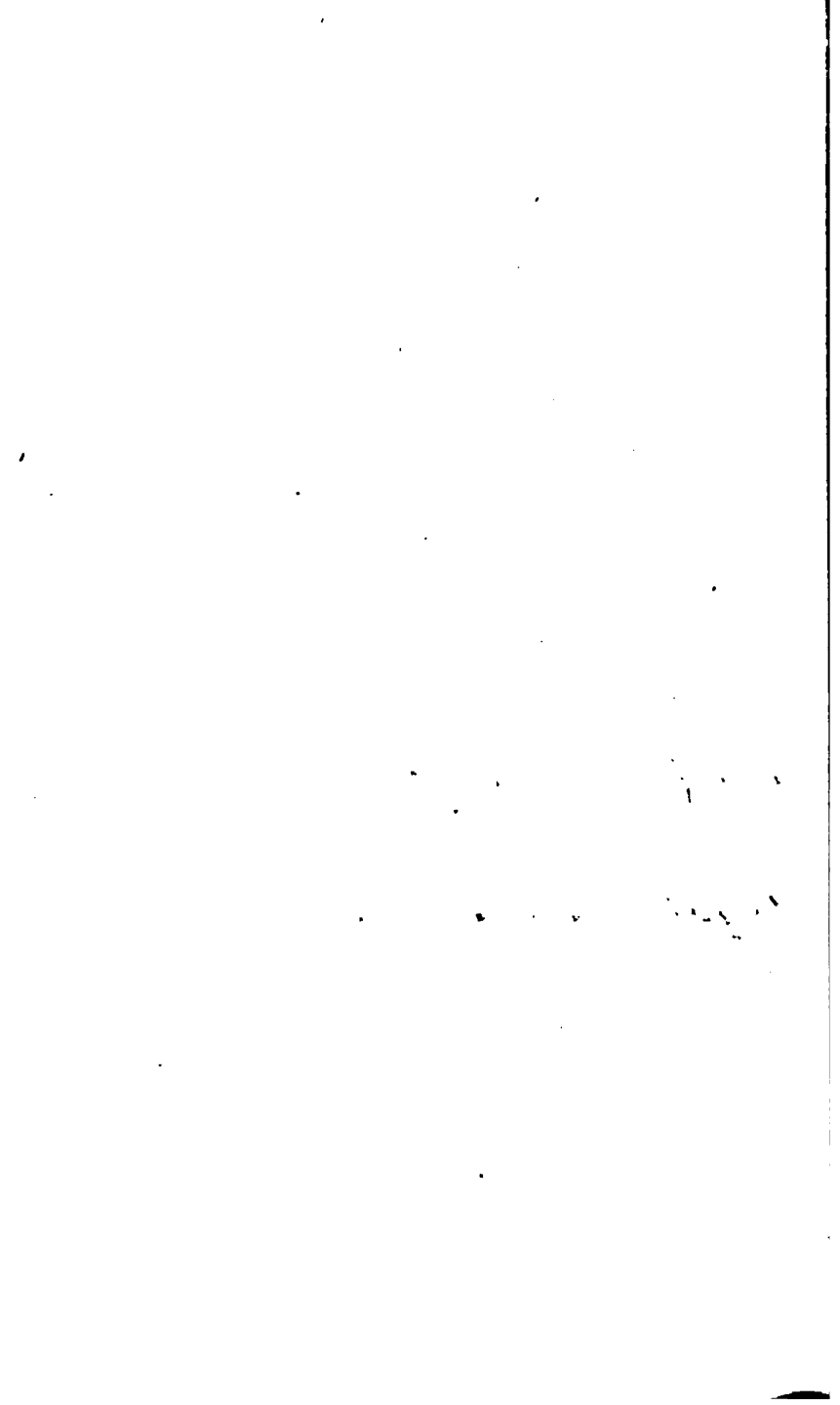
He professes to think — that he sees

to profit by the experience of others.

1. prophetic of the marvellous birth.

to sleep profoundly (βασίλειον ἵπνου) caecopion





To promote his views against the
parha.

words of disputed pronunciation

Prove to the belief—prove to do
they pronounced it to be opinions. — to pro-
nounce against freedom.
He affords proof that they were read —
I appeal for proof of it to the Roman

Proper for

Property, τὰ ἀνεκχώρητα.

machinery propelled by steam

Prôl-gôn'p-ôp, *n. pl.* [Gr.] preliminary observations of remarks; a preface.

Prô-lô'p-sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) an anticipation. — (*Chron.*) act of dating too early; a prochronism.

Prô-lô'p-tic, *a.* relating to prolepsis; *previ-*
Prô-lô'p-ti-cal, *ous*; antecedent.

Prô-lô'p-ti-cal-ly, *ad.* by way of anticipation.

Prô-lif'ic, *a.* producing offspring; fruitful;
Prô-lif'ic-cal, *productive*.

Prô-lif'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* fruitfully; productively.

Prô-lif'ic-tion, *n.* generation; production.

Prô-lif'ic-nem, *n.* the state of being prolific.

Prô-lif', [*prô-lif'is*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;
prô-lif'is or *prô-lif'is*, *Wb.*] *a.* long; tedious.

Prô-lif'-ty, *n.* tediousness; tiresome length.

Prô-lif'-ly, *ad.* at great length; tediously.

Prô-lif'ness, *n.* tediousness; prolixity.

Prô-lô'c-ôr, [*prô-lô'k-ôr*, *S. Sm.*; *prô-lô'k-ôr*,
P. Ja.; *prô-lô'k-ôr*, *J. F. K. R. Wb.*;
prô-lô'c-ôr, *W.*] *n.* a speaker; the speaker of
a convocation.

Prô-lô'c-ôr-ship, *n.* the office of prolocutor.

Prô-lô'gue, [*prô-lô'g*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *prô-*
lô'g, *Ja. K. Wb.*] *n.* an introductory piece or
poem; a preface; an introduction.

Prô-lô'gue, *v. a.* to introduce with a preface.

Prô-lô'g, *v. a.* to lengthen out; to continue.

Prô-lô'g-tion, *n.* act of prolonging; delay.

Prô-lô'g'er, *n.* he or that which prolongs.

Prô-lô'g-ion, (*prô-lô'g-ion*) *n.* a prelude; an essay.

Prô-mê'nis, *n.* [*Fr.*] walk; place of walking.

Prô-mê'nis, *v. a.* to walk; to take a walk.

Prô-mê'the-an, [*prô-mê'the-an*, *K. Sm. Brands*;
prô-mê'the-an, *Wb.*] *n.* a glass tube, contain-
ing sulphuric acid, used in chemistry.

Prô-mê'the-an, *a.* relating to Prometheus.

Prô-m'is-sance, *n.* state of being prominent; *a.*
Prô-m'is-sion, *projection*; protuberance.

Prô-m'is-sion, *a.* standing out; protuberant; full.

Prô-m'is-sion-ly, *ad.* with prominence.

Prô-mis'cy-ous, *a.* mingled; confused; mixed.

Prô-mis'cy-ous-ly, *ad.* with confused mixture.

Prô-mis'cy-ous-ness, *n.* the being promiscuous.

Prô-m'ise, *a.* a declaration of some benefit to be
conferred; good or benefit promised; word.

Prô-m'ise, *v. a.* to make a promise; to bid fair.

Prô-m'ise, *v. o.* to assure by a promise.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* one to whom a promise is made.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* one who promises.

Prô-mis'or, or **Prô-mis'or**, *n.* (*Law*) one who
promises: — correlative to *promises*.

Prô-mis'or-ly, *ad.* by way of promise.

Prô-mis'or-ry, *a.* containing a promise.

Prô-mis'or-ry, *n.* high land jutting into the sea.

Prô-mis'or, *v. a.* to forward; to advance; to
assist; to prefer; to raise in rank or office.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* one who promotes or advances.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* advancement; preferment.

Prô-mis'or, *a.* tending to promote; helpful.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *a.* quick; ready; acute; easy.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *v. a.* to assist; to incite.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *n.* one who prompts.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *n.* readiness; quickness.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *ad.* readily; quickly.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *n.* readiness.

Prô-mis'or, (*prô-mis'or*) *n.* a suggestion.

Prô-mis'or, *v. a.* to publish; to make known.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* publication; exhibition.

Prô-mis'or, [*prô-mis'or*, *W. J. F.*; *prô-*
mis'or, *E. Ja.*; *prô-mis'or*, *S.*; *prô-mis'or*,
Sm.] *n.* one who promulgates.

Prô-mis'or, *v. a.* to promulgate; to publish.

Prô-mis'or, *n.* a publisher; a promulgator.

Prône, *a.* lying with the face downwards, not
supine; bending downward; inclined.

Prône'ness, *n.* state of being prone; inclination.

Prône, *n.* the tine of a fork, &c.; a fork.

Prône'm'i-nal, *a.* relating to a pronoun.

Prône'm, *n.* a word used instead of a noun.

Prône'nce, *v. a.* to speak; to utter; to declare;
to utter rhetorically. — *v. n.* to speak.

Prône'nce-a-ble, *a.* that may be pronounced.

Prône'nce'r, *n.* one who pronounces.

Prône'nci-a'tion, (*prône'nci-a'tion*) [*prône'nci-*
shé-a'tion, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *prône'nci-a'tion*,
P. K. Sm.; *prône'nci-a'tion*, *S.*] *n.* the act or
mode of pronouncing; utterance.

Prôof, *n.* evidence; test; trial: — impenetrabil-
ity: — a trial-sheet of print to be corrected.

Prôof, *a.* impenetrable; able to resist.

Prôof'abest, *n.* the first impression of a printed
sheet, for correction; a proof.

Prôp, *v. a.* to support; to sustain; to keep up.

Prôp, *n.* that which sustains; a support.

Prôp'a-ga-ble, *a.* that may be propagated.

Prôp'a-gan'dism, *n.* proselytism.

Prôp'a-gan'dist, *n.* a missionary; a proselyter.

Prôp'a-gate, *v. a.* to extend; to increase; to gen-
Prôp'a-gate, *v. n.* to have offspring. [*erata*]

Prôp'a-ga'tion, *n.* generation; extension.

Prôp'a-ga'tor, *n.* one who propagates.

Prô-pel', *v. a.* to drive or urge forward.

Prô-pend', *v. n.* to incline to any part; to lean.

Prô-pen'den-cy, *n.* inclination or tendency. [*n.*]

Prô-pense', *a.* leaning; inclined; disposed.

Prô-pense'ness, *n.* a natural tendency.

Prô-pen'sion, *n.* same as *propensity*.

Prô-pen'si-ty, *n.* tendency; inclination; bias.

Prôp'er, *a.* peculiar; one's own; natural; fit.

Prôp'er-ly, *ad.* in a proper manner; fitly.

Prôp'er-ness, *n.* the quality of being proper

Prôp'er-ty, *n.* a peculiar quality; a possession,
what one possesses; an estate; goods.

Prôph'e-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) foreknowledge of diseases.

Prôph'e-cy, *n.* act of foretelling future events; *a.*
Prôph'e-si-er, *n.* one who prophesies. [*prediction*]

Prôph'e-sy, *v. a.* to predict; to foretell.

Prôph'e-sy, *v. n.* to utter prophecies.

Prôph'et, *n.* one who prophesies; a predictor.

Prôph'et-ess, *n.* a female prophet.

Prô-phê'tic, *a.* relating to a prophet or proph-
Prô-phê'ti-cal, *ecy*; foretelling.

Prô-phê'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in manner of a prophecy.

Prôph-y-lac'tic, *n.* a preventive medicine.

Prôph-y-lac'tic, *n.* a preventive.

Prô-pin'qui-ty, *n.* nearness; kindred.

Prô-pi'ti-a-ble, (*prô-pi'ti-a-ble*) *a.* placable.

Prô-pi'ti-ato, (*prô-pi'ti-a'to*) *v. a.* to induce to
favor; to conciliate; to make propitious.

Prô-pi'ti-a'tion, (*prô-pi'ti-a'tion*) [*prô-pi'ti-*
a'tion, *W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *prô-pi'ti-*
a'tion, *S.*] *n.* act of propitiating; atonement.

Prô-pi'ti-a'tor, (*prô-pi'ti-a'tor*) *n.* an appeaser.

Prô-pi'ti-a'tor-ry, (*prô-pi'ti-a'tor-ry*) *a.* having
the power to make propitious; conciliatory.

Prô-pi'ti-a'tor-ry, *n.* the mercy-seat in the Jewish
temple.

Prô-pi'tious, (*prô-pi'tious*) *a.* favorable; kind.

Prô-pi'tious-ly, (*prô-pi'tious-ly*) *ad.* favorably.

Prô-pi'tious-ness, (*prô-pi'tious-ness*) *n.* kindness

Prô-pi'tious, *n.* a mould; a matrix.

Prô-pi'tious, *n.* the art of making moulds.

Prô-pi'tious, *n.* a glutinous substance used by bees.

Prô-pi'tious, *n.* one who makes a proposal.

Prô-pi'tious, *n.* the comparative relation of one
thing to another; ratio; equal degree; sym-

Pro-cum-bent, *a. lying down*; prone; trailing.
Pro-cu-p-ble, *a. obtainable*; acquirable.
Pro-cu-r-ry, *n. the management of any thing*.
Pro-cu-r-ry, *a. procurement*; management.
Pro-cu-r-ry, *n. a Roman, provincial magistrate*; a manager; an agent; a proctor.
Pro-cu-r-ry-ship, *n. the office of a procurator*.
Pro-cu-r-ry-ship, *n. the office of a procurator*.
Pro-cu-r-ry, *a. tending to procreation*.
Pro-cure, *v. a. to manage*; to obtain; to acquire.
Pro-cure, *v. a. to bawd*; to pimp.
Pro-curement, *n. the act of procuring*.
Pro-curer, *n. one who procures*; an obtainer.
Pro-cu-r-ry, *a. a bawd*; a seducing woman.
Pro-dig-er, *a. profuse*; wasteful; expensive.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a waster*; a spendthrift.
Pro-dig-er-ly, *n. extravagance*; profusion.
Pro-dig-er-ly, *ad. profusely*; wastefully.
Pro-dig-er-ous, (*pro-dig-er-ous*) *a. amazing*; monstrous.
Pro-dig-er-ous-ly, (*pro-dig-er-ous-ly*) *ad. amazingly*.
Pro-dig-er-ous-ness, *n. enormity*; wonder.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a monster*; any thing astonishing.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. treacherous*; perfidious.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a. to bring forth*; to yield; to afford; to bear; to exhibit; to cause.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) [*pro-dig-er*, *W. Ja. Sm. R.*; *pro-dig-er*, *S.*; *pro-dig-er*, *J. E. F.*] *n. that which is produced*; product; profit.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who exhibits or offers*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who generates or produces*.
Pro-dig-er-ity, *n. state of being producible*.
Pro-dig-er-ity, *a. that may be produced*.
Pro-dig-er-ity, *n. state of being producible*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a thing produced*; an effect; result.
Pro-dig-er, *a. that may be drawn out*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. the act of producing*; product.
Pro-dig-er, *a. fertile*; generative; efficient.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. state of being productive*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a preface*; an introduction.
Pro-dig-er, *a. introductory*; prefatory.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a violation of things sacred*.
Pro-dig-er, *a. irreverent to things sacred*; irreverent; impious; impure; secular; not sacred; *as, profane history*.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to violate*; to put to wrong use.
Pro-dig-er-ly, *ad. with irreverence*; wickedly.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. irreverence of what is sacred*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who profanes or pollutes*.
Pro-dig-er-ity, *n. same as profaneness*.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to declare openly*; to avow.
Pro-dig-er-ly, *ad. with open declaration*.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. a calling*; a vocation; a known employment; a declaration.
Pro-dig-er-ship, (*pro-dig-er-ship*) *a. relating to a profession*; done by a professor.
Pro-dig-er-ship, *ad. by profession*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who professes or teaches*.
Pro-dig-er-ship, *a. relating to a professor*.
Pro-dig-er-ship, *n. the office of a professor*.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to propose*; to offer; to attempt.
Pro-dig-er, *n. an offer made*; a proposal.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who proffers*.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. advance*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, (*pro-dig-er-ous*) *n. improvement gained*; progress.
Pro-dig-er-ous, (*pro-dig-er-ous*) *n. one who has made advances in any study or business*.
Pro-dig-er, *Pro-dig-er*, or *Pro-dig-er*, (*pro-dig-er*, *S. P. J. F. K.*; *pro-dig-er*, *E. Ja. Sm.*; *pro-dig-er*, *W.*) *n. a head or portrait represented sideways*; the side-face; a half-face.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who makes profiles*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. gain*; advantage; advancement.

Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to benefit*; to improve; to advance.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to gain advantage*; to improve.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. gainful*; lucrative; useful.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. gainfulness*; usefulness.
Pro-dig-er-ous-ly, *ad. gainfully*; advantageously.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. void of profit*; useless.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. prodigate or shameless conduct*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. abandoned to vice*; wicked.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. an abandoned, shameless wretch*.
Pro-dig-er-ous-ly, *ad. in a prodigate manner*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. prodigality*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. progress*; course. [*R.*]
Pro-dig-er, [*L.*] for form's sake.
Pro-dig-er, *a. deep*; thorough; low; humble.
Pro-dig-er, *n. the deep*; the sea; the abyss.
Pro-dig-er-ly, *ad. deeply*; thoroughly.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. profundity*; depth.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. depth of place or of knowledge*.
Pro-dig-er, *a. lavish*; prodigal; overabounding.
Pro-dig-er, *ad. lavishly*; with exuberance.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. lavishness*; prodigality.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. lavishness*; prodigality; extravagance; abundance.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to shift meanly for provisions*. [*Low.*]
Pro-dig-er, *n. victuals*; provision of any kind. [*Low.*]
Pro-dig-er, *n. a forefather*; an ancestor.
Pro-dig-er, *n. offspring*; descendants; race.
Pro-dig-er, [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) the art or power of foretelling the event of a disease.
Pro-dig-er, *a. foretelling*; foreshowing.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a sign*; a token; prediction.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. that may be foretold*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *v. a. to foretell*; to foreshow.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. the act of foretelling*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. one who foretells*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. [programme, L.; programme, Fr.] an edict*; a bill or plan, a programme. [*gramma*].
Pro-dig-er, *n. [L.] an edict*; a preface; a programme.
Pro-dig-er, *n. [Fr.] a bill or plan exhibiting an outline of an entertainment or public performance*; program.
Pro-dig-er, [*pro-dig-er*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *pro-dig-er*, *Ja. K.*] *n. course*; advancement; journey.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to move forward*. [*Shak.*]
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to proceed*; to advance; to make progress. — A modern word, reputed of American origin; but of late much used in England.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. advance*; course.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. advancing*; increasing.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. going forward*; advancing.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *ad. by regular course*.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *n. the state of advancing*.
Pro-dig-er, [*L.*] for this turn.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to forbid*; to interdict; to hinder.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a forbidding*; an interdict.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. act of prohibiting*; interdiction; an interdict.
Pro-dig-er, *a. implying prohibition*; forbid.
Pro-dig-er-ous, *a. to scheme*; to contrive.
Pro-dig-er, *v. a. to jut out*; to shoot forward.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a scheme*; a design; contrivance.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a body projected*.
Pro-dig-er, *a. impelled or impelling forward*.
Pro-dig-er, *n. act of projecting*; that which is projected; a plan; a delineation.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a design*; a projection.
Pro-dig-er, *n. one who projects or designs*.
Pro-dig-er, (*pro-dig-er*) *n. a jutting out*.
Pro-dig-er, [*pro-dig-er*, *S. E. W.*; *pro-dig-er*, *W.*; *pro-dig-er*, *Sm.*] *a. drawn out at the poles*; not oblate.
Pro-dig-er, *n. pronunciation*; utterance.
Pro-dig-er, *n. a sort of false or spurious leg.*

To procure ~~for one's self~~, πορίσκει τι —
credit for such storing — could not procure
him a bare subsistence.

A man can procure all that is attainable
with a given amount of labor

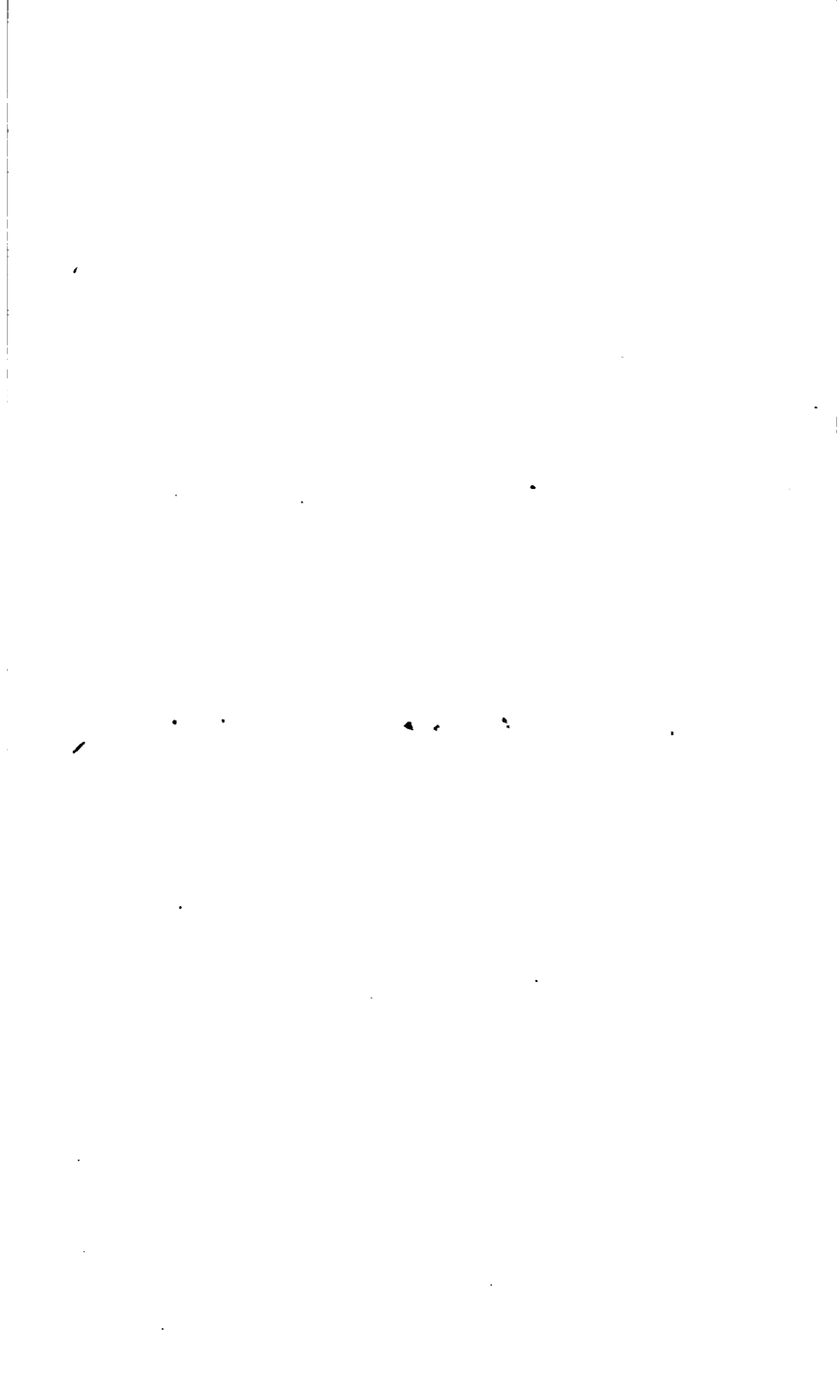
Production of manifold evils to the community

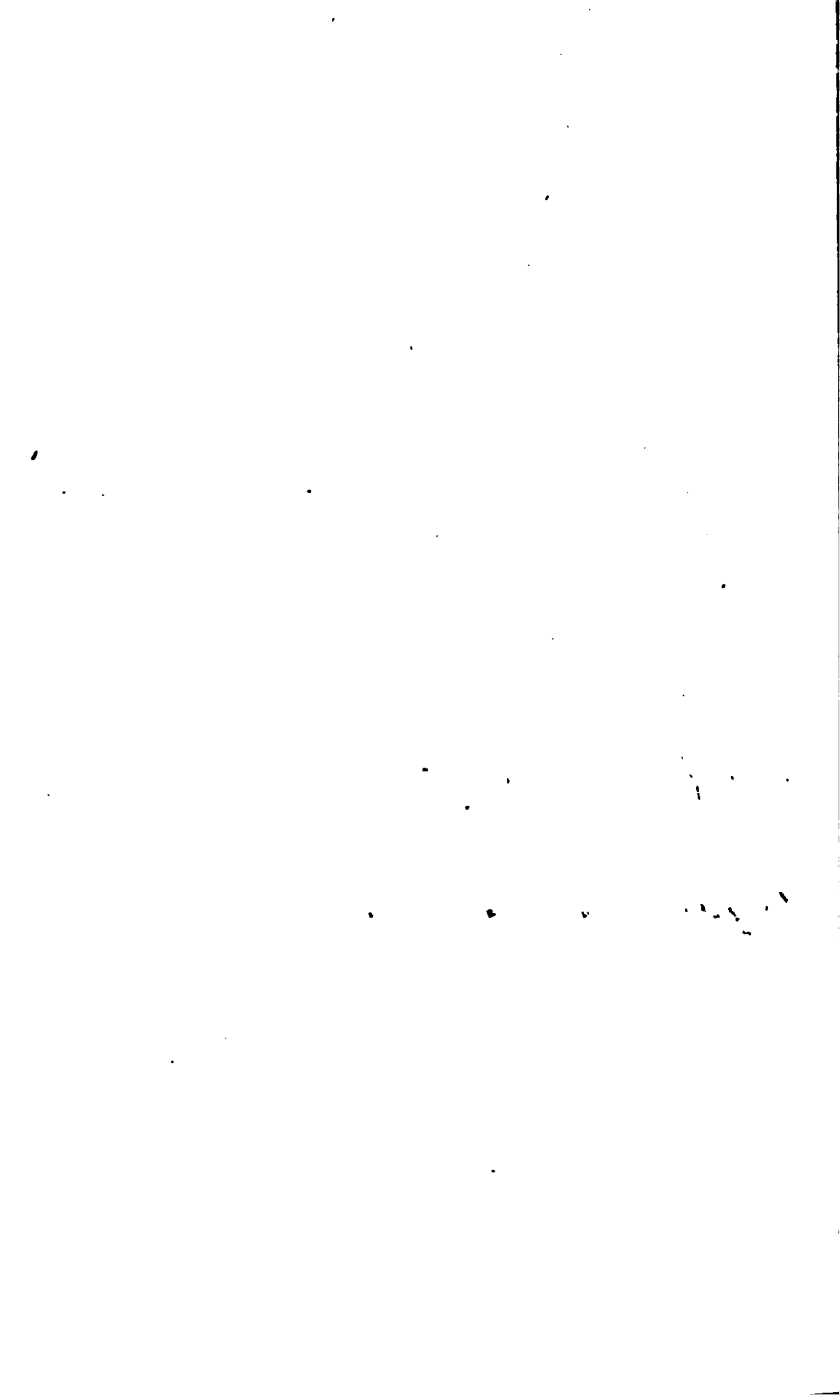
He professes to think — that he sees

to profit by the experience of others.

Prophetic of the marvellous birth.

to sleep profoundly (badly - I think inspired)
Description





To promote his views against the
pasha.

words of dispute, renunciation

Prove to the belief — prove to do
they pronounced it to be spurious. — to pro-
nounce against freedom.
He affords proof that they were read —
I appeal to the proof of it to the Roman
Proper for

Property, τὰ ἀπὸρτα.

machinery propelled by steam

metry; also; part: — a rule of arithmetic, called also the rule of three.
Pro-por'tion, v. a. to adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically.
Pro-por'tion-a-ble, a. that may be proportioned.
Pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness, n. proportionable state.
Pro-por'tion-a-bly, ad. by proportion.
Pro-por'tion-al, a. having due proportion.
Pro-por'tion-al, n. a quantity in proportion.
Pro-por'tion-al-i-ty, n. state of being proportional.
Pro-por'tion-al-ly, ad. in a stated proportion.
Pro-por'tion-ate, a. proportional.
Pro-por'tion-ate, v. a. to make proportional.
Pro-por'tion-ate-ly, ad. proportionally.
Pro-por'tion-ate-ness, n. proportionality.
Pro-po-sal, n. an offer; a proposition; a design.
Pro-pose, v. a. to offer for consideration; to bid.
Pro-pose'r, n. one who proposes or offers.
Prop-o-si'tion, (prop-o-si-sh'yun) n. act of proposing; a thing proposed; a proposal; offer.
Prop-o-si'tion-al, a. relating to a proposition.
Pro-pound, v. a. to offer; to propose; to exhibit.
Pro-pound'er, n. one who propounds.
Pro-pte'or-ty, n. a possessor in his own right; a proprietor; an owner.
Pro-pte'or-ty, a. belonging to a certain owner.
Pro-pte'or-ty, n. a possessor in his own right.
Pro-pte'or-ship, n. state of a proprietor.
Pro-pte'or-ess, n. a female proprietor.
Pro-pte'or-ty, n. state of being proper; suitable-ness; fitness; justness: — exclusive right.
Pro-pugn' (prop-pun') n. a. to defend.
Pro-pugn'er, (prop-pun'er) n. a defender.
Pro-pul'sion, n. the act of driving forward.
Pro-rá'te, [L.] in proportion.
Pro-rá'te, [L.] in proportion.
Pro-ro-ga'tion, n. act of proroguing.
Pro-rogue' (prop-róg') v. a. to protract; to put off; to delay; to adjourn, as a parliament.
Pro-rup'tion, n. the act of bursting out.
Pro-sá'ic, a. belonging to prose; like prose.
Pro-sá'ic-ly, ad. in a prosaic manner.
Pro-sá'ist, [pro-zá'ist, K. Sm.; pró-zá'ist, W.H.] n. a writer of prose.
Pro-scribe, v. a. to censure capitally; to condemn; to denounce; to interdict; to outlaw.
Pro-scrib'er, n. one who proscribes.
Pro-scrip'tion, n. a condemnation; outlawry.
Pro-scrip'tive, a. tending to proscribe.
Prose, n. language without poetic measure.
Prose, v. n. to make a tedious relation.
Prose, a. consisting of prose; prosaic.
Prose-cúte, v. a. to pursue; to continue; to sue by law, as an offender; to arraign.
Prose-cúte, v. n. to carry on a prosecution.
Prose-cú'tion, n. act of prosecuting; a pursuit; a criminal suit.
Prose-cú'tor, n. one who prosecutes.
Prose-lyte, n. a convert to a new opinion.
Prose-lyte, v. a. to make proselytes or converts.
Prose-ly'tism, n. act of proselytizing.
Prose'r, n. a writer of prose; a dull relater.
Pro-sód'i-an, [pro-sód'í-an, J. Ja. Sm. W.B.; pro-sód'yan, S. E. F. K.; pro-sód'í-an, P.] n. one skilled in metre or prosody; prosodist.
Pro-sód'i-cal, a. of or relating to prosody.
Prose-dí-st, n. one who is versed in prosody.
Prose-dy, n. that part of grammar which treats of accent, quantity, versification, and the laws of harmony.
Prose-po-pu'lar, (prose-po-pu'ya) n. [L.] (*Rhet.*) a figure by which things are represented as persons; personification.

Pro-spect, n. a view of something distant; a view; object of view; ground of expectation.
Pro-spect'ion, n. the act of looking forward.
Pro-spect'ive, a. looking forward; future.
Pro-spect'us, n. [L.] pl. *pro-spect'us-es*; the plan or outline of a literary work.
Pro-sper, v. a. to make prosperous; to favor.
Pro-sper, v. n. to be prosperous; to thrive.
Pro-sper-i-ty, n. success; good fortune; welfare.
Pro-sper-oús, a. successful; fortunate; lucky.
Pro-sper-oús-ly, ad. successfully; fortunately.
Pro-sper-oús-ness, n. prosperity.
Pro-spl'ic-ence, (pro-splish'e-ns) n. foresight.
Pro-spl'e-sis, n. [Gr.] (*Gram.*) a figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word.
Pro-spl'i-túte, v. a. to sell to vile purposes.
Pro-spl'i-túte, a. vicious for hire; sold to vice.
Pro-spl'i-túte, n. a hireling; a public strumpet.
Pro-spl'i-tú'tion, n. act of prostituting; state of being prostituted; the life of a prostitute.
Pro-spl'i-tú'tor, n. one who prostitutes.
Pro-strá'te, a. lying flat or at length; thrown down; humble; prostrated.
Pro-strá'te, v. a. to lay flat; to throw down.
Pro-strá'tion, n. act of prostrating; depression.
Pro-stýle, n. a range of columns before a building.
Pro-syl'lo-gism, n. (*Logic*) a form of an argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major of the next.
Pro-syl'e-sis, n. [Gr.] a maxim or proposition.
Pro-tect, v. a. to defend; to cover from evil; to shield; to support; to cherish; to guard.
Pro-tect'ion, n. defence; a shelter; a passport.
Pro-tect'ion-ist, n. an advocate for protection.
Pro-tect'ive, a. defensive; sheltering.
Pro-tect'or, n. a defender; supporter; guardian.
Pro-tect'or-ate, n. a government by a protector.
Pro-tect'or-ship, n. the office of a protector.
Pro-tect'ress, n. a woman who protects.
Pro-te'ge, (pró-to-zhá') n. [Fr.] a person protected and patronized; a dependant.
Pro-tend, v. a. to hold out; to stretch forth.
Pro-tend'vi-ty, n. peevishness; petulance. [A.]
Pro-test, v. n. to affirm with solemnity.
Pro-test, v. a. to call as a witness; to disavow.
Pro-test, or Pro-test', [pró'test, J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; pró'test, S. P. F.; pró'test' or pró'test, W.B.] n. a solemn declaration.
Pro'tes-tant, n. one of the Reformed religion.
Pro'tes-tant, a. belonging to Protestants.
Pro'tes-tant-ism, n. the religion of Protestants.
Pro'tes-ta'tion, n. a solemn declaration; protest.
Pro'test'er, n. one who protests.
Pro'te'us, n. [L.] (*Myth.*) a marine bearded deity; one who assumes any shape.
Pro-thón'o-ty, n. the head registrar or notary; — a clerk of a court.
Pro-thón'o-ty-ship, n. office of prothonotary.
Pro'to-cól, n. the original copy of any writing.
Pro'to-már'tyr, n. the first martyr.
Pro'to-type, n. the original pattern or model of anything; archetype; an exemplar.
Pro-tráct, v. a. to draw out; to prolong; to lengthen; to delay; to put off.
Pro-tráct'er, n. one who protracts; protractor.
Pro-tráct'ion, n. the act of protracting.
Pro-tráct'ive, a. dilatory; prolonging.
Pro-tráct'or, n. a prolonger; a delayer.
Pro-trú'de, v. a. to thrust forward; to push on.
Pro-trú'de, v. n. to thrust or move forward.
Pro-trú'd'ion, n. act of protruding; a thrust.
Pro-trú'sive, a. thrusting or pushing forward.
Pro-trú'ber-ence, n. a prominence; a bunch

— He proportions his fears not to the object
— it is proportioned to the
In proportion as a work is of higher au-
thority, this sentiment will be stronger. — In
proportion as we ... so will our — He
is successful just in proportion as he does this.
Proportioned to the
He proposed to bring — one of the tasks
I have proposed to myself ~~another question pro-~~
in proposition that they are

To use words with propriety, τοῖς ὀρίμασι ἐὶ
ῥηθιότατα.

He is protended in his rights.

a proselyte to judaism

just in proportion as men are
poorish and coarse, will they trans-
dress her.



May be proud that he has such a
countryman. — proud of.

They prove the verses to be all the author's
own. — this is proved by their resembling each other.

To provide for any one. — place for

provided they like their colonies. — provided
that all be done to our profit.

Whether there is any divine providence
over the

world a provis that it should be

Prune, κλαδεύω. To prune severely,
σιμιοποιέω.

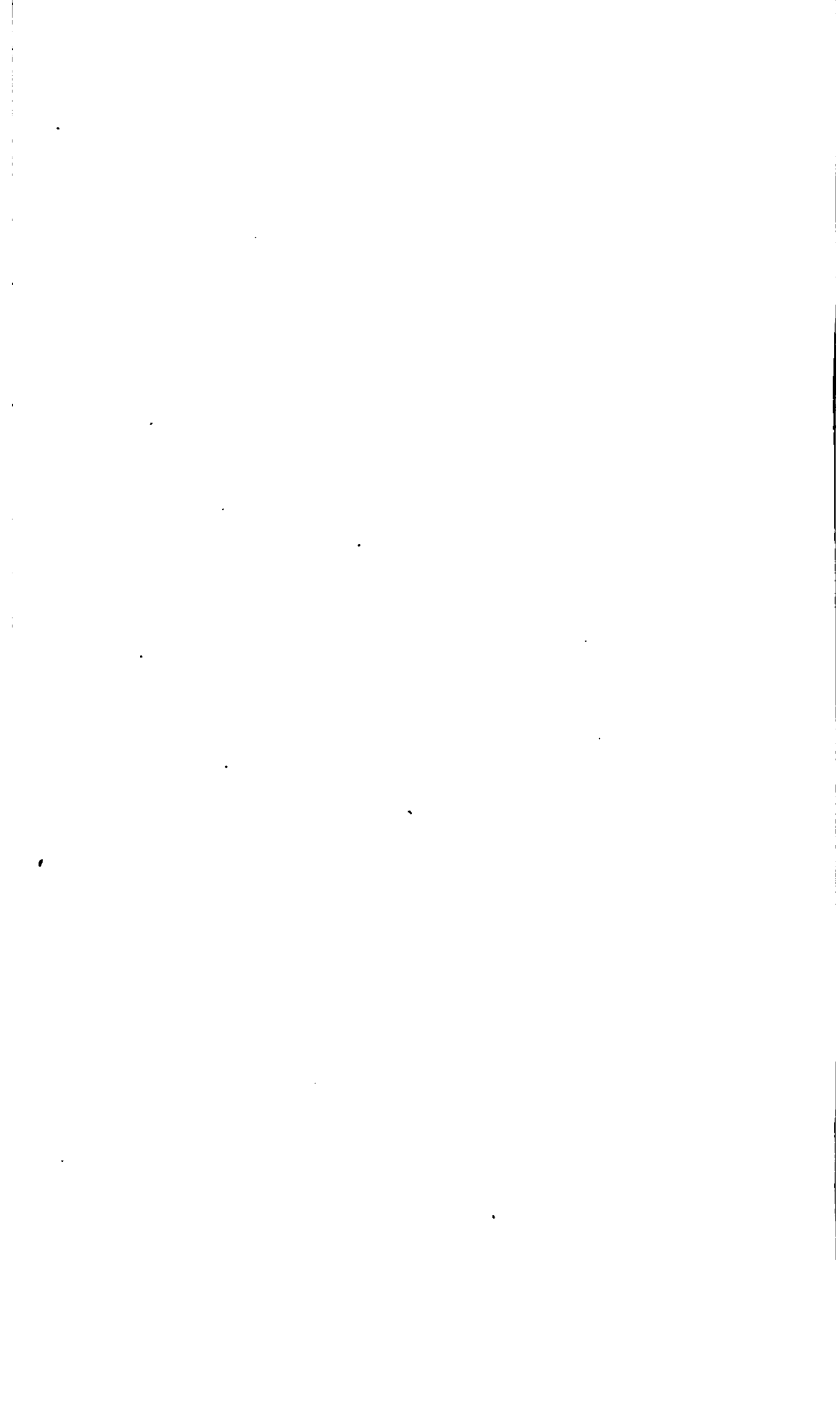
Pruning, κλαδεία.

Pul-h-yan, *n.* a Roman officer who collected taxes or tribute.
Pul-h-ét-tion, *n.* the act of publishing; a work printed and published; a proclamation.
Pul-h-é-kt, *n.* a writer on the laws of nations.
Pul-h-é-ty, *n.* state of being public; notoriety.
Pul-h-é-ly, *ad.* in a public manner; openly.
Pul-lish, *v. a.* to make known; to make public; to advertise; to announce; to put forth.
Pul-lish-er, *n.* one who publishes books, &c.
Pul-lish-mént, *n.* act of publishing; — a public notice of intended marriage. [*U. &*]
Puc-cô-né, *n.* a plant: — a red, vegetable pigment used by American Indians.
Puce, *a.* of a dark brown or flea color.
Pu-cô-é-ge, *n.* a state of virginity.
Pu-cô-rôn, *n.* the vine-fretter; plant-louse.
Puck, *n.* a sort of hobgoblin, fairy, or sprite.
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Pud-der, *v. n.* to make a tumult; to bustle.
Pud-der, *v. a.* to perplex; to disturb; to pother.
Pud-ding, *n.* a kind of food variously compounded of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c.
Pud-ding-stone, *n.* conglomerate stone; breccia.
Pud-ding-time, *n.* the time of dinner.
Pud-dle, *n.* a small, muddy pool; a dirty place.
Pud-dle, *v. a.* to make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt, clay, or sand.
Pud-dle, *v. n.* to make a dirty stir.
Pud-dy, *a.* muddy; dirty; misty.
Pu-dén-cy, *n.* modesty; shamefacedness.
Pu-dé-ty, *n.* modesty; chastity.
Pu-é-rile, *a.* childish; boyish; juvenile; trifling.
Pu-é-ril-ty, *n.* childishness; boyishness.
Pu-é-ré-rol, *a.* relating to, or happening after, child-birth; as, the *puerperal* fever.
Puff, *n.* a small blast of wind; a fangous ball filled with dust: — exaggerated praise.
Puff, *v. n.* to swell with wind; to blow; to breathe thick and hard; to pant.
Puff, *v. a.* to inflate; to swell; to blow up with pride: — to praise extravagantly.
Puff-er, *n.* one who puffs.
Puff-fish, *n.* a water-fowl: — a fish: — a puff-ball.
Puff-fish-ness, *a.* state or quality of being puffy.
Puff-ty, *a.* windy; fatulent; tumid; turgid.
Pug, *n.* a fondled dog or monkey.
Pug-dog, *n.* a small pet dog; a sort of lapdog.
Pugh, (*pôh*) *interj.* expressing contempt; *poh*.
Pu-gil, *n.* a small handful; a large pinch.
Pu-gil-ism, *n.* practice of fighting with the fist.
Pu-gil-ist, *n.* a fighter with the fist; a boxer.
Pu-gil-ist-ic, *a.* relating to pugilism; boxing.
Pug-nâ-cious, (*-nâ-shus*) *a.* fighting; contentious.
Pug-nâ-ty, *n.* state of being pugnacious.
Puis-né, (*pû-né*) *a.* [*puisé*, Fr.] younger; inferior; small; petty; parry.
Pu-is-sance, (*pû-is-sans*, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh.*; *pu-is-sans*, *P.*; *pû-is-sans* or *pu-is-sans*, *W.*) *n.* power; strength; force.
Pu-is-sant, *a.* powerful; strong; forcible.
Pu-is-sant-ly, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.
Puke, *n.* a vomit; a medicine causing vomit.
Puke, *v. n.* to spew; to vomit.
Puke, *a.* between black and russet in color; puce.
Pu-chri-tude, *n.* beauty; grace; comeliness.
Pule, *v. n.* to cry; to whine; to whimper.
Pull-ing, *n.* a cry; a kind of whine.
Pull, *v. a.* to draw forcibly; to pluck; to tear.
Pull, *n.* the act of pulling; a contest; a pluck.
Pull-er, *n.* he or that which pulls; an incisor.

Pul-ly, *n.* a young lion.
Pul-ly, *n.* a small wheel turning on a pivot.
Pul-mo-né-ry, *a.* belonging to the lungs; *ad.* affecting the lungs.
Pulp, *n.* any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
Pulp-é, *n.* an elevated structure to speak in.
Pulp-pose, or **Pul-py**, *a.* consisting of pulp; pulpy.
Pul-pose-ness, *a.* the quality of being pulpy.
Pulque, (*pûl'hé*) *n.* [*Sp.*] a vinous beverage obtained from the agave or Mexican aloes.
Pul-sé-tilé, *a.* that may be struck or beaten.
Pul-sâ-tion, *n.* the act of beating; a throbbing.
Pul-sé-tive, *a.* beating; throbbing; pulsatory.
Pul-sér, *n.* [*L.*] a striker; a beater.
Pul-sé-té-ry, *a.* beating like the pulse; throbbing.
Pulse, *n.* the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it: — leguminous plants.
Pul-sé-ty, *a.* moving or exciting the pulse.
Pul-sion, *n.* act of driving or forcing forward.
Pul-ver-é-ble, *a.* that may be reduced to dust.
Pul-ver-é-sâ-tion, *n.* the act of pulverizing.
Pul-ver-ize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder.
Pul-ver-iz-er, *n.* he or that which pulverizes.
Pul-ver-é-lence, *n.* dustiness; powder.
Pul-ver-é-lent, *a.* dusty; powdery.
Pul-vé, *n.* a sweet-scented powder. [*R.*]
Pu-mice, or **Pumice**, (*pû-mis*, *S. J. F. Sm. R.*; *pû-mis*, *P. E. Ja. K. Wh.*; *pû-mis* or *pû-mis*, *W.*) *n.* a slag or clinker; a spongy substance.
Pu-mil-é-cous, (*pu-mish-é-s*) *a.* like pumice.
Pum-pel, *n.* See *Pumell*.
Pump, *n.* an engine for drawing water: — a shoe.
Pump, *v. n.* to throw out water by a pump.
Pump, *v. a.* to raise out: to examine artfully.
Pump-er, *n.* he or that which pumps.
Pump-pon, (*pûmp/yun*) *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Pump-kîn, *n.* the pumpkin, a plant and its fruit.
Pun, *n.* a quibble; a play upon words.
Pun, *v. n.* to make puns; to quibble.
Pun, *v. a.* to persuade by a pun.
Punch, *v. n.* to bore or perforate; to punch.
Punch, *n.* a pointed instrument; a boxer: — a liquor made of spirit, water, sugar, and lemon: — a buffoon; a harlequin.
Punch-bowl, *n.* a bowl to hold punch.
Punch-eyn, (*pûnch-yun*) *n.* a tool: — a large oar.
Punch-er, *n.* one who punches; a tool.
Pun-ché-né-lé, *n.* a sort of buffoon; a punch.
Pun-ctât-ed, *a.* drawn into a point.
Pun-ctil-é, (*pûnkt-til-yé*) *n.* a small nicety of behavior; a nice point of exactness.
Pun-ctil-éous, (*pûnkt-til-yé-s*) *a.* nice; exact.
Pun-ctil-éous-ly, (*pûnkt-til-yé-s-ly*) *ad.* exactly.
Pun-ctil-éous-ness, *a.* exactness; nicety.
Pun-é, *n.* a nice point; a point in fencing.
Pun-ct-é-s, (*pûnkt-yu-s*) *a.* done at the precise time; exact; nice; prompt; punctilious.
Pun-ct-é-sil-ty, *n.* state of being punctual.
Pun-ct-é-sil-ly, *ad.* in a punctual manner.
Pun-ct-é-té, *v. a.* to distinguish by pointing.
Pun-ct-é-té-ty, *n.* act or method of pointing.
Pun-ct-é-ty, *n.* one versed in punctuation.
Pun-ct-ure, (*pûnkt-yer*) *n.* a small prick; a small sharp point; a little hole.
Pun-ct-ure, (*pûnkt-yer*) *v. a.* to pierce.
Pun-dit, *n.* [*India*] a learned Brahmin.
Pun-gén-cy, *n.* quality of being pungent; sharpness; acridness; keenness.
Pun-gent, *a.* pricking; sharp; acrid; piercing.
Pun-gent-ly, *ad.* in a pungent manner. [*ay*]
Pu-né-é-é, (*pû-né-é-s*) *n.* [*L.*] *Carthagenian* fish; treach.
Pu-né-é-cous, (*pu-né-é-s*) *a.* purple.
Pu-né-é-ness, *n.* state of being puny; smallness.

To be public-spirited, πολιτικῶς εὔχαι

Ρεπερκὴν, καλοκύεθ





they befall thee as a punishment
for thy wickedness.

It has been purchased with that which
would have yielded the interest.

I could purchase it for 1000
cheaply purchased at their weight
in gold.

Purge them from vice
Purporting to give

Purpelane, ἀρπάζει, ἀρπάζει

This is an purse to try them.

To put up with, ἀνίσταται — to put it in
practice. — to put a purse to it — has
put himself to a good deal
of expense in buying books

Pul'-li-egm, *n.* a Roman officer who collected taxes or tribute.
Pul'-li-cation, *n.* the act of publishing; a work printed and published; a proclamation.
Pul'-li-cist, *n.* a writer on the laws of nations.
Pul'-li-city, *n.* a state of being public; notoriety.
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Pud'-die, *v. a.* to make a dirty stir.
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Pu'-dic-i-ty, *n.* modesty; chastity.
Pu'-e-rie, *a.* childish; boyish; juvenile; trifling.
Pu'-e-ri-l'i-ty, *n.* childishness; boyishness.
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Pū'ing, *n.* a cry; a kind of whine.
Pūll, *v. a.* to draw forcibly; to pluck; to tear.
Pūll, *n.* the act of pulling; a contest; a pluck.
Pūll'er, *n.* he or that which pulls; an incisor.

Pūll'et, *n.* a young hen.
Pūll'ey, *n.* a small wheel turning on a pivot.
Pūll'-mo-ny, *a.* belonging to the lungs; asthma.
Pūll'-mō'ic, *ing* the lungs.
Pūlp, *n.* any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
Pūlp'it, *n.* an elevated structure to speak in.
Pūlp'pōp, or **Pūlp'py**, *a.* consisting of pulp; pappy.
Pūlp'pōp-nēss, *n.* the quality of being pulpy.
Pūlque, (*pū'kē*) *n.* [*Sp.*] a vinous beverage obtained from the agave or Mexican aloes.
Pūl'-sā-tile, *a.* that may be struck or beaten.
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Pūl'-sā'tive, *a.* beating; throbbing; pulsatory.
Pūl'-sā'tor, *n.* [*L.*] a striker; a beater.
Pūl'-sā'tō-ry, *a.* beating like the pulse; throbbing.
Pūlse, *n.* the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it:—leguminous plants.
Pūl'-sif'ic, *a.* moving or exciting the pulse.
Pūl'sion, *n.* act of driving or forcing forward.
Pūl'-ver-g-ble, *a.* that may be reduced to dust.
Pūl'-ver-sā'tion, *n.* the act of pulverizing.
Pūl'-ver-ize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder.
Pūl'-ver-iz-er, *n.* he or that which pulverizes.
Pūl'-vēr-lēnce, *n.* dustiness; powder.
Pūl'-vēr-lēnt, *a.* dusty; powdery.
Pūl'vū, *n.* a sweet-scented powder. [*E.*]
Pū'mice, or **Pūm'ice**, (*pū'mis*, & *J. F. Sm. R.*; *pūm'is*, *P. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; *pū'mis* or *pūm'is*, *W.*) *n.* a slag or cinder; a spongy substance.
Pū-mi'ceous, (*pū-mish'us*) *a.* like pumice.
Pūm'pel, *n.* See *Pommel*.
Pūmp, *n.* an engine for drawing water:—a shoe.
Pūmp, *v. a.* to throw out water by a pump.
Pūmp, *v. a.* to raise out: to examine critically.
Pūmp'er, *n.* he or that which pumps.
Pūmp'ion, (*pūmp'yūn*) *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Pūmp'kin, *n.* the pumpkin, a plant and its fruit.
Pūn, *n.* a quibble; a play upon words.
Pūn, *v. a.* to make puns; to quibble.
Pūn, *v. a.* to persuade by a pun.
Pūnch, *v. a.* to bore or perforate; to push.
Pūnch, *n.* a pointed instrument; a borer:—a liquor made of spirit, water, sugar, and lemon:—a buffoon; a harlequin.
Pūnch'-bōwl, *n.* a bowl to hold punch.
Pūnch'-gun, (*pūnch'gūn*) *n.* a tool:—a large oak.
Pūnch'-er, *n.* one who punches; a tool.
Pūn-chū-nē'lō, *n.* a sort of buffoon; a punch.
Pūnē'tāl-ed, *a.* drawn into a point.
Pūnē'til'ity, (*pūngk-til'yō*) *n.* a small nicety of behavior; a nice point of exactness.
Pūnē'til'ious, (*pūngk-til'yūs*) *a.* nice; exact.
Pūnē'til'ious-ly, (*pūngk-til'yūs-lē*) *ad.* exactly.
Pūnē'til'ious-nēss, *n.* exactness; nicety.
Pūnē'tō, *n.* a nice point; a point in fencing.
Pūnē't-ū-al, (*pūngk'tyū-al*) *a.* done at the precise time; exact; nice; prompt; punctilious.
Pūnē't-ū-al'i-ty, *n.* state of being punctual.
Pūnē't-ū-al-ly, *ad.* in a punctual manner.
Pūnē't-ū-āte, *v. a.* to distinguish by pointing.
Pūnē't-ū-ā'tion, *n.* act or method of pointing.
Pūnē't-ū-ist, *n.* one versed in punctuation.
Pūnē't-ū-re, (*pūngk'tyū-r*) *n.* a small prick; a small sharp point; a little hole.
Pūnē't-ū-re, (*pūngk'tyū-r*) *v. a.* to pierce.
Pūn'dit, *n.* [*India*] a learned Bramin.
Pūn'gōn-cy, *n.* quality of being pungent; sharpness; acridness; keenness.
Pūn'gōnt, *a.* pricking; sharp; acrid; piercing.
Pūn'gōnt-ly, *ad.* in a pungent manner. [*any* *Pū'n'gōnt* *fi'dēs*, [*L.*] *Carthaginian* faith; trench
Pū'n'gōnt, (*pū-nish'us*) *a.* purple.
Pū'n'gōnt-nēss, *n.* state of being puny; smallness.

To be public-spirited, πολιτικῶς εἶχε

Ραιερκίη, κολοκύθη



they befall thee as a punishment
for thy wickedness.

It has been purchased with that which
would have yielded the interest.

I could purchase it for 400
cheaply purchased at their weight
in gold.

Purge them from vice
Purporting to give

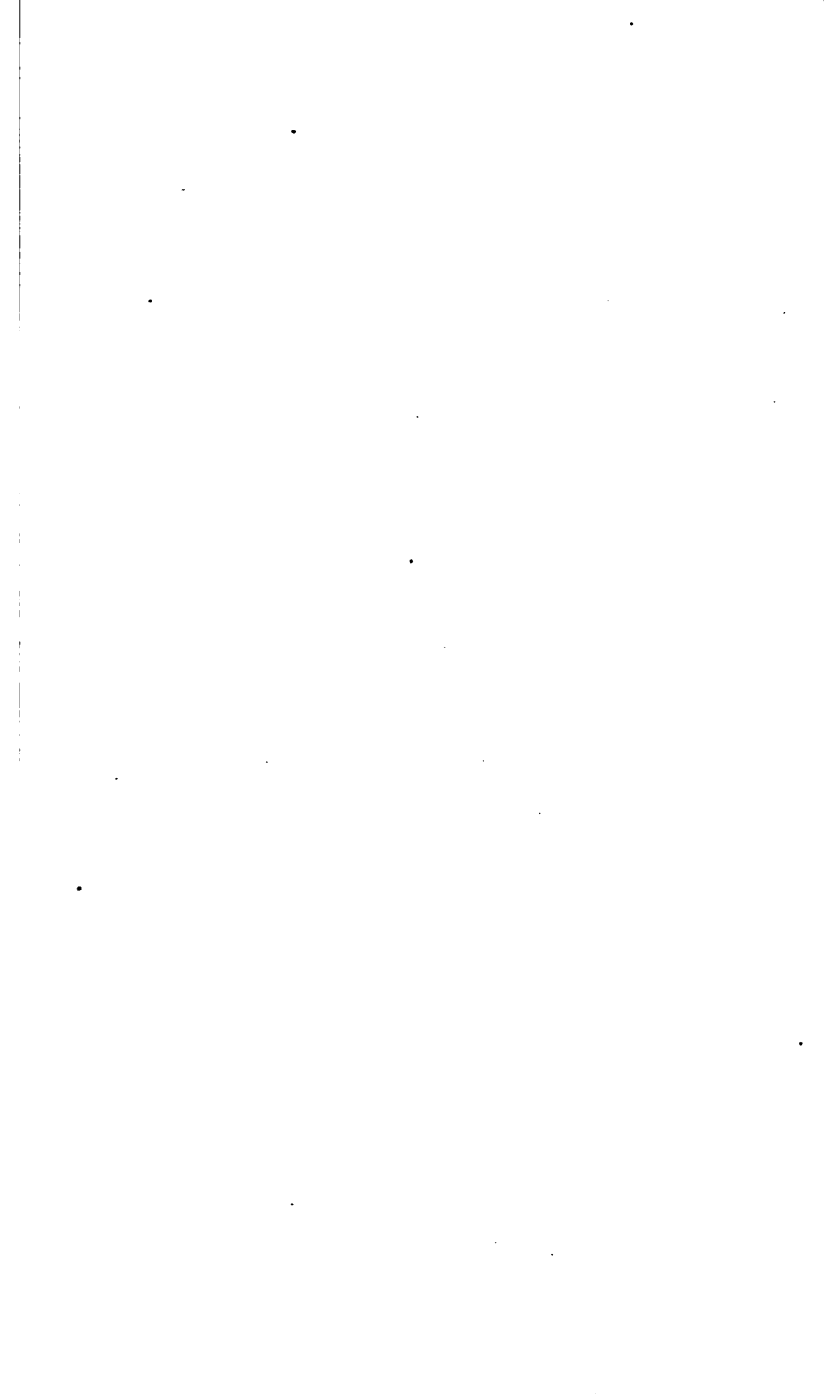
Purcellane, ἀρπείχνη, ἀρπείχνη

This is an purse to try them.

To put up with, ἀνίστασθαι — to put it in
practice — to put a purse to it — has
put himself to a good deal
of expense in buying books

Pūn'ish, *v. a.* to chastise; to afflict with pain.
Pūn'ish-a-ble, *a.* that may be punished.
Pūn'ish-a-ble-ness, *a.* state of being punishable.
Pūn'ish-er, *a.* one who punishes.
Pūn'ish-ment, *n.* act of punishing; pain inflicted for a crime; penalty; correction.
Pūn'itive, *a.* inflicting punishment; penal.
Pūn'itive-ry, *a.* tending to punish; punitive.
Pūn't, *a.* a common prostitute; a strumpet: — *a.* fungus; rotten wood; touchwood.
Pūn'ter, *n.* one given to punning; a wit.
Pūn't, *a.* a flat-bottomed boat.
Pū'ny, *a.* petty; inferior; of an under rate.
Pū'ny, *n.* a young, inexperienced person.
Pūp, *a.* a whelp; a young dog; a puppy.
Pūp, *v. a.* to bring forth whelps or puppies.
Pūp, *n.* [L.] *pl.* *pūpae*; chrysalis: — *a.* small.
Pū'pū, *n.* the apple of the eye: — *a.* scholar.
Pū'pū-ēge, *n.* state of a pupil; wardship.
Pū'pū-er-ry, *a.* pertaining to a pupil or ward.
Pūp'pet, *n.* a small image moved by wire.
Pūp'pet-shōw, (*pūp'pet-shō*) *n.* a mock drama.
Pūp'py, *n.* a young dog; a whelp.
Pūp'py-ism, *n.* extreme affectation; conceit.
Pūr, or **Pūrr**, *n.* a gentle noise made by a cat.
Pūr, or **Pūrr**, *v. a.* to inurmar as a cat or leopard.
Pūr, or **Pūrr**, *v. a.* to signify by purring.
Pūr'blind, *a.* near-sighted; short-sighted.
Pūr'blind-ness, *n.* shortness of sight.
Pūr'chase-a-ble, *a.* that may be purchased.
Pūr'chase, *v. a.* to buy for a price; to acquire.
Pūr'chase, *n.* act of buying; any thing bought; a bargain: — *a.* mechanical advantage.
Pūr'chase-er, *n.* one who purchases; a buyer.
Pūre, *a.* clear; unmingled; genuine; real; free; guileless; innocent; incorrupt; chaste.
Pūre'ly, *ad.* in a pure manner; clearly; merely.
Pūre'ness, *n.* state of being pure; parity.
Pūre-gi'tion, *n.* the act of cleansing or purifying.
Pūre-gi'tive, *a.* cathartic; cleansing; purging.
Pūre-gi'tive, *a.* a cathartic medicine.
Pūre-gi'ti-ri-al, *a.* relating to purgatory.
Pūre-gi'to-ry, *n.* a place or state in which, according to Roman Catholics, souls are, by certain punishments, purged from impurities.
Pūre-gi'to-ry, *a.* cleansing; expiatory.
Pūre, *v. a.* to cleanse; to clear; to evacuate.
Pūre, *v. a.* to become cleansed or purified.
Pūre, *a.* a cathartic medicine.
Pūre'g, *n.* one who purges; a cathartic.
Pū-ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* act of purifying; a cleansing.
Pū-ri-fi-cā'tive, *a.* cleansing; purifying.
Pū-ri-fi-cā'to-ry, *a.* cleansing; purifying.
Pū-ri-fi-er, *n.* one who purifies; a cleanser.
Pū-ri-fy, *v. a.* to make pure; to cleanse.
Pū-ri-fy-ing, *n.* the act of making clean.
Pū'rīm, *n.* the Jewish feast of lots.
Pū'rīm, *n.* purity; aliveness in the use of words.
Pū'rīst, *n.* one over nice in the use of words.
Pū'rī-tan, *n.* an advocate for purity of religion.
Pū'rī-tan, *a.* of or belonging to the Puritans.
Pū-rī-tān'ic, *a.* relating to the Puritans;
Pū-rī-tān'ic-al, *a.* rigid; strict; precise.
Pū-rī-tān'ic-al-ly, *ad.* strictly; precisely.
Pū-rī-tān-ism, *n.* the notions of the Puritans.
Pū-rī-ty, *n.* state of being pure; genuineness; cleanness; innocence; chastity.
Pūrl, *a.* a flow: — *a.* malt liquor: — *a.* border.
Pūrl, *v. a.* to murmur; to flow gently.
Pūrl'ed, (*pūrl'ē*) *a.* border; enclosure; district.
Pūrl'ia, *n.* an inside brace to a rafter.
Pūrl'ing, *n.* the gentle noise of a stream.
Pūrl'inn, *v. a.* to steal; to take by theft.

Pūrl'inn-er, *n.* one who purloins; a thief.
Pūrl'ple, *a.* red tinged with blue.
Pūrl'ple, *n.* the purple color; a purple dress.
Pūrl'ple, *v. a.* to color with purple.
Pūrl'plish, *a.* somewhat purple; like purple.
Pūrl'port, *n.* design; meaning; tendency; aim.
Pūrl'port, *v. a.* to intend; to signify; to import.
Pūrl'pose, *n.* intention; design; effect; object.
Pūrl'pose, *v. a.* to have intention or design.
Pūrl'pose, *v. a.* to intend; to design.
Pūrl'pose-ly, *ad.* by design; by intention.
Pūrr, *n.* the noise of a cat. See **Pūr**.
Pūrr, *n.* a small bag for money; a sum.
Pūrr, *v. a.* to put into a purse; to contract.
Pūrr'nēt, *n.* a purse made of network; a net with a mouth drawn together.
Pūrr'e-pride, *n.* pride or insolence of wealth.
Pūrr'e-prūd, *a.* puffed up with riches.
Pūrr'er, *n.* the quaymaster of a ship.
Pūrr'ness, *n.* quality of being purry.
Pūrr'pū-ble, *a.* that may be pursued.
Pūrr'pū-ance, *n.* a prosecution; a process.
Pūrr'pū-ant, *a.* done in consequence; consequent.
Pūrr'pū-er, (*pūrr'pū'*) *v. a.* to chase; to follow.
Pūrr'pū-er, (*pūrr'pū'*) *v. a.* to go on; to proceed.
Pūrr'pū-er, *n.* one who pursues or follows.
Pūrr'pū-er, (*pūrr'pū'*) *n.* act of pursuing; a following; a chase; employment; occupation.
Pūrr'pū-vānt, (*pūrr'pū-vānt*) *n.* a messenger.
Pūrr'y, *a.* fat and short-breathed.
Pūrr'pū-nance, *n.* the pluck of an animal.
***Pūrr'pū-lence**, *n.* pus, or the generation of pus.
***Pūrr'pū-lēn-cy**, *n.* or matter.
***Pūrr'pū-lēnt**, (*pūrr'pū-lēnt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K.* *Sm.*; *pūrr'pū-lēnt*, *Ja.*) *a.* consisting of pus.
Pūrr'vay, (*pūrr'vā'*) *v. a.* to provide; to procure.
Pūrr'vay, (*pūrr'vā'*) *v. a.* to buy provisions.
Pūrr'vay-ance, (*pūrr'vā-ans*) *n.* act of purveying.
Pūrr'vay'er, (*pūrr'vā'er*) *n.* one who purveys.
Pūrr'vay, (*pūrr'vā'*) *n.* sphere; limit; scope.
Pūrr, *n.* the matter of a well-digested sore.
Pūsh, *v. a.* to thrust; to press on; to urge.
Pūsh, *v. a.* to make a thrust; to burst out.
Pūsh, *n.* a thrust; an impulse; assault; attack.
Pūsh'er, *n.* one who pushes.
Pūsh'ing, *a.* urging on; enterprising; vigorous.
Pūsh'pūn, *n.* a child's play with pins.
Pū-shū-ke-nim'i-ty, *n.* cowardice; timidity.
Pū-shū-kin'i-mōds, *a.* cowardly; faint-hearted.
Pū-shū-kin'i-mōds-ly, *ad.* with pusillanimity.
Pū-shū-kin'i-mōds-ness, *n.* meanness of spirit.
Pūss, *n.* a fondling term for a cat or a hare.
Pūss'y, *n.* a fondling name for a cat; puss.
Pūss'pū-lēnt, *v. a.* to form into pustules.
Pūst'āle, (*pūst'yāl*) [*pūst'āl*, *E. F. Ja.*; *pūst'chāl*, *W. J.*; *pūst'chāl*, *S.*] *n.* a pimple; an efflorescence.
Pūst'y-lōse, or **Pūst'y-lor**, *a.* full of pustules.
Pūt, *v. a.* [*i.* put; *pp.* putting, put;] to lay; to place; to reposit; to apply; to propose; to state; to offer; to reduce.
Pūt, [*pūt*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *pāt* or *pāt*, *W.*] *v. a.* to germinate; to bud; to steer a vessel.
Pūt, [*pūt*, *S. W. P. E. F. K. Sm.*; *pāt*, *Ja.*] *n.* a rustic; a clown; a game at cards. — *Put off*, a shift; an evasion.
Pū'tan-ism, *n.* the trade of a prostitute.
Pū'tū-tive, *a.* supposed; reputed; not real.
Pū'trēd'i-ness, *a.* stinking; rotten; putrid.
Pū'trē-fāc-tion, *n.* a growing rotten; rottenness.
Pū'trē-fāc-tive, *a.* causing putrefaction.
Pū'trē-fy, *v. a.* to make rotten. — *v. n.* to rot.
Pū'trē-fy-ence, *n.* state of rotting; rottenness.



Qualified to give advice — not qualified
for this task — disqualified for

There can be no question that they were —
the question whether it was
put wholly over of the question
of interests of the poor

quaintness, *n.* petty elegance; oddness.
quake, *v. n.* to shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver.
quake, *n.* a shudder; tremulous agitation.
quaker, *n.* one who quakes:—one of the society of Friends.
quakers, *n.* the principles of Quakers.
quakerly, *a.* resembling Quakers.
quaking, *n.* trepidation. [qualified.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *a.* that may be
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *a.* act of
 quailfying; accomplishment; fitness.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *a.* having qualification;
 fit:—limited; partial.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *a.* he or that which
 quailfies, or quailfies.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *S. E.*] *v. a.* to make
 fit; to fit:—to abate; to soften; to modify.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* nature relatively
 considered; property; disposition; temper;
 character:—distinction; fashion; rank.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *P. J. Ja.*
Sm. Wb.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. E. F.*] *n.* a sudden
 fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly
 languor; nausea.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *a.* seized with languor.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *S. E.*] *n.* a doubt; a difficulty.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *S. E.*] *n.* bulk; weight;
 a portion; amount; measure; deal:—the
 measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* [L.] quantity; amount.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [L.] a sufficient quantity.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the time dur-
 ing which a ship, suspected of infection, is
 obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a breach of concord; a
 brawl; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. n.* to debate; to scuffle.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* one who quarrels.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a quarrelsome.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* inclined to
 quarrel; contentious; petulant; testy.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *ad.* petulantly.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* petulance.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a mine or pit of stone.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. a.* to dig out of a quarry.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the fourth part of a gallon; a vessel.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* coming every fourth day.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* an intermittent fever or ague
 which returns every fourth day.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* act of quartering.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a fourth part:—a region; a station:
 —mercy granted:—a measure of eight bush-
 els:—*pl.* stations or lodgings for soldiers.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. n.* to abide, as in quarters.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. a.* to divide into four parts:—to station
 soldiers; to lodge:—to punish by quarter.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a quarterly allowance. [ing.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a day which begins or ends a
 quarter, and on which rent is paid.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* (Naut.) the short upper deck.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* an appointment of quarters.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* occurring four times a year.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* once in a quarter of a year.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* an officer who regulates the
 quarters and provisions of soldiers.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the fourth part of a pint; a gill.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* *pl.* a kind of court of law.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a state of defence.

quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a piece of music for four perform-
 ers:—a stanza of four lines.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* an aspect of the planets, when they
 are 90 degrees distant from each other.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* *pl.* quail'ies or quail'ies; a book in
 which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* having four leaves in a sheet.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a hard, silicious stone; rock-crystal.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* relating to quarts.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *S. W. J. Ja. E. Sm.*
Wb.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *P. E. F.*] *v. a.* to crush; to
 squeeze:—to annul; to make void.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a pumpkin; a squash.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [L.] as if; just as if; almost.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a mean sort of fermented liquor, used
 by the peasants of Russia.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the act of shaking.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a medicinal bitter.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* *pl.* persons
 within the first four degrees of kindred.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* consisting of four.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* four; four soldiers.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the number four.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a stanza of four lines
 rhyming alternately.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. n.* to shake the voice; to vibrate.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a shake of the voice; a musical note.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.; kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *S. E.*] *n.* a key; a mole, wharf, or artificial
 bank to the sea or river, for loading, &c.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* shaking; quaggy; yielding.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a worthless woman.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* sickness of the stomach.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* sick with nausea; queas-
 ish; fastidious; delicate.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the wife of a king; a female sove-
 reign.—*v. n.* to act the queen.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the widow of a king.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* *pl.* quail'ies, or quail'ies, a becoming a queen.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* odd; droll; strange; singular.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *ad.* in a queer manner; oddly.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* oddness; singularity.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *v. a.* to crush; to subdue; to still; to kill.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* one who quells or subdues.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* to extinguish; to still; to allay.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* to cool; to grow cool.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* that may be quenched.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* one who quenches.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* a querulous; complaining.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *ad.* with complaint.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* a complaining temper.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* one who inquires or asks questions.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a hand-mill for grinding.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a close garment; a waistcoat.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a habitually complaining.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *ad.* in a complaining manner.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a habit of complaining.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a question; an inquiry.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* to ask questions; to question.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* to examine by questions.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* a search; the act of seeking.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* that which is asked,
 an interrogatory; an inquiry; a dispute; a
 doubt; a trial; a subject.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* *a.* & *n.* to examine
 one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* that may be
 questioned; disputable; doubtful.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) *n.* the being questionable.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* inquiring.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* an inquirer.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* a questioner.
quail/'-f-i-ə-ble, (kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble) [kwōl/'-f-i-ə-ble, *W. P. J. F.*
Ja. Sm. Wb.] *n.* *ad.* certainly; doubtless.

Quis'tor, *n.* [quæstor, L.] a public treasurer in ancient Rome.

Quis'tor-ship, *n.* the office of a quæstor.

Quis's, (kū) *n.* [Fr.] a tie of hair. See Cua.

Quis's, *n.* a sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.

Quis'sie, *n.* a cavil; a low conceit; sort of pun.

Quis'sie, *v. a.* to cavil; to equivocate; to pun.

Quis'sier, *n.* one who quibbles; a punster.

Quis'sing, *n.* a play upon words; cavil.

Quick, *a.* living; swift; nimble; speedy; ready.

Quick, *ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily.

Quick, *n.* the living flesh; the sensible part.

Quick'en, (kwik'kn) *v. a.* to make alive; to hasten; to accelerate; to excite; to sharpen.

Quick'en, (kwik'kn) *v. n.* to become alive.

Quick'en-er, (kwik'kn-er) *n.* one who quickens.

Quick'lime, *n.* fresh-burnt lime.

Quick'ly, *ad.* soon; speedily; without delay.

Quick'ness, *n.* speed; activity; sharpness.

Quick'sand, *n.* moving sand; unsolid ground.

Quick'scent-ed, *a.* discovering by the smell.

Quick'set, *a.* formed of living plants.

Quick'set, *v. a.* to plant with living plants.

Quick'set, *n.* a living plant set to grow.

Quick'sight-ed, *a.* having a sharp sight.

Quick'sight-ed-ness, *n.* sharpness of sight.

Quick'sil-ver, *a.* mercury; a fluid metal.

Quick'suit-ed, *a.* having ready wit.

Quid, *n.* something chewed; a cud. [Vulgar.]

Quid'di-ty, *n.* essence; a trifling nicety; a cavil; — a scholastic term. [U. S.]

Quid'die, *v. n.* to be busy about trifles. [Local]

Quid'dier, *n.* one busy about trifles. [U. S.]

Quid'dine, *n.* one curious to know every thing.

Quid pro quo, [L., what for what.] something for somewhat. a mutual consideration.

Quid'se-cence, *n.* rest; repose; quiet.

Quid'se-cent, *a.* resting; being at rest; quiet.

Quid'set, *a.* still; peaceable; smooth; not ruffled.

Quid'set, *n.* rest; repose; peace; stillness.

Quid'set, *v. a.* to calm; to lull; to pacify; to still.

Quid'set-er, *n.* the person or thing that quiets.

Quid'set-ism, *n.* tranquillity; devout contemplation; the system of the Quietists.

Quid'set-ist, *n.* one who adheres to Quietism.

Quid'set-ly, *ad.* calmly; peaceably; at rest.

Quid'se-ness, *n.* tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

Quid'st-de, *n.* rest; repose; tranquillity.

Quid'st-de, *n.* [L.] final discharge; acquittance.

Quill, *n.* a large feather of a goose, &c.; a pen.

Quill, *v. a.* to plait; to form in plait.

Quill'et, *n.* a subtilty; a nicety. Shak. [E.]

Quilt, *n.* a quilted cover of a bed, &c.

Quilt, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth upon another.

Quin'ary, *a.* consisting of five.

Quince, *n.* a species of tree and its fruit.

Quin-cun'cial, *a.* formed like a quincunx.

Quin-cunx, *n.* a plantation of trees, formed with four in a square, and one in the middle.

Quin'i-je, } *n.* (Med.) a vegetable alkali obtained

quin-nine, } from Peruvian bark.

Quin-quag'ger-j-ma, *n.* [L., fifty.] Shrove Sunday.

Quin-quan'gu-lar, *a.* having five angles.

Quin-quar'tic-y-lar, *a.* consisting of five articles.

Quin-quen'ni-al, *a.* happening every five years.

Quin'ry, *n.* an inflammatory sore-throat.

Quint, *n.* a set or sequence of five.

Quint'ain, *n.* a post with a turning top, formerly used for tilting.

Quint'al, *n.* a hundred pounds weight.

Quint'an, *n.* a fifth-day fever of ague.

Quin-ti'sence, or Quin'te'ssence, [kwint-ess-ence, J. E. F. Sm. R. W. A.; kwint-ess-ence, & P. J. E. F.; kwint-ess-ence or kwint-ess-ence, W.] *n.* a fifth being; — an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity; the best part; essence.

Quin'te'ssential, *a.* consisting of quintessences.

Quin'tile, *n.* a certain aspect of the planets.

Quin'tin, *n.* a post. See Quintain.

Quin'ty-ple, *a.* fivefold.

Quip, *n.* a taunt; a sarcasm. — *v. a.* to taunt.

Quire, *n.* a chorus; a choir; — a bundle of paper, containing 94 sheets.

Quir'is-ter, *n.* a chorister. See Chorister.

Quirk, *n.* a smart taunt; a conceit; a quibble.

Quirk'sh, *a.* consisting of quirks, conceits, &c.

Quit, *v. a.* [I. quitted or quit; pp. quitting, quitted or quit;] to leave; to forsake; to discharge; to repay; to perform.

Quit, *a.* free; clear; discharged from.

Quit'less, [L.] (*Less*) a term applied to penal actions brought by common informers.

Quit'claim, *n.* a release of claim by deed.

Quit'claim, *v. a.* to release by quitclaim.

Quit'ed, *a.* completely; perfectly; totally.

Quit'rent, *n.* a small rent reserved.

Quit'tal, *n.* a return; a repayment. Shak.

Quit'tance, *n.* a discharge; acquittance. Shak.

Quit'ter, *n.* a case or sheath for arrows.

Quit'ter, *v. n.* to quake; to shiver; to shudder.

Quit'tered, (kwit'ter) *a.* having a quiver.

Quit'ter-ic, *a.* like Don Quixote; absurd.

Quit'ter-ism, *a.* romantic and absurd notions.

Quit'ter, *n.* an imposition; a hoax. [Low.]

Quit'ter, *v. a.* to play a trick upon; to hoax.

Quit'ter, [L.] as to this; to this intent.

Quit'ter-mo, [L.] with intention or purpose.

Quit'ter-mo, *n.* [L.] a nice point; a subtilty.

Quit'ter, [kwit'ter, S. W. P. J. F. K.; kwit'ter, E. J.]

n. a rap for the head. See Cap.

Quit'ter's, *n.* a coiffure. See Coiffure.

Quit'ter, *n.* a corner stone or brick; a corner.

Quit'ter, [kwit'ter, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; kwit'ter, E. J.]

n. an iron or flat stone to pitch at a mark.

Quit'ter, [L.] (*Less*) by what right.

Quit'ter-dan, *a.* [L.] having been formerly.

Quit'ter-m, *n.* [L.] a bench of justices; such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men, as is sufficient to do business.

Quit'ter, *n.* [L.] a share; a proportion.

Quit'ter-ble, *a.* that may be quoted.

Quo'ti-tion, *n.* citation; passage cited; proof.

Quote, [kwot, W. J. E. F. Sm. R. W. A.; kwot, S. P.] *v. a.* to cite, as an author; to address in the words of another; to note.

Quoter, *n.* one who quotes; a citer.

Quoth, (kwoth or kwöth) [kwöth, F. J. E. K.; köth, & k; kwöth or kwöth, W.; köth or köth, P.; kwöth, J. Sm.] *verb defective*; used only in the imperfect tense, and first and third persons; as, "quoth I," said I; "quoth he," said he.

Quo'tid-i-an, [kwö-tid-i-an, P. J. E. Sm.; kwö-tid-i-an, E. F. K.; kwö-tid-i-an, S.; kwö-tid-i-an, W.] *a.* daily; happening every day.

Quo'tid-i-an, *n.* a fever which returns daily.

Quo'tient, [kwö-shent, W. J. E. F. Sm. R. W. A.; kwö-shent, S. P.] (*Arith.*) the result of the operation of division.

Quo'ter-ron-ss, (kwö-wir-on-ss) *n.* [L.] (*Less*); a kind of writ.

from it
Quotations by ancient authors. — from
— the quotations from it in ancient
writers.



Radish, paper's

To rail against.

My vanity was raised at such an
invitation — he was raised to
the rank of captain.
Rake, ῥάκη

R.

R, a consonant, liquid, and semi-vowel, has a rough sound, as in *red, rose*.

Ra-bâte, v. a. to recover a hawk to the fist.

Rab-bet, v. a. to fit pieces of wood to each other.

Rab-bet, n. a joint; a groove in the edge of a board.

Rab-bi, or **Rab'bi**, [ră'bē or ră'bī, *W. F. Ja.*;

ră'bē, *S. J.*; ră'bī, *E. Sm.*] n. a Jewish

Rab-bin, n. the same as *rabbī*.

Rab-bin'ist, n. a Jew who adhered to the Tal-

Rab-bit, n. a small quadruped. [*mud.*]

Rab-bie, n. a tumultuous crowd; a mob; popu-

Rab-blo-mēt, n. a crowd; a rabble. [*lace.*]

Rab-dū'gy, n. See *Rhabdology*.

Rab'bi, a. fierce; furious; mad; raging.

Rab'id-nēs, n. fierceness; furiousness.

Rab'i-nēt, n. a kind of smaller ordnance.

Rā'eq, n. [*Syriac.*] a miscreant; a wretch.

Rac-cōn', n. an animal valued for its fur.

Race, n. a family; a generation; a particular

breed:—contest in running; course; prog-

Race, v. a. to run swiftly, as in a race. [*reac.*]

Race-hōse, n. a horse bred to run for prizes.

Rāc-q-mā'tiōn, n. a cluster, like that of grapes.

Rāc-q-mī'er-ōūs, a. bearing clusters.

Rā'cēr, n. one that races; a runner.

Rāc-nēs, n. the quality of being racy.

Rack, n. an engine of torture; extreme pain:—

a frame for hay; a grate; a distaff:—a liquor:

—a motion of a horse:—a frame of timber.

Rack, v. a. [to stream or fly, as vapor or clouds.

Rack, v. a. [to move with an amble.

Rack, v. a. to torment; to harass:—to defecate.

Rack'er, n. one who racks; a wrestler.

Rack'et, n. a clattering noise; a clamor; a con-

fused talk:—a net:—an instrument to strike

a ball:—a snow-shoe. [*U. S.*]

Rack'et, v. a. to strike; to cuff; to toss.

Rack'et, v. a. to go about noisily; to frolic.

Rack'et-y, a. making a noise; noisy. [*Low.*]

Rack'ing, n. torture; defecation:—an amble.

Rack'ing-pāce, n. a kind of amble.

Rack'rēt, n. rent raised to the utmost.

Rack'rēt'er, n. one who pays the utmost rent.

Rā'cy, a. tasting of the soil; strong; flavoured.

Rād'dle, v. a. to twist together.

Rād'dle, n. a long stick used in hedging.

Rād'di-al, a. relating to a radius or ray.

***Rā'di-ānce**, ***Rā'di-ān-cy**, n. sparkling lustre.

***Rā'di-ant**, [rā'dē-ant, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; rā'dyant,

E. F. K.; rā'jēnt, *S.*; rā'dē-ant or rā'jē-ant,

W.] a. shining; emitting rays; sparkling.

***Rā'di-ant-ly**, ad. with sparkling lustre.

***Rā'di-āte**, [rā'dē-āt, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; rā'dyāt, *E.*

F.; rā'jāt, *S.*; rā'dē-āt or rā'jē-āt, *W.*] v. a. to

emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

***Rā'di-āte**, a. a. to enlighten; to irradiate.

***Rā'di-ā'tiōn**, n. an emission of rays; lustre.

Rād'i-ā-tōr, n. he or that which radiates.

Rād'i-cal, n. a primitive word or letter:—a po-

litical reformer:—the base, applied to acids.

Rād'i-cal, a. that regards the root or foundation;

thorough; native; original; primitive.

Rād'i-cal-ism, n. the principles of radicals.

Rād'i-cal-ity, n. origination; radicalness.

Rād'i-cal-ly, ad. originally; primitively.

Rād'i-cal-nēs, n. the state of being radical

Rād'i-cāte, v. a. to root; to plant deeply. [*n.*]

Rād-i-cā'tiōn, n. the act of taking root.

Rād'i-cle, n. the germ of a root, in plants.

Rād'jah, n. a root commonly eaten raw.

Rā'di-ūs, [rā'dē-ūs, *P. J. Ja. Sm.*; rā'jūs, *S.*

rā'dyus, *E. F. K.*; rā'dē-ūs or rā'jē-ūs, *W.*] n.

pl. l. rā'di-ā; Eng. rā'di-ūs-ēq; the semi-di-

ameter of a circle:—the spoke of a wheel.

Rā'dix, n. [*L.*] pl. rā'di-cē; the root.

Rāff, n. a confused heap. — *Rāff-raf*, the mob.

Rāf'fle, n. a species of game or lottery.

Rāf'fle, v. a. to try the chance of a raffle; to

cast dice for a prize.

Rāft, (*12*) n. a frame or float made of timber.

Rāf'ter, n. an inclined timber in a roof.

Rāg, n. a piece; a tatter. — pl. worn-out clothes.

Rāg-q-mūf'fin, n. a paltry, mean fellow.

Rāgo, n. violent anger; vehement fury.

Rāgo, v. a. to be in anger; to exercise fury.

Rāg'ged, a. rent into tatters; dressed in rags;

torn; rugged; tattered; uneven.

Rāg'ged-nēs, n. the state of being ragged.

Rāg'ing, a. violent; furious; impetuous.

Rāg'ing, n. violence; impetuosity.

Rāg'mān, n. one who deals in rags.

Rā-gōw', (rā-gō') n. [*Fr.*] a highly-seasoned dish

Rāg'stōne, n. a dark-gray, silicious stone.

Rāg-whēll, n. a wheel having cogs or pins.

Rāil, n. a bar of wood or iron:—a bird.

Rāil, v. a. to enclose with rails; to range.

Rāil, v. a. to reproach; to utter reproaches

Rāil'er, n. one who rails or defames.

Rāil'ing, n. reproachful language:—a fence.

Rāil'ler-y, (rā'l'er-ē) [rā'l'er-ē, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*

Sm.; rā'l'er-ē, *Wb.*] n. slight satire; banter.

Rāil'road, } n. a road constructed with iron rails

Rāil'way, } for the carriage-wheels to roll on.

Rāi'mēt, n. vesture; vestment; dress.

Rāin, v. a. to fall in drops. — v. a. to pour down.

Rāin, n. water falling from the clouds; shower.

Rāin'bōw, (rān'bō) n. the iris; an arc of a circle,

of various colors, formed by the refraction and

reflection of the sun's rays.

Rāin'dōr, n. a northern deer. See *Reindeer*.

Rāin'gāge, n. an instrument for measuring rain

Rāin'i-nēs, n. the state of being showery.

Rāin'-wā'tēr, n. water from the clouds.

Rāin'y, a. abounding in rain; showery; wet.

Rāise, v. a. to lift; to erect; to exalt; to levy.

Rāy'er, n. one who raises.

Rāi'zēn, (rā'zn) [rā'zn, *S. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; rā'

zn, *P. Ja.*; rā'zn, *W. J.*; rāzn or rēzn, *F.*] n.

a dried grape.

Raisōnād, (rā-zō-nā') a. [*Fr.*] rational; arranged

systematically; as, a "catalogue raisōnād."

Rājāh, (rā'jah or rā'jah) [rā'jah, *Ja. K.*; rā'jah,

Sm.] n. a Hindoo chief or prince.

Rāke, n. a tool with teeth:—a dissolute man.

Rāke, v. a. to gather with a rake; to scour:—

to fire into the head or stern of a ship.

Rāke, v. a. to search; to play the part of a rake.

Rāke'hēll, n. a worthless, dissolute fellow.

Rāk'er, n. one who rakes.

Rāk'ish, a. loose; lewd; dissolute; debauched

Rāl'ly, v. a. to put in order; to recover; to re-

unite:—to treat jocosely; to banter.

maen, str; mōve, nār, sōn; bāll, bār, rāle—C, G, t, & soft; E, B, S, & hard; g as z; x as gn;—thin

Ral'ly, *v. n.* to come back to order: — to banter.
Ral'ly, *n.* a bringing to order: — a banter; joke.
Ram, *n.* a male sheep; Aries, the vernal sign.
Rám, *v. a.* to drive with violence; to force in.
Rám-a-dán, *n.* the Mohammedan lent or fast.
†Rám-áge, *n.* the warbling of birds on boughs.
Rám'ble, *v. n.* to rove loosely; to wander.
Rám'ble, *n.* a roving; an irregular excursion.
Rám'bler, *n.* one who rambles; a rover.
Rám'bling, *p. a.* roving; wandering; irregular.
Rám-i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* a branching; a branch.
Rám-i-fy, *v. a.* to separate into branches.
Rám-i-fy, *v. n.* to be parted into branches.
Rám'mér, *n.* he or that which rams; a ramrod.
Rám'mish, *a.* like a ram; strong-scented.
Rá-móse', *a.* full of branches; ramous.
Rá-móse, *a.* branchy; consisting of branches.
Rámp, *v. n.* to sport; to play; to romp.
Rámp, *n.* a leap; a spring; a bound; a romp.
Rám'pan-cy, *n.* prevalence; exuberance.
Rám'pant, *a.* exuberant; frisky; wanton.
Rám'párt, *n.* a wall round a fortified place.
Rám'ród, *n.* the rammer of a gun.
Rán, *i.* from *Rux*.
Rán'cid, *a.* having a rank smell; sour; fetid.
Rán'cid-néss, or **Rán-cid'i-ty**, *n.* rank scent.
Rán'cúr, (**ráng'kúr**) *n.* malice; virulence; hate.
Rán'cúr-ús, (**ráng'kúr-ús**) *a.* malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.
Rán'cúr-ús-ly, *ad.* malignantly; spitefully.
Rán'dóm, *n.* want of rule; chance; hazard.
Rán'dóm, *a.* done by chance; heedless.
Rán'dy, *a.* riotous; disorderly. [*Local, Eng.*]
†Rán'force, *n.* the ring of a gun next to the vent.
Ráng, *i.* from *Ring*; rung. See *Ring*.
Rángo, *v. a.* to place in order; to rove over.
Rángo, *v. n.* to rove; to be placed in order.
Rángo, *n.* a rank; excursion; room: — a grate.
Ráng'er, *n.* one who ranges; a rover.
Ránc, *a.* strong; luxuriant; rancid; gross.
Ránc, *n.* a row; class; order; degree; dignity.
Ránc, *v. a.* to place abreast; to arrange; to class.
Ránc, *v. n.* to be ranged; to be placed.
Ránc'er, *n.* one who places or arranges.
Rán'kie, (**ráng'ki**) *v. n.* to fester; to be inflamed.
Ránc'ly, *ad.* in a rank manner; rancidly.
Ránc'néss, *n.* exuberance; strong scent.
Rán'sick, *v. a.* to plunder; to search narrowly.
Rán'sóm, *n.* a price paid for redemption; release; redemption; rescue; deliverance.
Rán'sóm, *v. a.* to redeem from captivity, &c.
Rán'sóm-ér, *n.* one who redeems.
Ránt, *v. n.* to rave in violent language.
Ránt, *n.* extravagant declamation; bluster.
Ránt'er, *n.* one who rants; a noisy talker.
Ránt'i-póle, *a.* wild; roving; rakish. [*Low.*]
Ránt'i-póle, *v. n.* to run about wildly. [*Low.*]
Ránt'y, *a.* wild; mad; boisterous. [*Local, Eng.*]
Rán'y-lá, *n.* [*L.*] a swelling under the tongue.
Rá-nún'cu-lú, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *La* **rá-nún'cu-lú**; *Eng.* **rá-nún'cu-lú-és**; a plant; the crowfoot.
Ráp, *n.* a quick, smart blow: — counterfelt coin.
Ráp, *v. n.* to strike with a quick, smart blow.
Ráp, *v. a.* [*i.* rapped; *pp.* rapping, rapped or rapt.] to strike; to knock: — to affect with rapture; to transport: — to seize.
Rá-pá'ci-ús, (**rá-pá'shús**) *a.* given to plunder.
Rá-pá'ci-ús-ly, (**rá-pá'shús-ly**) *ad.* by rapine.
Rá-pá'ci-ús-néss, (**rá-pá'shús-néss**) *n.* rapacity.
Rá-pá'ci-ty, *n.* addictedness to plunder.
Rápe, *n.* a violent defloration of chastity: — a seizure: — a plant of the cabbage tribe.
Ráp'id, *a.* quick; swift; moving fast; fleet.

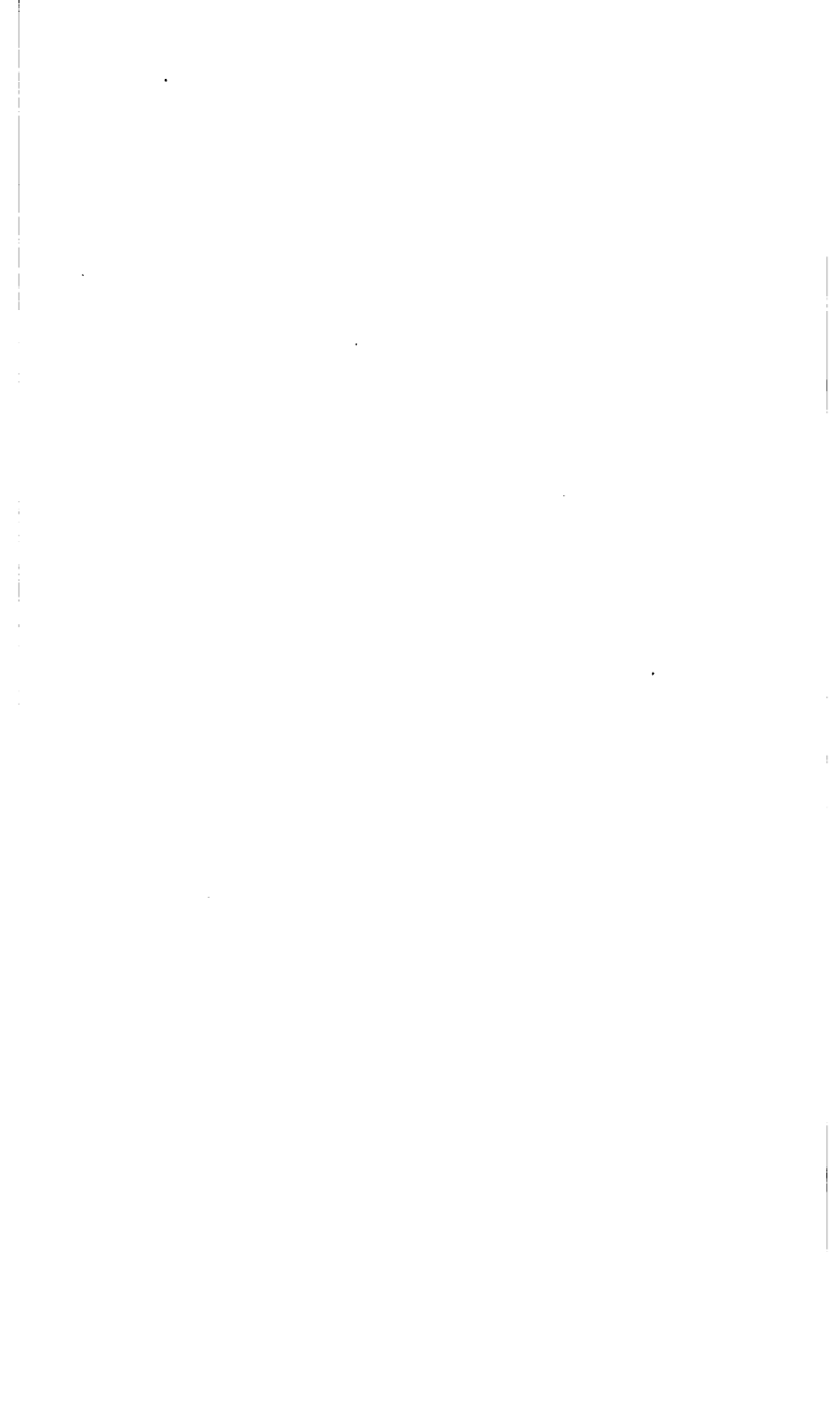
Ráp'id, *n.*; *pl.* **ráp'idé**; rapid currents in a river.
Rá-pid'i-ty, *n.* celerity; velocity; swiftness.
Ráp'id-ly, *ad.* swiftly; with quick motion.
Ráp'id-néss, *n.* celerity; swiftness.
Rá'pér, *n.* a sort of sword used in thrusting.
Ráp'ine, *n.* act of plundering; violence; force.
Ráp-pá-réé, *n.* a wild Irish plunderer.
Ráp-péé, *n.* a coarse sort of snuff.
Ráp'pér, *n.* a striker; knocker of a door: — a *Ra*
Rápt, *p. a.* transported; being in a trance.
Ráp-tó-rí-al, *a.* living by rapine; rapacious.
Rápt'ure, (**rápt'yur**) *n.* ecstasy; transport.
†Rápt'ur-íst, *n.* an enthusiast.
Rápt'ur-óss, *a.* ecstatic; transporting; joyful.
Ráre, *a.* scarce; excellent; thin; subtle; raw.
Ráre-shów, *a.* a show carried in a box.
Ráre-sé'cti-ún, *n.* act of rarefying; a thinning.
Ráre-sí-a-ble, *a.* admitting rarefaction.
***Rá're-ty**, (**rá're-ty**, *S. W. J. F. K.*; **rá're-ty**, *P.*; **rá're-ty**, *Ja. Sm.*) *v. a.* to make thin; to ex
***Rá're-ty**, *v. n.* to become rare or thin. [*pass.*]
Ráre'ly, *ad.* seldom; not often; finely.
Ráre'néss, *n.* state of being rare; thinness.
Ráre'ripe, *n.* an early fruit.
Rá'r'i-ty, (**rá're-ty**, *W. F.*; **rá're-ty**, *S. J. Ja. K. Sm.*) *n.* thinness; subtlety; contrary to density.
Rá'r'i-ty, (**rá're-ty**, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **rá're-ty**, *P.*; **rá're-ty**, *Wb.*) *n.* a thing that is rare or valued for its scarcity; uncommonness.
Rás'cal, *n.* a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.
Rás'cal, *a.* mean; low; vile; villainous. [*cry.*]
Rás-cál'i-ty, *n.* [the mob:] — petty villany; knav-
Rás-cál'ion, (**rás-kál'yun**) *n.* a vile wretch.
Rás-cál-ly, *a.* mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Ráse, *v. a.* to skim; to erase; to raze. See *Raze*.
Rásh, *a.* hasty; violent; precipitate; careless.
Rásh, *n.* an efflorescence; a breaking out.
Rásh'er, *n.* a thin slice of pork or bacon.
Rásh'ly, *ad.* hastily; without reflection.
Rásh'néss, *n.* inconsiderate haste; temerity.
Rásp, *n.* a raspberry: — a large, rough file.
Rásp, *v. a.* to rub with a very rough file.
Rásp-pá-ry, *n.* a surgeon's instrument.
Rásp'ber-ry, (**ráz'ber-é** or **ráz'ber-é**) [**ráz'ber-é**, *P. J. F.*; **ráz'ber-é**, *S. W. Ja.*; **ráz'ber-é**, *Sm.*; **ráz'ber-é**, *K.*] *n.* a shrub and its fruit.
Rá'sure, (**rá'zhur**) *n.* act of erasing; razure.
Rát, *n.* an animal of the mouse (or *mus*) kind.
Rát, *v. n.* to leave friends, or a party, basely.
Rát'a-ble, *a.* that may be set at a certain value.
Rát'a-bly, *ad.* by rate or proportion.
Rát-a-fí's, (**rát-a-fé's** or **rát-a-fé'**) [**rát-a-fé's**, *S. W. P. F. Ja.*; **rát-a-fé'**, *J. Wb.*; **rát-a-fé's** or **rát-a-fé'**, *Sm.*] *n.* a cordial, or flavored liquor.
Rá-tán', *n.* a small East Indian cane.
Rátch, *n.* (in clockwork,) a sort of wheel; ratchet.
Rátch'et, *n.* a small tooth or piece of mechanism in a clock or watch.
Rátch'et-wheel, *n.* a wheel having teeth.
Ráte, *n.* a price; degree; a portion; a tax.
Ráte, *v. a.* to value at a price: — to chide hastily.
Ráte, *v. n.* to be classed; to make an estimate.
Rát'er, *n.* one who rates or estimates.
Ráth'er, (**ráth'er**, *S. P. J. E. F. R. Wb.*; **ráth'er**, or **rá'th'er**, *W.*; **rá'th'er**, *Ja. K. Sm.*) *ad.* more willingly; preferably.
Rát-i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* act of ratifying; settlement.
Rát-i-fi-ér, *n.* the person or thing that ratifies.
Rát-i-fy, *v. a.* to confirm; to settle; to establish.
Rát'ing, *n.* valuation: — a chiding; a scolding.
Rá'ti-ó, (**rá'sh-ó**) *n.*; *pl.* **rá'ti-ós**; the relation which one thing has to another; proportion.
Rá-ti-ós'i-náte, (**rásh-ó-sé'q-nát**) [**rásh-ó-sé'q-nát**,

He rankes with.

Were in raptures at his condescension.

He is instantly in raptures at so great
an improvement.

At any rate = be it as it may.





Ravished with enchanted images,

Reaction against the Eng

They ~~act~~ reach upon each other.

Reaching back to the latter part of the century.
the various readings upon the text

Ready to resent

To be in readiness to dy.

Not willingly but by reason of him who
has ~~the~~ subjected the same in home.

I can see no reason why he should bear...

- have no just reason to complain of me.

- with good reason, εὐλόγως. — it affords

no reason for repelling. — there is no reason to

no reason us out of our feelings. doubt that it is

- in reasoning from it. please

R. P. E. Sm.; *ra-shô-sô-nât*, *S.*; *râ-shô-sô-nât*, *Ja.*] *v. a.* to reason; to argue.
Râ-ti-ô-j-nâ'tion, (*râsh-ô-sô-nâ'shyn*, *W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *ra-shô-sô-nâ'shyn*, *S.*; *râ-shô-sô-nâ'shyn*, *Ja.*) *n.* the act of reasoning.
Râ'tion, *n.* a certain allowance of provisions.
**Râ'tion-âl*, (*râsh'un-âl*) [*râsh'un-âl*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; *râ'shyn âl*, *Wb.*] *a.* endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; wise.
Râ-ti-ô-nâ'le, (*râsh-ô-sô-nâ'le*) [*râsh-ô-sô-nâ'le*, *P. E. R.*; *râ-shô-sô-nâ'le*, *Ja. Sm.*; *râ-shyn-â'le*, *Wb.*] *a.* a detail with reasons.
**Râ'tion-âl-izm*, *n.* the principles of rationalists.
**Râ'tion-âl-ist*, (*râsh'un-âl-ist*) *n.* one who adheres to reason, or to rationalism.
**Râ'tion-âl-ist'ic*, *a.* relating to rationalism.
**Râ-ti-ô-nâl'ity*, (*râsh-ô-sô-nâl'ity*) *n.* state of being rational; reasonableness.
**Râ'tion-âl-ly*, (*râsh'un-âl-ly*) *ad.* with reason.
**Râ'tion-âl-nêss*, (*râsh'un-âl-nêss*) *n.* rationality.
Râ't'lineq, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) small lines in a ship.
Râ't'bâne, *n.* a poison for rats; arsenic.
Râ't-tân, *n.* an East Indian cane. See *Ratan*.
Râ't-tân', *n.* a kind of woollen stuff.
Râ't'tle, *v. a.* to make a sharp noise; to scold.
Râ't'tle, *v. a.* to cause to sound or rattle.
Râ't'tle, *n.* a quick noise; empty talk; a child's plaything: — *a.* plant. — *pl.* the croup.
Râ't'tle-head-ed, (*râ't'tl-hêd-ed*) *a.* giddy.
Râ't'tle-snake, *n.* a deadly-poisonous serpent.
Râ't'tling, *n.* a noise produced by wheels, &c.
Râ'n'ci-ty, *n.* hoarseness; a loud, rough noise.
Râ'v'age, *v. a.* to lay waste; to sack; to pillage.
Râ'v'age, *n.* spoil; ruin; waste; devastation.
Râ'v'â-ger, *n.* one who ravages; a plunderer.
Râ'v'e, *v. a.* to be furious or mad; to dote.
Râ'v'el, (*râ'v'el*) *v. a.* to entangle: — to untwist.
Râ'v'el, (*râ'v'el*) *v. a.* to be unwoven; to unravel.
Râ'v'el'in, (*râ'v'el'in*) *n.* part of a fortification.
Râ'v'en, (*râ'v'n*) *n.* a large, black bird of prey.
Râ'v'en, (*râ'v'n*) *a.* prey; plunder; rapine.
Râ'v'en, (*râ'v'n*) *v. a.* to plunder; to devour.
Râ'v'en, (*râ'v'n*) *v. a.* to prey with rapacity.
Râ'v'en-er, (*râ'v'n-er*) *n.* one who plunders.
Râ'v'en-ing, (*râ'v'n-ing*) *n.* violence.
Râ'v'en-ôus, (*râ'v'n-ôus*) *a.* furiously voracious.
Râ'v'en-ôus-ly, (*râ'v'n-ôus-ly*) *ad.* with voracity.
Râ'v'en-ôus-nêss, (*râ'v'n-ôus-nêss*) *n.* voracity.
Râ'v'er, *n.* one who raves.
Râ'v'in, *n.* a rapine. See *Raven*.
Râ'v'ine, *n.* [Fr.] a deep hollow; a hollow pass.
Râ'v'ing, *n.* madness. — *a.* mad; furious.
Râ'v'ing, *p. a.* furious; mad; distracted.
Râ'v'ish, *v. a.* to dower by violence; to take away by violence: — to delight; to transport.
Râ'v'ish-er, *n.* one who ravishes.
Râ'v'ish-mênt, *n.* act of ravishing; violation; rape: — rapture; ecstasy.
Râ'w, *a.* not subdued by the fire; crude; sore; immature; untipo; new; bleak; chill.
Râ'w'bônd, (*râ'w'bônd*) *a.* having little flesh.
Râ'w'hêd, (*râ'w'hêd*) *n.* the name of a spectre.
Râ'w'ly, *ad.* in a raw manner; unskillfully.
Râ'w'nêss, *n.* the state of being raw.
Rây, (*râ*) *n.* a beam of light: — *a.* fish. — *a.* herb.
Rây, *v. a.* to streak; to shoot forth.
Rây'lêss, (*râ'lêss*) *a.* dark; without a ray.
Râze, *v. a.* to overthrow; to efface; to extirpate.
Râ-zê, *n.* a ship of war made smaller.
Râ-zê, *v. a.* to cut down or reduce, as a ship.
Râ'zôr, *n.* a tool or knife used for shaving.
Râ'zôr-strôp, *n.* a strap or strap for sharpening a razor: — written also *razor-strap*.

Râ'zûre, (*râ'zûr*) *n.* act of erasing, erasure.
Rê, *a.* prefix or inseparable particle, borrowed from the Latin, and denoting *iteration*, *repetition*, or *return*.
Rêach, *v. a.* to arrive at; to attain; to extend to.
Rêach, *v. a.* to be extended; to penetrate.
Rêach, *n.* power; limit; extent; fetch; artifice.
Rê-act', *v. a.* to act or do again; to reciprocate.
Rê-act', *v. a.* to return an act or impulse.
Rê-âction, *n.* a counteraction; resistance.
Rê-âct'ive, *a.* that reacts; acting again.
Rêad, (*rêd*) *v. a.* [*i.* *rêad*, (*rêd*); *pp.* *reading*, *read*]; to peruse; to learn; to know fully.
Rêad, *v. a.* to peruse books; to tell; to declare.
Rêad, (*rêd*) *p. a.* versed in books; learned.
Rêad'â-ble, *a.* that may be read; legible.
Rêad'er, *n.* one who reads or is studious.
Rêad'er-ship, *n.* the office of reading prayers.
Rêad'i-ly, (*rêd'ly*) *ad.* with speed; quickly.
Rêad'i-nêss, (*rêd'ly-nêss*) *n.* promptitude.
Rêad'ing, *n.* perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; public recital; a variation of copies.
Rê-ad-mit'sion, *n.* the act of admitting again.
Rê-ad-mit', *v. a.* to admit or let in again.
Rê-ad-mit'tance, *n.* an allowance to enter again.
Rêad'y, (*rêd'y*) *a.* prompt; prepared; willing.
Rê-affirm'ance, *n.* a second affirmation.
Rê'al, *a.* relating to things, not persons; not imaginary; true; certain; genuine; actual.
Rê'al, *n.* a small Spanish coin, of the value of 10 or 12 cents.
Rê'al-iz'er, *n.* a red sulphuret of arsenic.
Rê'al-izm, *n.* the principles of realists.
Rê'al-ist, *n.* one of the sect of scholastic philosophers, who maintained that the universals in logic were *things*, and not mere names: — opposed to *nominalist*.
Rê'al'ity, *n.* state of being real; truth; verity; fact; real existence.
Rê'al-iz-â-ble, *a.* that may be realized.
Rê-al-iz-â'tion, *n.* the act of realizing.
Rê'al-ize, *v. a.* to bring into being or act; to make real or certain: — to convert into land.
Rê'al-ly, *ad.* with reality; in truth; truly.
Rêalm, (*rêlm*) *n.* a kingdom; an empire.
Rê'al-ty, *n.* (*Law*) real or landed property.
Rêam, *n.* twenty quires of paper.
Rê-an'i-mâ'te, *v. a.* to revive; to restore to life.
Rê-an-nêx', *v. a.* to annex again.
Rêap, *v. a.* to cut, as corn; to obtain.
Rêap, *v. a.* to cut corn; to harvest.
Rêap'er, *n.* one who reaps or cuts corn.
Rê-ap-pêar'ance, *n.* the act of appearing again.
Rê-ap-pôint', *v. a.* to appoint again.
Rêar, *n.* the hinder troop, class, or part.
Rêar, *v. a.* to raise up; to educate; to breed.
Rêar-âd-mi-râ'l, *n.* an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral.
Rêar'-guârd, *n.* the guard that passes last.
Rêar'môûse, *n.* the leather-winged bat.
Rêar'-rânk, *n.* the last rank of a battalion.
Rêar'wârd, *n.* the last troop; end; latter part.
Rê-as-cênd', *v. a.* &c. to climb or mount again.
Rêa'son, (*rê'zn*) *n.* the rational faculty which distinguishes man from the lower animals; absolute right, truth, or justice; efficient cause; final cause; end; motive; argument.
Rêa'son, (*rê'zn*) *v. a.* to argue rationally.
Rêa'son, (*rê'zn*) *v. a.* to examine rationally.
Rêa'son-â-ble, (*rê'zn-â-bl*) *a.* endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; fair.
Rêa'son-â-ble-nêss, (*rê'zn-â-bl-nêss*) *n.* quality of being reasonable; rationality.

razen, *âr*; *môve*, *nîr*, *sôn*; *bâl*, *bîr*, *râle*. — *C*, *G*, *T*, *L*, *soft*; *E*, *E*, *S*, *S*, *L*, *hard*; *g* as *g*; *z* as *gz*; — *thîn*

Ré-a'-on-ə-bly, (rě-zn-ə-blě) *ad.* with reason.
Rě-a'-on-er, (rě-zn-er) *n.* one who reasons.
Rě-a'-on-ing, (rě-zn-ing) *n.* argumentation.
Rě-as-sē'm'ble, *v. a.* to assemble anew.
Rě-as-sert', *v. a.* to assert anew.
Rě-as-sūme', *v. a.* to resume; to take again.
Rě-as-sū'r'ance, (-shūr') *n.* a new assurance.
Rě-as-sū're', (rě-āshūr') *v. a.* to assure anew.
Rěas'ty, (rě'stē) *a.* rusty, as bacon; rancid.
Rě-bā'te', *v. a.* to blunt; to rabbet; to abate. [nel.
Rě-bā'te', *n.* an abatement: — a groove; a chan-
Rě-bā'te'mēt, *n.* a diminution; abatement.
Rě'bēc, *n.* a three-stringed instrument or fiddle.
Rěb'el, *n.* one who resists lawful authority.
Rěb'el, *a.* rebellious; seditious.
Rě-bēl', *v. n.* to rise against lawful authority.
Rě-bēl'l'ion, (rě-bēl'yūn) *n.* an insurrection.
Rě-bēl'l'ious, (rě-bēl'yūs) *a.* resisting or contrary
to lawful authority; insurrectionary.
Rě-bēl'l'ious-ly, (rě-bēl'yūs-lē) *ad.* by rebellion.
Rě-bēl'l'ious-nēs, *n.* quality of being rebellious.
Rě-bōund', *v. n.* to spring or fly back; to recoil.
Rě-bōund', *v. a.* to reverberate; to beat back.
Rě bōund', *n.* the act of flying back; resili-
Rě-būf', *n.* a repurcation; a quick resistance.
Rě-būf', *v. a.* to beat back; to repel; to reject.
Rě-būld', (rě-bīld') *v. a.* to reëdify; to repair.
Rě-būke', *v. a.* to chide; to reprehend; to check.
Rě-būke', *n.* a reprehension; an oburgations
Rě-būk'er, *n.* one who rebukes; a chider.
Rě-bury', (rě-bēr'ē) *v. a.* to bury again.
Rě-būs, *n.* [L.] *pl.* rě-būs-ē; a sort of riddle or
enigma.
Rě-bū't', *v. a.* to beat back; to keep off; to repel.
Rě-bū't'er, (*Law*) the plaintiff's answer to the
defendant's surrejoinder.
Rě-call', *v. a.* to call back; to revoke.
Rě-call', *n.* a revocation; act of calling back.
Rě-cānt', *v. a.* to retract an opinion; to recall.
Rě-cānt', *v. n.* to revoke what has been said.
Rě-cān-tā't'ion, *n.* a recanting; a retraction.
Rě-cānt'er, *n.* one who recants.
Rě-ca-pit'y-lā'te, (rě-kə-pit'yū-lāt) *v. a.* to repeat
the substance of what has been said; to recite.
Rě-ca-pit-y-lā't'ion, *n.* act of recapitulating.
Rě-ca-pit'y-lā'to-ry, *a.* repeating again.
Rě-cāp't'ion, *n.* act of retaking; reprisal.
Rě-cāp't'ure, (rě-kāpt'yūr) *v. a.* to retake.
Rě-cāp't'ure, (rě-kāpt'yūr) *n.* a retaking.
Rě-cāst', *v. a.* to cast again; to throw again.
Rě-cēde', *v. n.* to retreat; to relax any claim.
Rě-cēipt', (rě-sēt') *n.* a reception; a recipe; a
place of receiving; a written acknowledgment
of money, &c., received.
Rě-cēipt', (rě-sēt') *v. a.* to give a receipt for.
Rě-cēiv'ə-ble, *a.* capable of being received.
Rě-cēiv'e', *v. a.* to take; to allow; to admit.
Rě-cēiv'ēr, *n.* he or that which receives.
Rě-cēn-cy, *n.* state of being recent; newness.
Rě-cēn'sion, *n.* an enumeration; a review.
Rě-cēnt, *a.* new; late; not antique; fresh.
Rě-cēnt-ly, *ad.* lately; newly; freshly.
Rě-cēnt-nēs, *n.* newness; freshness.
Rě-cēp'tā-cle, [rě-sēp'tə-kl, *P. E. Ja. K. Sm.*
Wb.; rě'sp'tə-kl, *S. J. F. R.*; rě'sp'tə-kl or
rě-sēp'tə-kl, *W.*] *n.* a vessel or place into which
any thing is received; a reservoir.
Rě-cēp'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being receivable.
Rě-cēp'ti-ble, *a.* that may be received.
Rě-cēp't'ion, *n.* the act of receiving; admission.
Rě-cēp'tive, *a.* able to receive; admitting.
Rě-cēp'to-ry, or Rě-cēp'to-ry, [rě'sp'tūr-ē, *S. W.*
J. F.; rě-sēp'to-ro, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* received

Re-câm', [rê-sâm', *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* retirement; remission; privacy:— a place of secrecy; a niche.
Re-câm'sion, (rê-sâm'shun) *n.* act of retreating.
Rê-chârgé', *v. a.* to charge or attack again.
Rê-chôgê', *v. a.* to choose again; to reflect.
Rê-cî-pê', (râs'ê-pê) *n.* a medical prescription.
Re-cîp'î-ênt, (*re-cîp'î-ênt*) *n.* having the quality of receiving.
Re-cîp'î-ênt, *n.* a receiver; a vessel to receive.
Re-cîp'î-ro-cal, *a.* acting by turns; mutual; alternate; interchangeable.
Re-cîp'î-ro-cal-ly, *ad.* interchangeably.
Re-cîp'î-ro-cal-nêss, *n.* state of being reciprocal.
Re-cîp'î-ro-cate, *v. a.* to act interchangeably.
Re-cîp'î-ro-câte, *v. a.* to exchange mutually.
Re-cîp'î-ro-câ'tion, *n.* act of reciprocating.
Rê-cî-prôc'î-ty, *n.* a reciprocal act or obligation.
Re-cî'sion, (*re-cî'shun*) *n.* the act of cutting off.
Re-cî'tal, *n.* act of reciting; recitation; a rehearsal; a narration; an enumeration.
Rê-cî-tâ'tion, *n.* act of reciting; recital.
Rê-cî-tâ-tive, { *n.* a kind of singing or tuneless
Rê-cî-tâ-tî'vô, { pronunciation; a chant.
Re-cîte', *v. a.* to rehearse; to repeat; to tell over.
Re-cît'er, *n.* one who recites.
Rêck'less, *a.* careless; heedless; mindless.
Rêck'less-nêss, *n.* carelessness; negligence.
Rêck'on, (rêk'kn) *v. a.* to number; to esteem.
Rêck'on, (rêk'kn) *v. a.* to compute; to calculate.
Rêck'on-er, (rêk'kn-er) *n.* one who reckons.
Rêck'on-ing, (rêk'kn-ing) *n.* computation.
Re-clâim', (*re-clâim'*) *v. a.* to reform; to recover; to tame.
Re-clâim'â-ble, *a.* capable of being reclaimed.
Re-clâim'ant, *n.* one who reclaims.
Rê-clî-nâ'tion, *n.* the act of leaning or reclining.
Re-clîne', *v. a. & n.* to lean back; to repose.
Rê-clôgê', *v. a.* to close again.
Re-clûsê', *n.* one shut up; a retired person.
Re-clûsê', *a.* shut up; retired; solitary.
Re-clûsê'ly, *ad.* in retirement; like a recluse.
Re-clûsê'nêss, *n.* retirement.
Re-clû'sion, (re-clû'shun) *n.* the state of a re-
Re-clû'sive, *a.* affording concealment. [*cluse*]
Rêc-ôg-nî'tion, (rêk-ôg-nîsh'un) *n.* act of recog-
 nizing; an acknowledgment.
Re-côg-nî-tôry, *n. pl. (Law)* a jury on an assize.
***Re-côg-nî-zâ-ble**, *a.* that may be recognized.
***Re-côg-nî-zânce**, [rê-kôg'ne-zâns, *W. J. F. Sm.*;
re-kôn'ê-zâns, S. P. R. Wb.; rê-kôg'ne-zâns
 or rê-kôn'ê-zâns, *Ja.*] *n.* recognition; an ac-
 knowledgment; a badge; a bond of record.
Re-côg-nî-zâ'tion, *n.* act of recognizing.
***Rêc'ôg-nîze**, [rêk'ôg-nîz, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;
rê-kog-nîz', S.; rêk'ôn-lîz, *P. Wb.*] *v. a.* to
 know again; to acknowledge.
***Re-côg-nî-zê's**, *n.* a person to whom one is
 bound by recognizance.
***Re-côg-nî-zêr'**, *n.* one who gives a recognizance.
Re-côill', *v. n.* to rush or fall back; to rebound.
Re-côill', *n.* a falling back; a rebound.
Re-côill'ing, *n.* the act of rebounding; recoil.
Rê-côin', *v. a.* to coin over again.
Rê-côin'age, *n.* the act of coining anew.
Rêc-ôl-lêct', *v. a.* to recover to memory; to recall
 to mind; to remember.
Rêc-ôl-lêct'ion, *n.* act of recollecting; memory.
Rêc-ôm-bîne', *v. a.* to unite together again.
Rêc-ôm-mênce', *v. a.* to begin anew.
Rêc-ôm-mênd', *v. a.* to commend to another.
Rêc-ôm-mênd'â-ble, *a.* worthy of praise.
Rêc-ôm-mênd-dî'tion, *n.* act of recommending;
 commendation; a credential.
Rêc-ôm-mên'da-tô-ry, *a.* conveying praise.

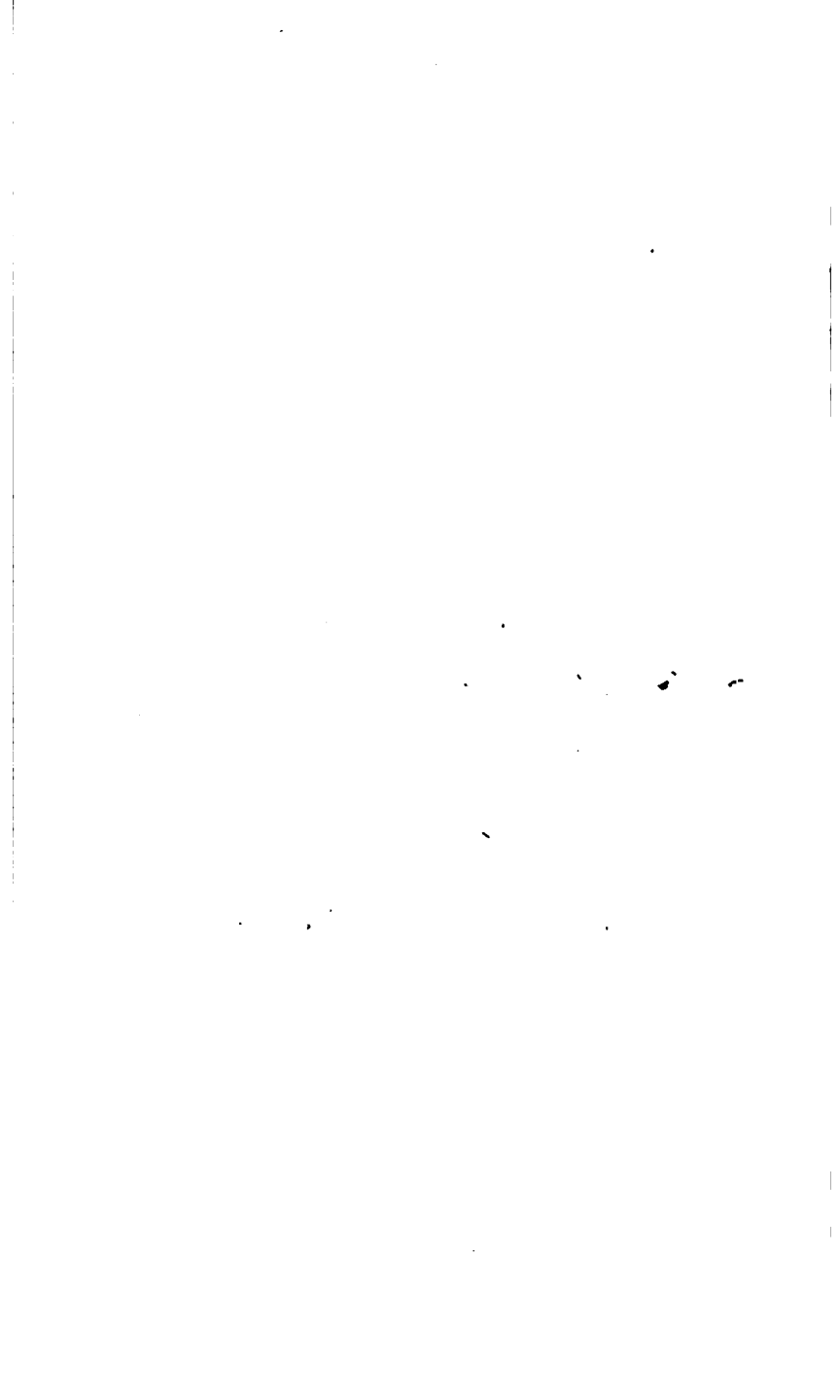
of harboring a Rebel to her
whom they call the queen of
Recipe, & provis.

We have not received it by any others
than to receive it from... which we
have received at his hand.
The system which had been recently adopted

they are to be reckoned by thousands - He recks
them at two thousand.
A tyrant reclaimed to lenity.

a little shrivelled figure indolently reclined
on a sofa.

what he recognized to be the real
I recollect believing that he might do it
I recommend to you to take. It re-
commends itself to him -- I recommen
that he should go. -- In recommending
the writer to begin by laying down.





As a recompense for their trouble. — Re can-
To recompense those defects. { pay to no man
Reconcilable with. evil for evil.

I am every day better reconciled
to the people — It reconciles me to pleasure —
— to reconcile it with

It admits of no reconciliation with the
contents of the Koran.

I bear record that this is to some end.

He is reckoned among the ^{number} of — He
reckons them at eleven thousand.

~~He has been~~ has been had only to those authority...
to have recourse to this
To recover, ἀπολαβή

The mind recurs to the past. — to the
conclusion

Redolent of — with

It was reduced to a regular system. — the
state in which it was at last reduced... were
reduced to stupidity.
Reducible to flattery.

It was reduced to writing — Greece was
reduced under the Roman power.
This reduction to writing is a subsequent
event. — the reduction of Macedonia
into a Roman province.

Rēc-qm-mēnd'er, *n.* one who recommends.
Rēc-qm-mīt', *v. a.* to commit anew.
Rēc-qm-mīt'inēnt, *n.* a new commitment.
Rēc-qm-mīt'tal, *n.* a new committal.
Rēc-qm-pēnse, *v. a.* to repay; to requite.
Rēc-qm-pēnse, *n.* a reward; a compensation.
Rēc-qm-pōc', *v. a.* to compose or form anew.
Rēc-qm-cil'g-ble, *a.* that may be reconciled.
Rēc-qm-cil'g-ble-nēss, *n.* consistency.
Rēc-qm-cile, *v. a.* to conciliate; to restore to favor; to make consistent; to adjust.
Rēc-qm-cile-mēnt, *n.* reconciliation.
Rēc-qm-cil'er, *n.* one who reconciles.
Rēc-qm-cil-j'ā'tion, *n.* act of reconciling; a renewal of friendship.
Rēc-qm-cil'j-a-tō-ry, *a.* tending to reconcile.
Rēc-qm-dile, [**Rēc-qm-dit**, *W. J. J. S. Wb.*; **rē-kon-dit**, *S. S.*; **rē-kōn'dit**, *P. S. M.*; **rēk'qon-dit** or **rē-kōn'dit**, *E.*] *a.* hidden; secret; abstruse.
Rēc-qm-duct, *v. a.* to conduct again.
Rē-cō-n-a-gis-sāc'e, *n.* [*Fr.*] an examination.
Rēc-qm-nōi'tre, (**rēk-qm-nōi'ter**) *v. a.* to examine; to view; to survey, as for military purposes.
Rē-cōn-quer, (**-kōng'ker**), *v. a.* to conquer again.
Rē-cōn-sid'er, *v. a.* to consider again.
Rē-cōn-vey', (**rē-kōn-vā'**) *v. a.* to convey again.
Rē-cōrd', *v. a.* to register; to enroll; to celebrate.
Rēc'ord, [**rēk'ord**, *P. J. J. S. Wb.*; **rēk'ord** or **rē-kōrd'**, *W. J. J. F.*] *n.* a register; memorial.
Rē-cōrd'er, *n.* one who records; — a judge.
Rē-cōunt', *v. a.* to relate in detail; to tell.
Rē-cōunt'mēnt, *n.* a relation; a recital. *Shak.*
Rē-cōurse', (**rē-kōrs'**) *n.* application; access.
Rē-cōv'er, *v. a.* to restore; to repair; to regain.
Rē-cōv'er, *v. n.* to grow well from a disease.
Rē-cōv'er-g-ble, *a.* that may be recovered.
Rē-cōv'er-y, *n.* act of recovering; a restoration.
Rēc'rē-ant, *a.* cowardly; mean-spirited; false.
Rēc'rē-ate, *v. a.* to refresh; to amuse; to divert; to delight; to revive; to gratify.
Rēc'rē-ate, *v. n.* to take recreation.
Rēc'rē-ate, *v. a.* to create anew.
Rēc'rē-ā'tion, *n.* act of recreating; amusement; sport; relief; diversion.
Rēc'rē-ā'tion, *n.* the act of creating anew.
Rēc'rē-ā'tive, *a.* refreshing; amusing; diverting.
Rēc'rē-ā'tive-nēss, *n.* state of being recreative.
Rēc'rē-mēnt, *n.* dross; spume; the useless part.
Rēc'rē-mēnt'al, (**rēc'rē-mēnt-ti'tious**) *a.* drossy.
Rē-crim'i-nāte, *v. n.* to return one accusation with another; to reproach mutually.
Rē-crim'i-nāte, *v. a.* to accuse in return.
Rē-crim'i-nā'tion, *n.* the act of recriminating.
Rē-crim'i-nā-tō-ry, *n.* one who recriminates.
Rē-crim'i-nō-tō-ry, *a.* retorting an accusation.
Rē-crūt', (**rē-krdt'**) *v. a.* to repair; to supply.
Rē-crūt', (**rē-krdt'**) *v. n.* to raise new soldiers: — to receive new strength or health.
Rē-crūt', (**rē-krdt'**) *n.* a supply: — a new soldier.
Rēc'tan-gle, *n.* a right-angled parallelogram.
Rēc'tan-gu-lar, *a.* having right angles.
Rēc'tan-gu-lar-ly, *ad.* with right angles.
Rēc'ti-fi-cā-ble, *a.* capable of being set right.
Rēc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* the act of rectifying.
Rēc'ti-fi-er, *n.* one who rectifies.
Rēc'ti-fy, *v. a.* to make right; to reform: — to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
Rēc'ti-lin'g-al, *a.* straight; rectilinear.
Rēc'ti-lin'g-er, *a.* right-lined; straight.
Rēc'ti-tude, *n.* uprightness; equity; justice.
Rēc'tor, *n.* a ruler; a minister of a parish.
Rēc'tō-rāte, *n.* the office of rector.
Rēc'tō-rī-al, *a.* belonging to a rector.

Rēc'tō-ship, *n.* the rank or office of rector.
Rēc'tō-ry, *n.* the benefice of a rector; the church of a rector; a rector's house.
Rē-cūm'bence, **Rē-cūm'bēn-cy**, *n.* rest; repose.
Rē-cūm'bent, *a.* lying; leaning; reposing.
Rē-cū'per-s-ive, { *a.* restorative; recovering.
Rē-cū'per-s-ō-ry, {
Rē-cūr', *v. n.* to come back; to return; to resort.
Rē-cūr'gence, or **Rē-cūr'gēn-cy**, *n.* a return.
Rē-cūr'rent, *a.* returning from time to time.
Rē-cūr'vāte, *v. a.* to bend back; to recurve.
Rē-cūr-vā'tion, { *n.* act of recurvating; flexure
Rē-cūr've-ty, {
Rē-cūr've, *v. a.* to bend back; to recurvate
Rē-cūr'vous, *a.* bent backwards.
Rē-cū'san-cy, *n.* non-conformity.
Rē-cū'sant, or **Rē-cū'sānt**, [**Rē-kā'zant**, *P. J. J. S.*; *Ja. R. Wb.*; **rēk'ku-zant**, *S. K. S. M.*; **rē-kā'zant** or **rēk'ku-zant**, *W.*] *n.* a non-conformist.
Rē-cū'sant, *a.* refusing to conform.
Rē-cū'sā'tion, (*Law*) *a.* challenge; a refusal.
Rēd, *a.* of the color of blood; scarlet.
Rēd, *n.* one of the primitive colors.
Rēd'an, (*Fort.*) *a.* kind of rampart.
Rēd'breast, (**rēd'brēst**) *n.* a small bird.
Rēd'būd, *n.* the Judas-tree. [*red.*
Rēd'den, (**rēd'dn**) *v. a. & n.* to make or grow
Rēd'dish, *a.* somewhat red; inclining to red.
Rēd'dish-nēss, *a.* a tendency to redness.
Rēd-dit'tion, (**rēd-dish'tyn**) *n.* a restitution.
Rēd-dj-tive, *a.* answering to an interrogative.
Rēd'dle, *n.* red chalk; a species of ochre.
Rē-dēm', *v. a.* to ransom; to rescue; to recover; to release by paying a penalty.
Rē dēm'g-ble, *a.* capable of redemption.
Rē-dēm'er, *n.* a ransomer; the Savior of men.
Rē-dē-liv'er, *v. a.* to deliver back or again.
Rē-dē-liv'er-y, *n.* the act of delivering back.
Rē-dēmp'tion, (**rē-dēm'shyn**) *n.* the act of redeeming; ransom; recovery from ruin.
Rē-dēmp'tion-er, *n.* an emigrant who redeems himself, or pays for a passage, by labor. [*U. S.*]
Rē-dēmp'tive, *a.* relating to redemption.
Rē-dēmp'tō-ry, (**rē-dēm'tō-rē**) *a.* redeeming.
Rēd'hēt, *a.* heated to redness.
Rēd'it'grāte, *v. a.* to restore; to make new.
Rēd'it'grā'tion, *n.* renovation; restoration.
Rēd'lead, *n.* red oxide of lead; minium.
Rēd'nēss, *n.* the quality of being red.
Rēd'ō-lēnce, or **Rēd'ō-lēn-cy**, *n.* sweet scent.
Rēd'ō-lēnt, *a.* diffusing fragrance or odor.
Rē-dōub'le, (**rē-dūb'bl**) *v. a.* to double again.
Rē-dōub'le, *v. n.* to become twice as much.
Rē-dōūbt', (**rē-dūbt'**) *n.* an out-work; a fortress.
Rē-dōūbt'g-ble, (**rē-dūbt'g-bl**) *a.* formidable.
Rē-dōūnd', *v. n.* to conduce in the consequences.
Rēd'pōle, *n.* a bird; a sort of finch.
Rē-drēs', *v. a.* to set right; to amend; to ease.
Rē-drēs', *n.* amendment; relief; remedy.
Rē-drēs'er, *n.* one who redresses or relieves.
Rē-drēs'sive, *a.* succoring; affording relief.
Rēd'strēak, *n.* a species of apple.
Rēd'tōp, *n.* a valuable sort of grass.
Rē-dūce', *v. a.* to bring back; to degrade; to subdue; to change from one denomination to another.
Rē-dūce'mēnt, *n.* a reduction. [*E.*] [another
Rē-dū'cer, *n.* one who reduces.
Rē-dū'c-ible, *a.* possible to be reduced.
Rē-dū'c-i-ble-nēss, *n.* quality of being reducible.
Rē-dū'c-i-ō-ō dē qd-cūr-dum, (**rē-dūk'she-b**) [*L.*] (*Logic*) *a.* species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of whatever contradicts it.

Re-dúc'tion, *n.* the act of reducing; conquest: — a rule of arithmetic.
Re-dúc'tive, *a.* having the power of reducing.
Re-dúc'tive-ly, *ad.* by reduction.
Re-dún'dance, { *n.* superabundance; exuber-
Re-dún'dan-cy, { *ance*; excess.
Re-dún'dant, *a.* superabundant; superfluous.
Re-dún'dant-ly, *ad.* superabundantly.
Re-dú'pli-cate, *v. a.* to double; to double again.
Re-dú'pli-cá'tion, *n.* the act of doubling.
Re-dú'pli-cá-tive, *a.* double; doubling again.
Re-é'ch'o, *v. n.* to return an echo; to echo back.
Re-é'ch'o, *n.* the return of an echo.
Reed, *n.* a hollow, knotted stalk; a pipe.
Reed'en, (rē'dn) *a.* consisting of reeds.
Re-ed-i-fica'tion, *n.* the act of rebuilding.
Re-ed-i-fy, *v. a.* to edify again; to rebuild.
Reed'y, *a.* abounding with reeds.
Reef, *n.* a certain portion of a sail: — a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.
Reef, *v. a.* to reduce the surface of a sail.
Reek, *n.* smoke; steam; vapor: — a rick.
Reek, *v. n.* to smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.
Reek'y, *a.* smoky; tanned; black; dark.
Reel, *n.* a frame for yarn: — a kind of dance.
Reel, *v. n.* to gather yarn off the spindle.
Reel, *v. n.* to stagger; to vacillate in walking.
Re-e'lect', *v. a.* to elect again.
Re-e'lec'tion, *n.* a repeated election.
Re-en-force', *v. a.* to enforce anew.
Re-en-force'ment, *n.* fresh assistance or aid.
Re-en-gage', *v. a.* to engage anew.
Re-en-list', *v. a.* to enlist anew.
Re-en'ter, *v. a.* to enter again; to enter anew.
Re-en-throne', *v. a.* to replace on a throne.
Re-en'trance, *n.* a repeated entrance.
Re-es-tab'lish, *v. a.* to establish anew.
Re-es-tab'lish-er, *n.* one who reestablishes.
Re-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* the act of reestablishing.
Re-ex-ám'ine, *v. a.* to examine anew.
Re-ex-pórt, *v. a.* to export again.
Re-féc'tion, *n.* refreshment after hunger; repast.
Re-féc'tive, *a.* refreshing; restorative.
Re-féc'tu-ry, [re-fék'tur-ə, P. J. E. K. Sm. R. Wh. Nares; rēf'ek-tūr-ə, S. J. F.; re-fék'tur-ə or rēf'ek-tūr-ə, W.] *n.* an eating-moód.
Re-fér', *v. a.* to direct to another; to submit.
Re-fér', *v. n.* to respect; to have relation.
Re-fér-a-ble, *a.* that may be referred; referrible.
Re-fér-er, *n.* one to whom any thing is referred.
Re-fér-ence, *n.* relation; respect: — an arbitra-
Re-fér-én-de-ry, *n.* the master of requests. [tion.
Re-fér-rí-ble, *a.* that may be referred; referable.
Re-fine', *v. a.* to purify; to clear from dross.
Re-fine', *v. n.* to become refined or pure.
Re-fined', (re-find') *p. a.* purified; polished.
Re-fin-ed-ly, *ad.* with refinement.
Re-fin-ed-ness, *n.* the state of being refined.
Re-fine'ment, *n.* act of refining; state of being refined; purity; elegance.
Re-f-in'er, *n.* one who refines; a purifier.
Re-f-in-er-y, *n.* a place for refining.
Re-fit', *v. a.* to repair; to restore after damage.
Re-fit'ment, *n.* the act of refitting.
Re-flect', *v. a.* to throw back; to cast back.
Re-flect', *v. n.* to throw back light: — to ponder: to think: — to cast reproach.
Re-flect'ing, *p. a.* making reflection; considering.
Re-flec'tion, *n.* act of reflecting; a rebound: — thought; attentive consideration: — censure.
Re-flect'ive, *a.* reflecting; musing.
Re-flect'or, *n.* he or that which reflects.
Re-flex-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* quality of being reflexible.

Re-flect'-i-ble, *a.* capable of being thrown back.
Re-flex'-ive, *a.* relating to the past; reflective.
Re-flex'-ive-ly, *ad.* in a reflexive manner.
Ref'-lu-en-cy, *n.* quality or state of flowing back.
Ref'-lu-ent, *a.* running back; flowing back.
Re'-flux, *n.* the backward course of water.
Re-form', *v. a.* to form anew.
Re-form', *v. a.* to change from worse to better
to amend; to correct; to improve.
Re-form', *v. n.* to grow better; to improve.
Re-form', *n.* a reformation; an amendment.
Ref-or-ma'-do, *n.* an officer retained in service.
Ref-or-ma'-tion, *n.* act of reforming; improve-
ment; the change in religion begun by Luther.
Re-form'a-to-ry, *a.* tending to reform.
Re-form'er, *a.* one who reforms; reformist.
Re-form'-ist, *n.* an adherent to reforms.
Re-fract', *v. a.* to break the course of rays.
Re-frac-tion, *n.* the deviation of a ray of light.
Re-frac-tive, *a.* having the power of refraction.
Re-frac-to-ri-ness, *n.* sullen obstinacy.
Re-frac-to-ry, *a.* obstinate; contumacious.
Ref'-ra-ga-ble, [ref'-ra-ga-bl, *S. W. J. Soc.*; *ref'-*
frag'-a-bl or *ref'-ra-ga-bl*, *P.*] *a.* refutable.
Re-frain', *v. a.* to hold back; to keep from.
Re-frain', *v. n.* to forbear; to abstain.
Re-frain', *n.* the burden of a song; repetition.
Re-frame', *v. a.* to frame or put together again.
Re-fran-gi-bil'-ity, *n.* state of being refrangible.
Re-fran'-gi-ble, *a.* capable of being refracted.
Re-fresh', *v. a.* to relieve; to revive; to cool.
Re-fresh'er, *n.* he or that which refreshes.
Re-fresh'-ment, *n.* act of refreshing; that which
refreshes; relief after pain; food; rest.
Re-frig'-er-ant, *a.* cooling; mitigating heat.
Re-frig'-er-ant, *n.* a cooling medicine or drink.
Re-frig'-er-ate, *v. a.* to make cool; to cool.
Re-frig'-er-á-tion, *n.* the act of cooling.
Re-frig'-er-a-tive, Re-frig'-er-a-to-ry, *a.* cooling.
Re-frig'-er-a-tor, *n.* a cooling vessel.
Re-frig'-er-a-to-ry, *n.* a cooling vessel or thing.
Reft, *n.* a chink. See *Rift*.
Ref'-uge, (ref'fú) *n.* shelter from danger; pro-
tection; an asylum; an expedient.
Ref-u-gée, *n.* one who flies for protection.
Re-ful-gence, or Re-fúl'-gen-cy, *n.* brightness.
Re-fúl'-gent, *a.* bright; shining; glittering.
Re-fúl'-gent-ly, *ad.* in a shining manner.
Re-fund', *v. a.* to pour back; to repay what has
been received; to restore.
Re-fus'-a-ble, *a.* that may be refused.
Re-fu'-sal, *n.* act of refusing; a denial; — right
of choice; option; offer.
Re-fuse', *v. a.* to deny; to decline; to reject.
Re-fuse', *v. n.* not to accept; not to comply.
*Ref'-use, [ref'fús, *W. J. F. Ju. K. Soc. Wk.*;
ref'fúze, *S. P. E.*] *n.* worthless remains; dregs.
*Ref'-use, *a.* left when the rest is taken.
Re-fus'er, *n.* one who refuses. [*talk*]
Re-fut'-a-ble, *a.* that may be refuted. See *fores*.
Ref-u-tá-tion, *n.* act of refuting; confutation.
Re-fu-ta-to-ry, *a.* implying refutation.
Re-fute', *v. a.* to prove erroneous; to confute.
Re-fut'er, *n.* one who refutes.
Re-gain', *v. a.* to recover; to gain anew.
Re-gal, *a.* relating to a king; royal; kingly.
Re-gále', *v. a.* to refresh; to entertain; to feast.
Re-pá-le', *v. n.* to feast; to fare sumptuously.
Re-gále', *n.* an entertainment; a treat. [*R.*]
Re-gále'-ment, *n.* refreshment; entertainment.
Re-gál'-i-a, *n. pl.* [*L.*] ensigns of royalty.
Re-gál'-ty, *n.* royalty; sovereignty; kingship.
Re-gal'-ly, *ad.* in a regal manner.

Reference is had to the criterion - It is
commonly employed in reference to magic

It can be referred to science - referred to
It is referred to two heads.

with reference to the fact that - he moved
the reference of the memorial to the committee

To reflect upon things - reflecting on the
past - reflected back their own notions upon
the reformation from vice

To refrain from tears.

took refuge in Syria
Take refuge behind anything - take refuge
in allegory - took refuge in the ...
His refusal to entertain him

The vulgar refused to be taught. - refus-
ing appreciation to the author - refuse taking

or regulate it with

ignorance of the art, refining
upon it.

They relate various marvels of
him
Relatively to those last.

They are regarded as standards. — As regards
it is of little value a teacher's disposition.
It is unimportant, except indirectly, as re-
gards the arts of medicine. — As regards regard
His regard for truth. — have no regard to phenomena.
Regardless of the past.

The whole amount of the difference between this
and that, so far as it regards the characteristics
of style, consists in a few...

Have regard to my cry — He will not
pay regard to any ransom.

The company did not seem to show any
regret at my departure — he finds less
regret for past pleasures

He rejoices in his strength.

Rejoice at — the flower, seen to rejoice with
it, relates to it, better than,
when rejoice relation to which — the peculiar relation
of that man to God.

The relation to which they stood to the —
into some relation to it — the relations
between the E. and A. — in unexpected relations to
relaxation, εὐραxία 1015 (Rom.)

What relation does he sustain to
the Jews? — or is in no relation of
a Jew.

re-gard', *v. a.* to value; to observe; to respect.
 re-gard', *n.* attention; respect; reverence.
 re-gard'ant, *a.* (*Fr.*) looking behind.
 re-gard'er, *n.* one who regards.
 re-gard'ful, *a.* attentive; taking notice of.
 re-gard'ful-ly, *ad.* attentively; respectfully.
 re-gard'ing, *prep.* having regard to.
 re-gard'less, *a.* heedless; negligent; inattentive.
 re-gard'less-ly, *ad.* without heed.
 re-gard'less-ness, *n.* heedlessness; inattention.
 re-gat'ing, *n.* [*It.*] a boat-race for amusement.
 re-gen-cy, *n.* government by a regent; rule.
 re-gen'er-a-cy, *n.* the state of being regenerate.
 re-gen'er-ate, *v. a.* to cause to be born anew.
 re-gen'er-ate, *a.* reproduced; born anew.
 re-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* state of being regenerate.
 re-gen'er-a-tion, *n.* new birth; birth by grace.
 re-gen'er-a-tive, *a.* producing regeneration.
 re-gent, *a.* governing; exercising authority.
 re-gent, *n.* a governor; a vicarious ruler.
 re-gent-ship, *n.* the office of a regent.
 re-ger-mi-na-tion, *n.* the act of sprouting again.
 re-gi-cide, *n.* a murderer or murder of a king.
 Re-gime, (*re-zhēm'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] government; rule.
 Re-gi-men, *n.* regulation of diet; — government.
 Re-gi-mēt, *n.* a body of troops under a colonel.
 Re-gi-mēn'tal, *a.* belonging to a regiment.
 Re-gi-mēn'tals, *n. pl.* a military uniform.
 Re-gion, (*ré-jun*) *n.* a country; a tract; a place.
 Re-gis-ter, *n.* a list; a record; a catalogue; — a keeper of a register; a registrar.
 Re-gis-ter, *v. a.* to record in a register; to enroll.
 Re-gis-ter-ship, *n.* the office of register.
 Re-gis-trar, *n.* a keeper of records; a register.
 Re-gis-trar-y, *n.* a registrar. [*R.*]
 Re-gis-tra-tion, *n.* act of recording; registry.
 Re-gis-try, *n.* the act of recording; the place where a register is kept; a register; record.
 Re-glet, *n.* a piece of wood used by printers.
 Re-gnant, *a.* reigning; ruling; prevalent.
 Re-gorge, *v. a.* to vomit up; to throw back.
 Re-grant, *v. a.* to grant again.
 Re-grate, *v. a.* to engross; to forestall.
 Re-grat'er, *n.* a forestaller; an engrosser.
 Re-gress, *n.* a passage back; a return.
 Re-gres-sion, (*re-grés'h'un*) *n.* act of returning.
 Re-gres-sive, *a.* passing or going back.
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 Re-guer'don, (*re-ger'dun*) *n.* a reward. *Shak.*
 Re-gu-lar, *a.* agreeable to rule; orderly; exact.
 Re-gu-lar, *n.* a monk who has taken the three vows — a permanent soldier in regular pay.
 Re-gu-lar-ty, *n.* conformity to rule; order.
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 Re-gu-la-tion, *n.* the act of regulating; method.
 Re-gu-la-tor, *n.* he or that which regulates.
 Re-gu-lus, *n.* [*L.*] the purest part of any metal.
 Re-gur-gi-tate, *v. a.* to throw or pour back.
 Re-gur-gi-tate, *v. n.* to be poured back.
 Re-gur-gi-ta-tion, *n.* reabsorption.
 Re-ha-bil-i-tate, *v. a.* to restore to former rank.
 Re-ha-bil-i-ta-tion, *n.* (*Law*) restoration.
 Re-hear, *v. a.* to hear again.
 Re-hear-ing, *n.* a second hearing.
 Re-hear'al, (*re-hēr'al*) *n.* a repetition; recital.
 Re-hearse, (*re-hērs'*) *v. a.* to repeat; to recite.
 Re-hear-ser, (*re-hērs'er*) *n.* one who rehearses.
 Re-lie, *n.* a groove for anything to run in.
 Re-ign, (*ráin*) *v. n.* to rule as a king; to prevail.

Reign, (*rán*) *n.* royal authority; sovereignty; the time of a king's government; power.
 Reign'er, (*rán'er*) *n.* one who reigns; a ruler.
 Reign'ing, (*rán'ing*) *p. a.* ruling; prevailing.
 Re-im-burse, *v. a.* to repay; to repair loss.
 Re-im-bur-se-ment, *n.* reparation; repayment.
 Re-im-burs'er, *n.* one who reimburses.
 Rein, (*rán*) *n.* the strap of a bridle; restraint.
 Rein, (*rán*) *v. a.* to govern by a bridle; to check, to control; to restrain.
 Rein'deer, (*rán'dér*) *n.* a northern deer.
 Re-ist'ing, [*L.*] the thing not having been done.
 Re-in-form', *v. a.* to inform again.
 Reins, (*ránz*) *n. pl.* the kidneys.
 Re-in-stall', *v. a.* to install anew.
 Re-in-sta'te, *v. a.* to put again in possession.
 Re-in-to-gra'te, *v. a.* to repair; to reintegrate.
 Re-in-vest', *v. a.* to invest anew.
 Re-iz'ing, (*ré-iz'ing*) *n.* a Turkish officer of state.
 Re-iz'sue, (*ré-iz'h'u*) *v. a. & n.* to issue again.
 Re-it'er-ate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again.
 Re-it'er-a-tion, *n.* act of reiterating.
 Re-ject', *v. a.* to cast off; to refuse; to discard.
 Re-ject'a-ble, *a.* that may be rejected.
 Re-ject'ed, *p. a.* refused; cast off.
 Re-ject'er, *n.* one who rejects; a refuser.
 Re-jection, *n.* the act of rejecting; a refusal.
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 Re-joice', *v. a.* to exhilarate; to make joyful.
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 Re-join', *v. n.* to answer to an answer.
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 Re-ju-ve-sce'nce, *n.* renewal of youth.
 Re-kind'le, *v. a.* to kindle or set on fire again.
 Re-land', *v. a. & n.* to land again.
 Re-lapse', *v. n.* to slide or fall back; to return.
 Re-lapse', *n.* act of relapsing; return; a falling back into vice or sickness.
 Re-laps'er, *n.* one who relapses.
 Re-late', *v. a.* to tell; to recite; to unfold.
 Re-late', *v. n.* to have reference or relation.
 Re-lat'er, *n.* one who relates; a narrator.
 Re-la-tion, *n.* act of relating; recital: — respect; reference: — kindred; a person related.
 Re-la-tion-ship, *n.* the state of being related.
 Re-la-tive, *a.* having relation; respecting.
 Re-la-tive, *n.* a person related; a relation: — a pronoun answering to an antecedent.
 Re-la-tive-ly, *ad.* in relation to something.
 Re-la-tive-ness, *n.* the state of having relation.
 Re-lat'or, (*Law*) a rehearser; a teller.
 Re-lax', *v. a.* to slacken; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to divert; to unbend.
 Re-lax', *v. n.* to be remiss; to be not rigorous.
 Re-lax'a-ble, *a.* that may be relaxed or remitted.
 Re-lax-a-tion, (*ré-laks-a-shun*, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; *ré-laks-a-shun*, *S. P. E. Ja. Wb.*) *n.* act of relaxing; remission.
 Re-lax'a-tive, *a.* having power to relax.
 Re-lax'y, *n.* horses kept to relieve others.
 Re-leas'a-ble, *a.* capable of being released.
 Re-lease', *v. a.* to set free; to quit; to let go.
 Re-lease', *n.* liberation; discharge; remission.
 Re-leas'e-ment, *n.* act of releasing; release. [*R.*]
 Re-leas'er, *n.* one who releases or sets free.
 Re-le-ga-tion, *n.* exile; a judicial banishment.
 Re-lent', *v. n.* to yield; to soften in temper; to grow tender or compassionate.

make, sit; move, stir, stir; ball, ball, title. — C, G, F, L, soft; R, S, Z, hard; Q as X; Y as G; — this

Re-dúc'tion, *n.* the act of reducing; conquest: — a rule of arithmetic.
Re-dúc'tive, *a.* having the power of reducing.
Re-dúc'tive-ly, *ad.* by reduction.
Re-dún'dance, *n.* superabundance; exuberance.
Re-dún'dant, *a.* superabundant; superfluous.
Re-dún'dant-ly, *ad.* superabundantly.
Re-dú-pli-cá'te, *v. a.* to double; to double again.
Re-dú-pli-cá'tion, *n.* the act of doubling.
Re-dú-pli-cá'tive, *a.* double; doubling again.
Re-sch'ó, *v. n.* to return an echo; to echo back.
Re-sch'ó, *n.* the return of an echo.
Reed, *n.* a hollow, knotted stalk; a pipe.
Reed'en, (*ré'dn*) *a.* consisting of reeds.
Re-ed-i-ficá'tion, *n.* the act of rebuilding.
Re-ed-i-fy, *v. a.* to edify again; to rebuild.
Reed'y, *a.* abounding with reeds.
Reef, *n.* a certain portion of a sail: — a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.
Reef, *v. a.* to reduce the surface of a sail.
Reek, *n.* smoke; steam; vapor: — a rick.
Reek, *v. n.* to smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.
Reek'y, *a.* smoky; tanned; black; dark.
Reel, *n.* a frame for yarn: — a kind of dance.
Reel, *v. a.* to gather yarn off the spindle.
Reel, *v. n.* to stagger; to vacillate in walking.
Re-el-ect, *v. a.* to elect again.
Re-el-ec'tion, *n.* a repeated election.
Re-en-f'orce, *v. a.* to enforce anew.
Re-en-f'orce'ment, *n.* fresh assistance or aid.
Re-en-gáge, *v. a.* to engage anew.
Re-en-list, *v. a.* to enlist anew.
Re-en'ter, *v. a.* to enter again; to enter anew.
Re-en-throne, *v. a.* to replace on a throne.
Re-en'trance, *n.* a repeated entrance.
Re-es-tá-blish, *v. a.* to establish anew.
Re-es-tá-blish-er, *n.* one who reestablishes.
Re-es-tá-blish-ment, *n.* the act of reestablishing.
Re-ex-á-m'ine, *v. a.* to examine anew.
Re-ex-pórt, *v. a.* to export again.
Re-féc'tion, *n.* refreshment after hunger; repast.
Re-féc'tive, *a.* refreshing; restorative.
Re-féc'to-ry, [*ré-fék'tur-q*, *P. J. E. K. Sm. R. Wh. News*; *ré-fék'tur-q*, *P. J. E. F.*; *re-fék'tur-q* or *ré-fék'tur-q*, *W.*] *n.* an eating-room.
Re-fér, *v. a.* to direct to another; to submit.
Re-fér, *v. n.* to respect; to have relation.
Re-fér-a-ble, *a.* that may be referred; referrible.
Re-fér-éss, *n.* one to whom any thing is referred.
Re-fér-ence, *n.* relation; respect: — an arbitrament.
Re-fér-én-dá-ry, *n.* the master of requests. [*tion*.]
Re-fér-rí-ble, *a.* that may be referred; referable.
Re-fine, *v. a.* to purify; to clear from dross.
Re-fine, *v. n.* to become refined or pure.
Re-fined, (*re-find'*) *p. a.* purified; polished.
Re-fin'ed-ly, *ad.* with refinement.
Re-fin'ed-néss, *n.* the state of being refined.
Re-fine'ment, *n.* act of refining; state of being refined; purity; elegance.
Re-fin'er, *n.* one who refines; a purifier.
Re-fin'er-y, *n.* a place for refining.
Re-fit, *v. a.* to repair; to restore after damage.
Re-fit'ment, *n.* the act of refitting.
Re-flect, *v. a.* to throw back; to cast back.
Re-flect, *v. n.* to throw back light: — to ponder: to think: — to cast reproach.
Re-flect'ing, *p. a.* making reflection; considering.
Re-flec'tion, *n.* act of reflecting; a rebound: — thought; attentive consideration: — censure.
Re-flec'tive, *a.* reflecting; musing.
Re-flec't'or, *n.* he or that which reflects.
Re-flex-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* quality of being reflexible.

Re-flex'i-ble, *a.* capable of being thrown back.
Re-flex'ive, *a.* relating to the past; reflexive.
Re-flex'ive-ly, *ad.* in a reflexive manner.
Refr'ig-en-cy, *n.* quality or state of flowing back.
Refr'ig-ent, *a.* running back; flowing back.
Refr'úx, *n.* the backward course of water.
Re-form, *v. a.* to form anew.
Re-form, *v. a.* to change from worse to better: to amend; to correct; to improve.
Re-form, *v. n.* to grow better; to improve.
Re-form, *n.* a reformation; an amendment.
Refr-or-má'd, *n.* an officer retained in service.
Refr-or-má'tion, *n.* act of reforming; improvement; the change in religion begun by Luther.
Re-form'a-to-ry, *a.* tending to reform.
Re-form'er, *n.* one who reforms; reformist.
Re-form'ist, *n.* an adherent to reform.
Re-fract, *v. a.* to break the course of rays.
Re-frac'tion, *n.* the deviation of a ray of light.
Re-frac'tive, *a.* having the power of refraction.
Re-frac'to-ri-néss, *n.* sullen obstinacy.
Re-frac'to-ry, *a.* obstinate; contumacious.
Refr'ra-ga-ble, [*réfr'ra-ga-bl*, *S. W. J. Sm.*; *réfr'ra-ga-bl* or *réfr'ra-ga-bl*, *P.*] *a.* refutable.
Re-frain, *v. a.* to hold back; to keep from.
Re-frain, *v. n.* to forbear; to abstain.
Re-frain, *n.* the burden of a song; repetition.
Re-frá-me, *v. a.* to frame or put together again.
Re-fran-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being refrangible.
Re-fran-gi-ble, *a.* capable of being refracted.
Re-fresh, *v. a.* to relieve; to revive; to cool.
Re-fresh'er, *n.* he or that which refreshes.
Re-fresh'ment, *n.* act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief after pain; food; rest.
Re-frig'er-ant, *a.* cooling; mitigating heat.
Re-frig'er-ant, *n.* a cooling medicine or drink.
Re-frig'er-ate, *v. a.* to make cool; to cool.
Re-frig'er-á'tion, *n.* the act of cooling.
Re-frig'er-a-tive, **Re-frig'er-a-to-ry**, *a.* cooling.
Re-frig'er-a-ter, *n.* a cooling vessel.
Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.* a cooling vessel or thing.
Refr, *n.* a chink. See *Refr*.
Refr'uge, (*réfr'úg*) *n.* shelter from danger; protection; an asylum; an expedient.
Refr'uge, *n.* one who flies for protection.
Re-ful-gence, or **Re-ful-gent-cy**, *n.* brightness.
Re-ful-gent, *a.* bright; shining; glittering.
Re-ful-gent-ly, *ad.* in a shining manner.
Re-fund, *v. a.* to pour back; to repay what has been received: to restore.
Re-fus'a-ble, *a.* that may be refused.
Re-fu-sal, *n.* act of refusing; a denial: — right of choice; option; offer.
Re-fuse, *v. a.* to deny; to decline; to reject.
Re-fuse, *v. n.* not to accept; not to comply.
***Ref'úse**, [*réf'ús*, *W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. Wh.*; *réf'ús*, *S. P. E.*] *n.* worthless remains; dregs.
***Ref'úse**, *a.* left when the rest is taken.
Re-fús-er, *n.* one who refuses. [*table*.]
Re-fús-a-ble, *a.* that may be refuted. See *Irrefutable*.
Re-fús-a'tion, *n.* act of refuting; confutation.
Re-fús-a-to-ry, *a.* implying refutation.
Re-fúte, *v. a.* to prove erroneous; to confute.
Re-fút'er, *n.* one who refutes.
Re-gáin, *v. a.* to recover; to gain anew.
Re-gal, *a.* relating to a king; royal; kingly.
Re-gale, *v. a.* to refresh; to entertain; to feast.
Re-gale, *v. n.* to feast; to fare sumptuously.
Re-gale, *n.* an entertainment; a treat. [*n.*].
Re-gale'ment, *n.* refreshment; entertainment.
Re-gál'h-a, *n.* a pl. [*L.*] ensigns of royalty.
Re-gál'i-ty, *n.* royalty; sovereignty; kingship.
Re-gál-ly, *ad.* in a regal manner.

Reference is hard to the citizens - It is
commonly employed in reference to magic

It can be referred to science - referred to
It is referred to his head.

with reference to the fact that - he moved
the reference of the memorial to the committee

To reflect upon things - reflecting on the
past. - reflect back their own notions upon
the reformation from vice

To refrain from tears.

took refuge in fiction
Take refuge behind anything -- take refuge
in allegory - take refuge in fiction -
His refusal to entertain him

The vulgar refused to be taught. - refus-
ing appreciation to the author - refuse talking

or regale it with

ignorance of the art of refining
upon it.

They relate various marvels of
his
Relatively to those last.

They are regarded as standards. — to regard
as of little value a teacher who disregards
It is unimportant, except indirectly, as re-
gards the arts of medicine. — As regards some of
His regard for truth. — has no regard to the world.
Regardless of the past.

The whole amount of the difference between this
and that, so far as it regards the characteristics
of style, consists in a few...

Have regard to my cry — He will not
pay regard to any ransom.

The company did not seem to show any
regret at my departure — he finds less
regret for past pleasures

He rejoices in his strength.

Rejoice at — the flower, seen to rejoice at
it relates to it, better than
when you rejoice at it,
relation to which — the peculiar relation
of that people to God.

The relation to which they stood to the
into some relation to it. — the relations
between the E. and A. — in unexpected relations to
relaxation, ἀνακούφισις (Rom.)

What relation does he sustain to
the Jews? He is in no relation of
a slave.

re-gard', *v. a.* to value; to observe; to respect.
 re-gard', *n.* attention; respect; reverence.
 re-gard'ant, *a.* (*Heb.*) looking behind.
 re-gard'er, *n.* one who regards.
 re-gard'ful, *a.* attentive; taking notice of.
 re-gard'ful-ly, *ad.* attentively; respectfully.
 re-gard'ing, *prep.* having regard to.
 re-gard'less, *a.* heedless; negligent; inattentive.
 re-gard'less-ly, *ad.* without heed.
 re-gard'less-ness, *a.* heedlessness; inattention.
 re-gat'ing, *n.* [*It.*] a boat-race for amusement.
 re-gen-cy, *n.* government by a regent; rule.
 re-gen'er-a-cy, *n.* the state of being regenerate.
 re-gen'er-ate, *v. a.* to cause to be born anew.
 re-gen'er-ate, *a.* reproduced; born anew.
 re-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* state of being regenerate.
 re-gen'er-á-tion, *n.* new birth; birth by grace.
 re-gen'er-a-tive, *a.* producing regeneration.
 re-gent, *a.* governing; exercising authority.
 re-gent, *n.* a governor; a vicarious ruler.
 re-gent-ship, *n.* the office of a regent.
 re-ger-mi-ná-tion, *n.* the act of sprouting again.
 re-gi-cide, *n.* a murderer or murder of a king.
 re-grime, (*re-zhém'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] government; rule.
 re-gi-mén, *n.* regulation of diet:—government.
 re-gi-mént, *n.* a body of troops under a colonel.
 re-gi-mén'tal, *a.* belonging to a regiment.
 re-gi-mén'tal, *n. pl.* a military uniform.
 re-gion, (*ré-jun*) *n.* a country; a tract; a place.
 re-gis-ter, *n.* a list; a record; a catalogue:—a keeper of a list; a registrar.
 re-gis-ter, *v. a.* to record in a register; to enroll.
 re-gis-ter-ship, *n.* the office of register.
 re-gis-trar, *n.* a keeper of records; a register.
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 re-gu-lá-tion, *n.* the act of regulating; method.
 re-gu-lá-tor, *n.* he or that which regulates.
 re-gu-lá, *n.* [*L.*] the purest part of any metal.
 re-gur-gi-tá-te, *v. a.* to throw or pour back.
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 re-im-búrse-ment, *n.* reparation; repayment.
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 Rein, (*rán*) *n.* the strap of a bridle; restraint.
 Rein, (*rán*) *v. a.* to govern by a bridle; to check, to control; to restrain.
 Rein'déer, (*rán'dér*) *n.* a northern deer.
 re-in-fér-tiq, [*L.*] the thing not having been done.
 re-in-fór-m', *v. a.* to inform again.
 Reins, (*ránz*) *n. pl.* the kidneys.
 re-in-stál', *v. a.* to install anew.
 re-in-stál', *v. a.* to put again in possession.
 re-in-té-grá-te, *v. a.* to repair; to reintegrate.
 re-in-vest', *v. a.* to invest anew.
 Reis, (*re-shé'di*) *n.* a Turkish officer of state.
 re-iss'ue, (*ré-lah'y*) *v. a. & n.* to issue again.
 re-iss'er-ate, *v. a.* to repeat again and again.
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 re-ject', *v. a.* to cast off; to refuse; to discard.
 re-ject'a-ble, *a.* that may be rejected.
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 ré-l'a-tive, *a.* having relation; respecting.
 ré-l'a-tive, *n.* a person related; a relation:—a pronoun answering to an antecedent.
 ré-l'a-tive-ly, *ad.* in relation to something.
 ré-l'a-tive-ness, *n.* the state of having relation.
 re-lá'tor, (*Law*) a rehearser; a teller.
 re-lax', *v. a.* to slacken; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to divert; to unbend.
 re-lax', *v. n.* to be remiss; to be not rigorous.
 re-lax'a-ble, *a.* that may be relaxed or remitted.
 ré-lax-á-tion, (*ré-láks-á'shun*, *W. J. F. Sm. R.*; *ré-láks-á'shun*, *P. E. Ja. Wb.*) *n.* act of relaxing; remission.
 re-lax'a-tive, *a.* having power to relax.
 ré-lá'y, *n.* horses kept to relieve others.
 re-léas'a-ble, *a.* capable of being released.
 re-léase', *v. a.* to set free; to quit; to let go.
 re-léase', *n.* liberation; discharge; remission.
 re-léase-ment, *n.* act of releasing; release. [*R.*]
 re-léas'er, *n.* one who releases or sets free.
 ré-lé-á-tion, (*ré-lérs'er*) *n.* a judicial banishment.
 re-lent', *v. a.* to yield; to soften in temper; to grow tender or compassionate.

Re-vent/less, *a.* unrepenting; unmoved by pity.
Re-lé-ssé', *n. (Law)* one to whom a release is executed.
Re-lé-ssé', *n. (Law)* one who executes a release to a releasee.
Re-lé-van-cy, *n.* the state of being relevant.
Re-lé-vant, *a.* relieving; lending aid; pertinent.
Re-lé-vance, *n.* trust; dependence; confidence.
Re-lé'c, *n.* that which remains. — *pl.* the body or remains of a deceased person.
Re-lé'ct, *n.* a woman whose husband is dead.
Re-lé'ct', (*re-lé'ct'*) *n.* alleviation; succor; redress: — the prominence of a figure; relieve.
Re-lé'or, *n.* one who places reliance.
Re-lé-vá-ble, (*re-lé-vá-bl*) *a.* capable of relief.
Re-lé've', (*re-lé-v'*) *v. a.* to ease; to succor.
Re-lé-vér, (*re-lé-vér*) *n.* one who relieves.
Re-lé'vó, (*re-lé'vó*) *n.* [relieve, *It.*] the prominence of a figure, &c.; relief.
Re-lé'gion, (*re-lé'gion*) *n.* duty to God; practical piety; a system of divine faith and worship.
Re-lé'gion-lé-m, *n.* religious feeling or zeal.
Re-lé'gion-lat, *n.* a devotee to some religion.
Re-lé'gious, (*re-lé'gus*) *a.* pious; holy; devout.
Re-lé'gious-ly, (*re-lé'gus-ly*) *ad.* piously.
Re-lin'quish, (*re-lin'kwish*) *v. a.* to forsake; to abandon; to leave; to quit; to give up.
Re-lin'quish-er, *n.* one who relinquishes.
Re-lin'quish-mént, *n.* act of relinquishing.
Re-lé'quá-ry, *n.* a casket to keep relics in.
Re-lé'ish, *n.* taste; liking; delight; flavor.
Re-lé'ish, *v. a.* to have a liking for; to enjoy.
Re-lé'ish, *v. n.* to have a pleasing taste or flavor.
Re-lé'ish-á-ble, *a.* that may be relished; gustable.
Re-lé'cent, *a.* shining; transparent; clear.
Re-lú'cence, *n.* unwillingness; repugnance.
Re-lú'cent, *a.* striving against; unwilling.
Re-lú'cent-ly, *ad.* with unwillingness.
Re-lú-me', *v. a.* to light anew; to rekindle.
Re-lú', *v. n.* to put trust in; to depend upon.
Re-máin', *v. n.* to continue; to endure; to abide; to stay; to be left.
Re-máin'dér, *n.* what is left; a remnant.
Re-máin'g, *n. pl.* relics; a dead body.
Re-máke', *v. a.* [i. remade;] to make anew.
Re-mánd', *v. a.* to send back; to call back.
Re-márk', *n.* observation; note; notice taken.
Re-márk', *v. a.* to note; to observe; to mark.
Re-márk-á-ble, *a.* observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable.
Re-márk-á-ble-néss, *n.* observableness.
Re-márk-á-ble-ly, *ad.* observably; uncommonly.
Re-márk'er, *n.* one who remarks; an observer.
Re-márr'y, *v. a.* to marry a second time.
Re-mé'di-á-ble, (*re-mé'dé-á-bl*, *W. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; *re-mé'dyá-bl*, *S. F.*; *re-méd'á-bl*, *P.*) *a.* capable of remedy; curable.
Re-mé'di-á-l, *a.* affording remedy; relieving.
Re-mé'di-á-l-er, or **Re-méd'i-á-l-er**, (*re-mé'dé-á-l-er*, *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; *re-méd'á-l-er*, *P. Wb. Ash. Recs.*; *re-mé'dé-á-l-er* or *re-méd'á-l-er*, *F.*) *a.* not admitting remedy; incurable.
Re-mé'd-y, *n.* a medicine; a cure; reparation.
Re-mé'd-y, *v. a.* to cure; to heal; to repair.
Re-mém'ber, *v. a.* to bear in mind; to call to mind; to recollect; to remind.
Re-mém'ber-er, *n.* one who remembers.
Re-mém'brance, *n.* retention in memory; recollection; memory; a memorial.
Re-mém'brán-çer, *n.* he or that which reminds.
Re-mé'grá-te, *v. n.* to remove back again.
Re-mé'grá'tion, *n.* removal back again.
Re-mind', *v. a.* to put in or bring to mind.

Rém-i-nis'cence, } *n.* recovery of ideas, *from*
Rém-i-nis'cén-cy, } *ry*, recollection.
Rém-i-nis'cént, *n.* one who calls to mind.
Re-mí-ké', *v. a. (Law)* to grant back; to release.
Re-mí-lé', *a.* slack; careless; negligent.
Re-mí-lé-á-ble, *a.* that may be remitted.
Re-mí-lé'gion, (*re-mí-lé'gion*) *n.* abatement; pardon.
Re-mí-lé'ly, *ad.* carelessly; negligently.
Re-mí-lé-néss, *a.* carelessness; negligencé.
Re-mít', *v. a.* to relax; to forgive; to pardon; give up; to send to a distant place.
Re-mít', *v. n.* to slacken; to grow less intense.
Re-mít'mént, *n.* the act of remitting; pardon.
Re-mít'tal, *n.* act of remitting; remission.
Re-mít'tance, *n.* a sum remitted; remission.
Re-mít'tent, *a.* ceasing or abating for a time.
Re-mít'tér, *n.* one who remits.
Re-mít'tó, *n. (Law)* one who remits.
Rém'nant, *n.* that which is left; the residue.
Ré-mód'el, *v. a.* to model anew.
Re-món'strance, *n.* a strong representation.
Re-món'strant, *n.* one who remonstrates.
Re-món'strant, *a.* expostulatory; remonstrative.
Re-món'strate, *v. a.* to exhibit reasons against.
Rém-on'strá'tion, *n.* the act of remonstrating.
Re-món'strá-tor, *n.* one who remonstrates.
Rém'p-er, *n. [L.]* a fish or a kind of worm.
Re-mór'dén-cy, *n.* compunction; remorse.
***Re-mór's'**, (*re-mór's'*, *S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.* *re-mórs'* or *re-mórs'*, *W. P.*) *n.* the pain; guilt; reproach of conscience; compunction.
***Re-mór's-ful**, *a.* full of a sense of guilt.
***Re-mór's-less**, *a.* unrepenting, cruel; savage.
Re-mór's-less-ly, *ad.* without remorse.
***Re-mór's-less-néss**, *n.* savageness; cruelty.
Re-móte', *a.* distant; not near; foreign; also.
Re-móte-ly, *ad.* not nearly; at a distance.
Re-móte-néss, *n.* the state of being remote; *dis*
Ré-móunt', *v. n.* to mount again. [*also*]
Re-móv'á-ble, *a.* that may be removed.
Re-móv'al, *n.* the act of moving; a displacing.
Re-móve', *v. a.* to cause to change place.
Re-móve', *v. n.* to change place; to move.
Re-móve', *n.* a change of place; a removal.
Re-móved, (*re-móvd'*) *p. a.* remote; separate.
Re-móv'er, *n.* one who removes.
Re-mú-ner-á-bil-ity, *n.* capability of reward.
Re-mú-ner-á-ble, *a.* that may be remunerated.
Re-mú-ner-á-té, *v. a.* to reward; to recompense.
Re-mú-ner-á-tion, *n.* a reward; a recompense.
Re-mú-ner-á-tive, } *a.* affording remuneration
Re-mú-ner-á-tó-ry, } rewarding.
Ré'nal, *a.* belonging to the reins or kidneys.
Rén'ard, *n.* the name of a fish; *reynard*; *reynard*
Re-nag'ent, *n.* rising again into being.
Re-nás'ci-ble, *a.* possible to be produced again.
Ré-náv'gá-té, *v. n.* to navigate again.
Ren-cóunt', *n.* a personal opposition; a sudden combat or conflict; a meeting.
Ren-cóunt'er, *v. a.* to attack hand to hand.
Ren-cóunt'er, *v. n.* to clash; to fight. [*R.*]
Rénd, *v. a.* [i. rent; *pp.* rending, rent;] to tear with violence; to lacerate; to break.
Rénd, *v. n.* to separate; to be disunited.
Rénd'er, *n.* one who rends; a tearer: — a return.
Rén'dér, *v. a.* to return; to make; to translate.
Rén'dér-á-ble, *a.* that may be rendered.
Rendezvous, (*rén'dé-vó* or *rén'dé-vós*) [*rén'dé-vó*, *S. J. K.*; *rén'dé-vó*, *Sm.*; *rén'dé-vó*, *W. F. Ja.*] *n.* a meeting appointed; a place appointed for assembly.
Rendezvous, (*rén'dé-vó* or *rén'dé-vós*) *n. a m.* meet at a place appointed.

Reliance ^{upon} their credibility.

I feel a reluctance to proceed
Feel reluctance to reporting such stuff

To relieve the mind from -- it is relieved from
reluctance to reject.

to rely upon, on
It remains to us
Make some remarks on the subject are found in.

To remark upon this passage -- may
well be remarked upon.

Remarkable for opulence -- with no-
thing remarkable to recommend him.

a faithful rendering from the Hebrew

I remember to have read.

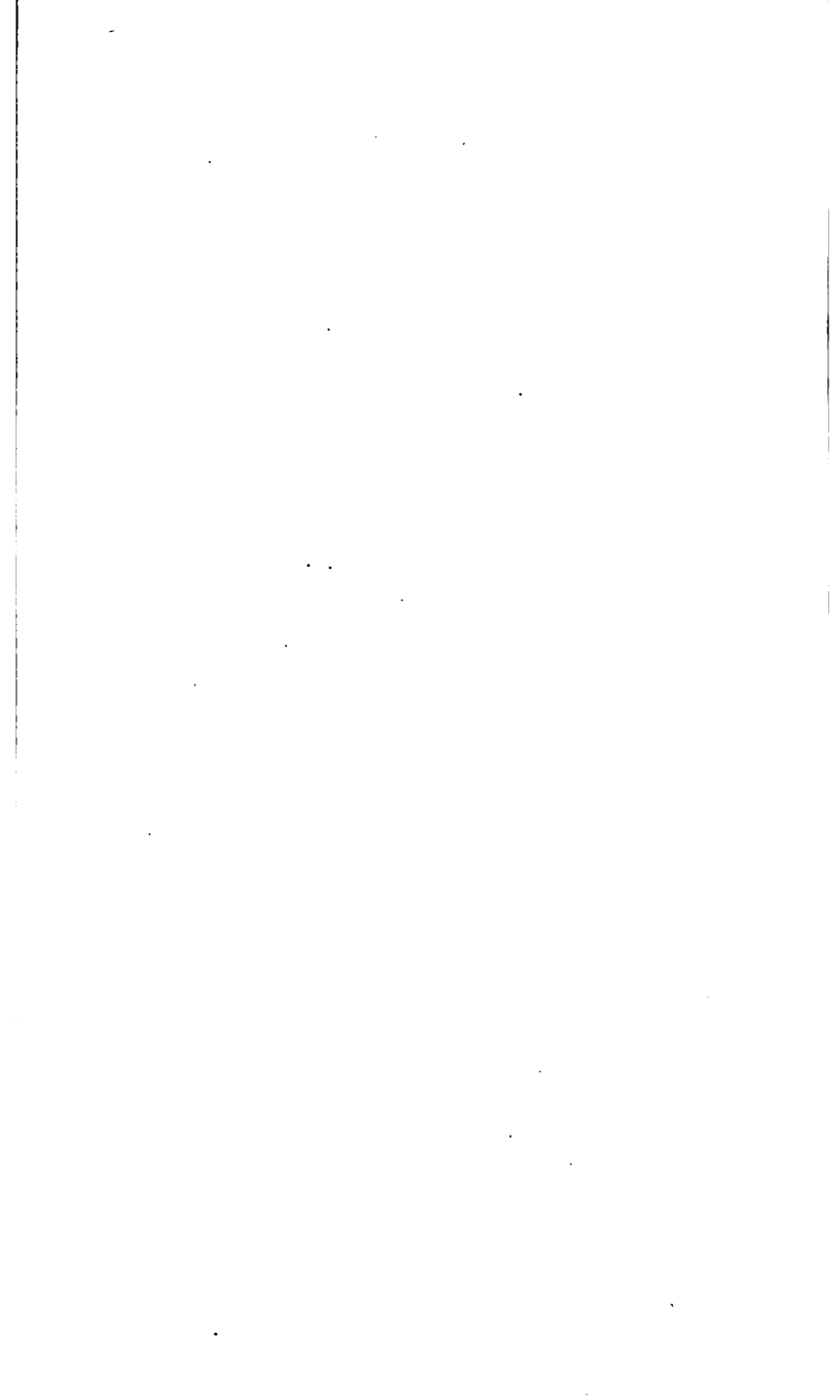
To be reminded of it

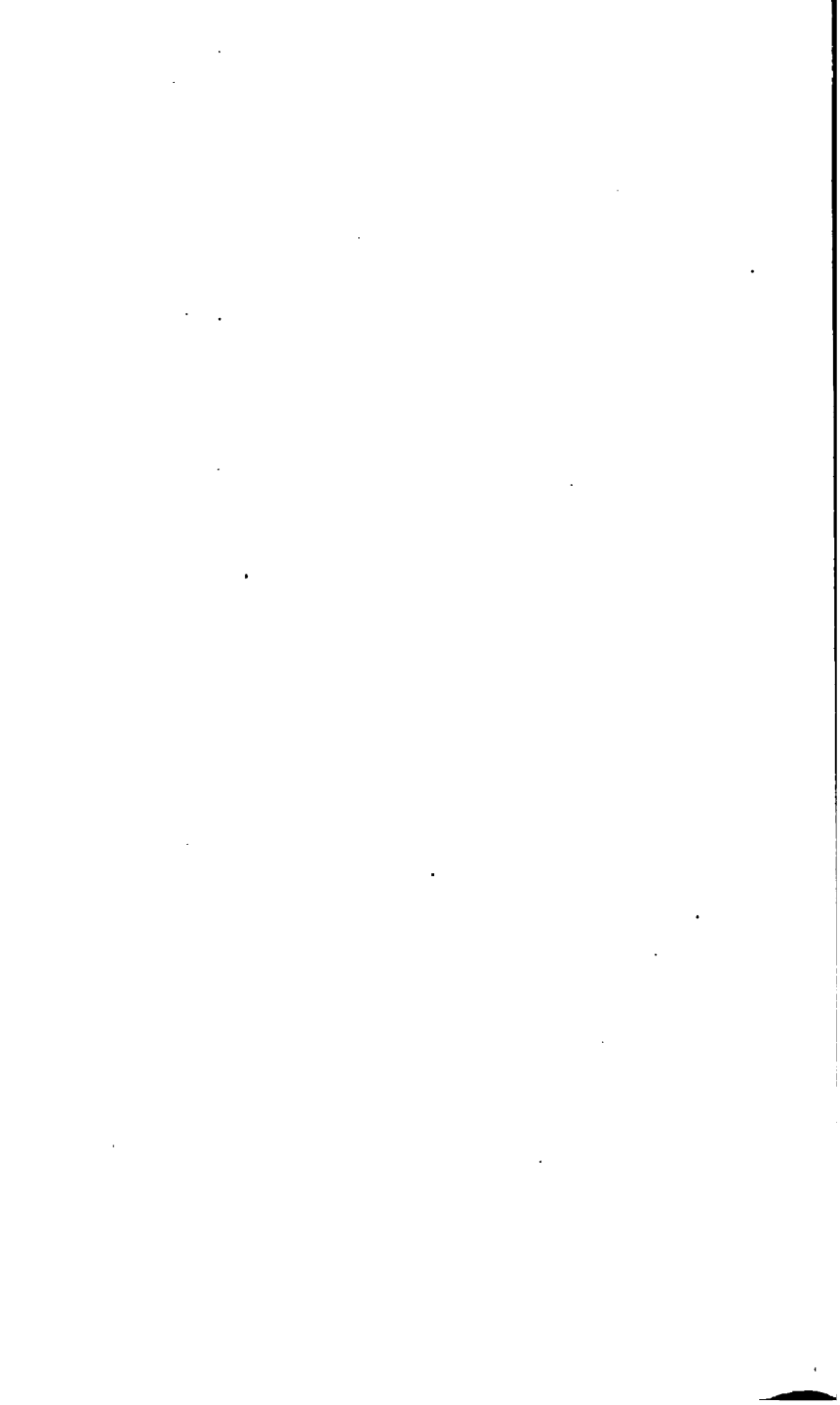
Remonstrate with him

Remote from -- found in place remote
from each other.

To remove fear from

He was sent into some remote place.





They have been repelled from the study
to repent of

Replete with.

He made no reply but by a large
puff of tobacco smoke. — the reply to this
He reports them to have been delivered —
It is reported of some that they had
They might repose on — on.

He represents it as taking place

Reliance ^{upon} their credibility.

I feel a reluctance to proceed
feel reluctance to reporting such stuff

To relieve the mind from -- it is relieved from
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to rely upon, on to us
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To remark upon this passage -- may
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a painful rendering from the Hebrew

I remember to have read.

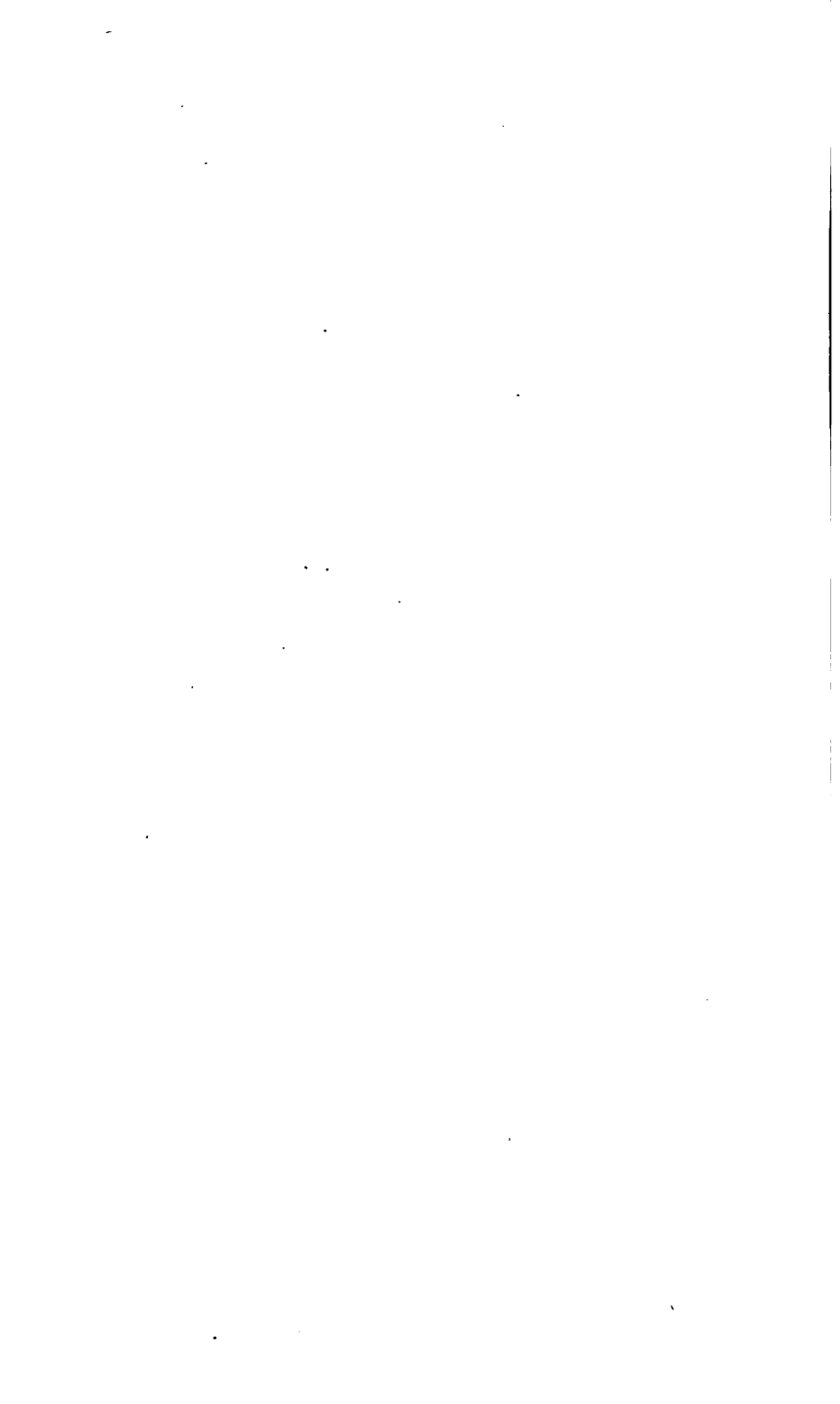
To be reminded of it

Remonstrate with him

Remote from -- found in place search
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To remove him from

He was sent into some time.





They have been repelled from the study

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He reports them to have been delivered —
It is reported of some that they had
They might repose on — on.

He represents it as taking place

Rén-q-gāde, } *n.* an apostate; one who deserts
 Rén-q-gā'dō, } to the enemy; a revolter.
 Rē-nēw', (rē-nū') *v. a.* to make new; to reno-
 vate; to repeat; to begin again.
 Rē-nēw'-ā-ble, *a.* that may be renewed.
 Rē-nēw'-al, *n.* the act of renewing; renovation.
 Rē-nēw'-ed-ly, *ad.* anew; again. *Davis.* [U. S.]
 Rē-nēw'-er, *n.* one who renews.
 Rēn'-i-fōrm, *a.* having the form of a kidney.
 *Rē-ni'tēnce, } *n.* the resistance of a body to
 *Rē-ni'tēn-cy, } pressure; opposition.
 *Rē-ni'tent, (rē-ni'tent, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; rēn'-q-tēnt, P. Wb.) *a.* acting against or
 repelling by elastic power; resisting.
 Rēn'net, *n.* a kind of apple:—a liquid used in
 turning milk to curd:—written also *rūnet*.
 Rē-nūnce', *v. a.* to disown; to disclaim; to give
 up; to abandon; to forsake; to resign.
 Rē-nūncē'ment, *n.* renunciation.
 Rē-nūn-cer, *n.* one who renounces or denies.
 Rēn'-q-vāte, *v. a.* to renew; to restore; to repair.
 Rēn'-q-vāt-er, *n.* one who renovates.
 Rēn'-q-vā'tion, *n.* the act of renewing; renewal.
 Rē-nūn', *n.* fame; celebrity; distinction.
 Rē-nūned', (rē-nūnd') *p. a.* famous; eminent.
 Rē-nūn'-ed-ly, *ad.* with celebrity.
 Rēnt, *i. & p.* from *Rend*.
 Rēnt, *n.* an annual payment:—a laceration.
 Rēnt, *v. a.* to lease; to let:—to take by lease.
 Rēnt'-ā-ble, *a.* that may be rented.
 Rēnt'al, *n.* an account of rent; a rent-roll.
 Rēnt'er, *n.* one who rents.
 Rēnt'-roll, *n.* a list of rents or revenues.
 Rē-nūn-ci-ā'tion, (rē-nūn-shē-ā'shun) [rē-nūn-
 shē-ā'shun, W. P. J. F. Ja.; rē-nūn-shā'shun,
S.; rē-nūn-shē-ā'shun, K.] *n.* act of renoun-
 cing.
 Rē-r'gan-ize, *v. a.* to organize anew. [cing.]
 Rē-pāid', *i. & p.* from *Repay*.
 Rē-pair', (rē-pār') *v. a.* to restore; to amend.
 Rē-pair, *n.* a reparation; restoration; [tabode.]
 Rē-pār', *v. a.* to go to; to betake one's self.
 Rē-pair'-ā-ble, *a.* that may be repaired; repairable.
 Rē-pār-er, *n.* one who repairs; a restorer.
 Rēp'-ā-rā-ble, *a.* that may be repaired.
 Rēp'-ā-rā-bly, *ad.* in a repairable manner.
 Rēp'-ā-rā'tion, *n.* the act of repairing; amends.
 Rē-pār'-ā-tive, *n.* whatever makes amends.
 Rē-pār'-ā-tive, *a.* amending defect or injury.
 Rēp'-ar-tist', *n.* a smart, witty reply or retort.
 Rē-pāss', *v. a. & n.* to pass again.
 Rē-pāst', *n.* a meal; act of taking food; a feast.
 Rē-pay', *v. a.* to pay back; to recompense.
 Rē-pay', *v. a.* to pay again or a second time.
 Rē-pay'ment, *n.* act of repaying; sum repaid.
 Rē-pēal', *v. a.* to recall; to abrogate; to revoke.
 Rē-pēal', *n.* a revocation; an abrogation; recall.
 Rē-pēal'-ā-ble, *a.* that may be repealed.
 Rē-pēal'-er, *n.* one who revokes or abrogates.
 Rē-pēat', *v. a.* to do again; to iterate; to recapit-
 ulate; to recite; to rehearse.
 Rē-pēat', *n.* a repetition in music; a mark.
 Rē-pēat'-ed-ly, *ad.* more than once.
 Rē-pēnt'er, *n.* he or that which repeats.
 Rē-pēl', *v. a.* to drive back; to resist; to repulse.
 Rē-pēl'lent, *n.* a repelling medicine.
 Rē-pēl'lent, *a.* having power to repel; resisting.
 Rē-pēl'l'er, *n.* one who repels. [ry.]
 Rē-pēnt', *v. n.* to exercise repentance; to be sor-
 rowful.
 Rē-pēnt, *n.* moving on the ground; creeping.
 Rē-pēn'tance, *n.* sorrow for sin; repentance.
 Rē-pēn'tant, *n.* sorrowful for sin; penitent.
 Rē-pēnt'er, *n.* one who repents.
 Rē-pēo'ple, (rē-pē'pl, 40) *v. a.* to people anew

Rē-per-cūs'sion, *n.* act of driving back; rebound.
 Rē-per-cūs'sive, *a.* driving back; repellent.
 Rēp'-er-to-ry, (rēp'-er-tūr-ē, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.
Sm. R. Wb.; rē-pēr-to-ry, E. Bailey, Ash.) *n.* a
 treasury; a book of records.
 Rēp'-q-tēnd', *n.* that part of a circulating decimal
 which is continually repeated.
 Rēp'-q-tīt'tion, (rēp'-q-tīsh'un) *n.* act of repeating;
 a recital; tautology; iteration.
 Rēp'-q-tīt'tion-ā-ly, *a.* containing repetitions. [R.]
 Rē-pine', *v. n.* to fret; to be discontented.
 Rē-pin'er, *n.* one who repines or murmurs.
 Rē-plāce', *v. a.* to put again in a place; to supply
 as a substitute; to substitute.
 Rē-plāce', *v. a.* to place anew.
 Rē-plānt', *v. a.* to plant anew.
 Rē-plānt'-ā-ble, *a.* capable of being replanted.
 Rē-plān-tā'tion, *n.* the act of planting again.
 Rē-plēn'ish, *v. a.* to stock; to fill; to supply.
 Rē-plēn', *a.* full; completely filled; quite full.
 Rē-plē'tion, *n.* state of being too full; fullness.
 Rē-plē'tive, *a.* replenishing; filling. [R.]
 Rē-plēv'-i-ā-ble, *a.* that may be replenished.
 Rē-plēv'in, *n.* (Law) an action or a writ for the
 recovery of goods illegally taken away.
 Rē-plēv'in, } *v. a.* to take back or set at liberty,
 Rē-plēv'y, } upon security, any thing seized.
 Rēp'lī-cant, *n.* one who makes a reply.
 Rēp'lī-cā'tion, *n.* (Law) a plaintiff's answer to
 the defendant's plea; a reply.
 Rē-plī'er, *n.* one who replies or answers.
 Rē-plī'y, *v. n.* to make a return to an answer; to
 respond; to answer.
 Rē-plī'y, *n.* a return to an answer; an answer.
 Rē-pol'ish, *v. a.* to polish again.
 Rē-pōrt', *v. a.* to relate; to give an account of.
 Rē-pōrt', *n.* a rumor; repute; popular fame:—a
 loud noise:—an account of operations or pro-
 ceedings:—an account of a law case.
 Rē-pōrt'er, *n.* one who reports; a relater.
 Rē-pō'sal, *n.* act of reposing; rest; repose.
 Rē-pō'se', *v. a.* to lay to rest; to lay up; to lodge.
 Rē-pō'se', *v. n.* to sleep; to be at rest; to rest.
 Rē-pō'se', *n.* sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.
 Rē-pō'sed-nēss, *n.* the state of being at rest.
 Rē-pō'sit', *v. a.* to lay up; to lodge as for safety.
 Rē-pō'sit'tion, (rē-pō-zish'un) *n.* a replacing.
 Rē-pō'sit'-to-ry, *n.* a place for laying up things.
 Rē-pō'ssēs', *v. a.* to possess again.
 Rē-pō'ssēs'sion, *n.* the act of possessing again.
 Rēp'-re-hēnd', *v. a.* to reprove; to chide; to blame;
 to censure; to reprimand.
 Rēp'-re-hēnd'er, *n.* a blamer; a censurer.
 Rēp'-re-hēn'si-ble, *a.* blamable; culpable.
 Rēp'-re-hēn'si-ble-nēss, *n.* blamableness.
 Rēp'-re-hēn'si-bly, *ad.* blamably; culpably.
 Rēp'-re-hēn'sion, *n.* reproof; open censure.
 Rēp'-re-hēn'sive, } *a.* containing reproof; imply-
 Rēp'-re-hēn'so-ry, } ing censure.
 Rēp'-re-hēnt', *v. a.* to exhibit; to describe; to por-
 trait; to act as a substitute for others.
 Rēp'-re-sēn-tā'tion, *n.* the act of representing; a
 description; exhibition; a likeness; an image;
 a body of representatives.
 Rēp'-re-sēn'tā-tive, *a.* making representation;
 bearing likeness.
 Rēp'-re-sēn'tā-tive, *n.* one who represents; a
 deputy; a substitute; an agent.
 Rēp'-re-sēn'tā-tive-ly, *ad.* by a representative.
 Rēp'-re-sēn't'er, *n.* one who represents.
 Rēp'-re-sēn't'ment, *n.* representation. [R.]
 Rē-prēss', *v. a.* to crush; to quell; to subdue.
 Rē-prēss'er, *n.* one who represses.

Re-pré'ssion, (rè-prèsh'yon) *n.* act of repressing.
Re-pré'ssive, *a.* having power to repress.
Re-priève', (rè-prèv') *v. a.* to respite for a time.
Re-priève', *n.* a respite after sentence of death.
Rèp-rj-mând', *v. a.* to chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to censure.
Rèp-rj-mând, *n.* a reproof; a reprehension.
Rè-print', *v. a.* to print a new edition of.
Rè-print, *n.* a reimpression; new impression.
Rè-pri'tal, *n.* a seizure by way of retaliation.
Re-pris'e', *v. a.* to take again. [*R.*]
Rè-pris'e', *n. pl.* (*Law*) deductions out of the value of lands as rent-charges or annuities.
Rè-prôch', (rè-prôch') *v. a.* to censure; to blame; to condemn; to vilify; to revile.
Rè-prôch', (rè-prôch') *n.* censure; shame.
Rè-prôch'a-ble, *a.* worthy of reproach.
Rè-prôch'fûl, *a.* scurrilous; shameful; vile.
Rè-prôch'fûl-ly, *ad.* scurrilously; shamefully.
Rèp-ro-bâte, *a.* lost to virtue; abandoned.
Rèp-ro-bâte, *n.* a man lost to virtue.
Rèp-ro-bâte, *v. a.* to disallow; to reject; to detest.
Rèp-ro-bâte-néss, *n.* state of being reprobate.
Rèp-ro-bât-er, *n.* one who reprobates.
Rèp-ro-bât'ion, *n.* act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation.
Rè-pro-dûce', *v. a.* to produce again or anew.
Rè-pro-dûct'ion, *n.* the act of producing anew.
Rè-prôd', *n.* blame to the face; a rebuke.
Rè-prôv'a-ble, *a.* deserving reproof or blame.
Rè-prôv'al, *n.* act of reproving; reproof.
Rè-prové', *v. a.* to blame; to chide; to reprehend.
Rè-prov'er, *n.* one who reproves.
Rèp'tile, *a.* creeping upon many feet.
Rèp'tile, (rèp'til) *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; *rèp'til*, *Ja.* *n.* an animal that creeps upon the ground; a grovelling wretch.
Rè-pûb'lic, *n.* a state governed by representatives chosen by the people; a commonwealth; a free state; a democracy.
Rè-pûb'lican, *a.* relating to a republic.
Rè-pûb'lican, *n.* an advocate for republican government; a citizen of a republic.
Rè-pûb'li-cân-ism, *n.* republican principles.
Rè-pûb'li-câ'tion, *n.* a second publication.
Rè-pûb'lish, *v. a.* to publish anew.
Rè-pû'dj-a-ble, *a.* that may be rejected.
Rè-pû'dj-âte, *n. a.* to divorce; to reject.
Rè-pû'dj-â'tion, *n.* a divorce; a rejection.
Rè-pû'dj-â-tor, *n.* one who repudiates.
Rè-pûg'nance, *n.* reluctance; aversion; inconsistency; contrariety.
Rè-pûg'nant, *a.* contrary; inconsistent; adverse.
Rè-pûg'nant-ly, *ad.* contradictorily; reluctantly.
Rè-pûlse', *n.* a rejection; a driving off.
Rè-pûlse', *v. a.* to beat or drive off; to repel.
Rè-pûs'er, *n.* one who beats back.
Rè-pûs'ion, *n.* the act or power of driving off.
Rè-pûs'ive, *a.* driving off; repelling.
Rè-pûr'chase, *v. a.* to purchase again.
Rèp'y-ta-ble, *a.* of good repute; honorable.
Rèp'y-ta-ble-néss, *n.* quality of being reputable.
Rèp'y-ta-bly, *ad.* in a reputable manner.
Rèp'y-tât'ion, *n.* good repute; credit; honor.
Rè-pûte', *v. a.* to hold; to account; to think.
Rè-pûte', *n.* character; reputation; credit.
Rè-pût'ed, *p. a.* having repute; esteemed.
Rè-pût'ed-ly, *ad.* in common estimation.
Rè-pûte'less, *a.* disreputable; disgraceful.
Rè-quêst', *n.* a petition; an entreaty; a demand.
Rè-quêt', *v. a.* to ask; to solicit; to entreat.
Rè-quêt'er, *n.* one who requests; a petitioner.
Rè-quî-em, (rèkwè-em, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.*

Wb.; *rèkwè-em*, *Sm.*) *n.* a hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.
Rè-quîr', *ble*, *a.* that may be required.
Rè-quîr', *v. a.* to demand; to claim; to need.
Rè-quîr'ment, *n.* a demand; a thing required.
Rè-quî'r, *n.* one who requires.
Rèq'ui-sîte, (rèkwè-zî't) *a.* necessary; necessary.
Rèq'ui-sîte, (rèkwè-zî't) *n.* a thing necessary.
Rèq'ui-sîte-ly, (rèkwè-zî't-lè) *ad.* necessarily.
Rèq'ui-sîte-néss, (rèkwè-zî't-nèss) *n.* necessity.
Rèq'ui-sî'tion, (rèkwè-zîsh'yon) *n.* act of requiring; requirement; demand.
Rè-quîs'i-tive, *a.* indicating demand.
Rè-quî'tal, *n.* a return; reward; recompense.
Rè-quî'te', *v. a.* to repay good or ill; to recompense; to retaliate; to reward.
Rè-quî'ter, *n.* one who requites.
Rè-sâle', *n.* a sale at second hand.
Rè-sâld', *v. a.* to cut off; to abrogate a law.
Rè-sâls'ion, (rè-sîzh'yon) *n.* an abrogation.
Rè-sâls'or-y, (rè-sîzh'zûr) *W. Ja. K. Sm.*; *rè-sîs-sûr-è*, *S.*; *rè-sîs'so-rè*, *P.* *a.* abrogating.
Rè-scribe', *v. a.* to write back or again.
Rè'script, *n.* an edict or answer of an emperor.
Rè-scy'a-ble, *a.* that may be rescued.
Rè-scye, (rèsk'ye) *v. a.* to set free; to deliver.
Rè-scye, (rèsk'ye) *n.* a deliverance; a liberation.
Rè-scy'er, *n.* one who rescues; a deliverer.
Rè-sêarch', (rè-sêrch') *n.* an inquiry; a search.
Rè-sêat', (rè-sê't) *v. a.* to seat again.
Rè-sêiz'ure, (rè-sê'zûr) *n.* repeated seizure.
Rè-sêll', *v. a.* to sell again.
Rè-sêm'blance, *n.* a likeness; a similitude.
Rè-sêm'ble, *v. a.* to be like or similar to.
Rè-sênt', *v. a.* to take ill or as an affront.
Rè-sênt'er, *n.* one who resents.
Rè-sênt'fûl, *a.* easily provoked; irascible.
Rè-sênt'ment, *n.* deep sense of injury; anger.
Rè-sêr-vâ'tion, *n.* act of reserving; something kept back; reserve; custody.
Rè-sêrv'a-to-ry, *n.* a place for reserving. [*lay up*]
Rè-sêr've, *v. a.* to keep in store; to retain; to reserve.
Rè-sêr've, *n.* a store kept untouched; exception; prohibition; silence; modesty; caution.
Rè-sêr'ved', (rè-sêrv'd') *a.* modest; not frank.
Rè-sêr'ved-ly, *ad.* with reserve; coldly.
Rè-sêr'ved-néss, *n.* a want of frankness.
Rè-sêrv'er, *n.* one who reserves.
Rè-sêr-vôir', (rè-sêr-vwô'r) *n.* [*Fr.*] a place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern.
Rè-sêt', *v. a.* to set over again, as a jewel.
Rè-sêt'tle, *v. a.* to settle again.
Rè-sêt'tle-mênt, *n.* the act of settling again.
Rè-sê'tance, *n.* (*Law*) residence; abode.
Rè-sê'te', *v. a.* to live in a place; to dwell.
Rè-sê'tence, *n.* a place of abode; a dwelling.
Rè-sê'tent, *a.* having abode in a place; fixed.
Rè-sê'tent, *n.* one who resides; an agent.
Rè-sê'tent-i-a-ry, (-dên'shè-) *a.* residing.
Rè-sê'tent-i-a-ry, *n.* an ecclesiastic who resides.
Rè-sê'id'er, *n.* one who resides; a resident.
Rè-sê'id'g-al, *a.* relating to the residue.
Rè-sê'id'g-ary, *n.* entitled to the residue. *Residuary legatee*, one who has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.
Rè-sî-dûe, (rèz'è-dû) *n.* that which is left.
Rè-sîd'û-âm, *n.* [*L.*] the residue; remainder.
Rè-sîgn', (rè-zîn') *v. a.* to give up; to submit.
Rè-sîg'nâ'tion, *n.* act of resigning; submission.
Rè-sîgn'ed', (rè-zînd') *p. a.* having resignation.
Rè-sîgn'ed-ly, (rè-zîn'-lè) *ad.* with resignation.
Rè-sîgn'er, (rè-zîn'er) *n.* one who resigns.

It has been regarded as a reproach to the
Reproach him with, crédite rivi ri.

The power required to roll and hammer iron

To feel repugnance at

Repugnance to reason.

What is required of us

They require things to be stated with greater
exactness - they don't require, or admit, that it should be
that it be accurate
with every requisite for making. - then
are but few talents requisite to become a popular
- the five requisite in a philosopher is that he
know nothing
A false report of our living slave

Repulsive to me.

Solicitous of raising their own reputation
- he gets a reputation for wisdom.

Turn ye at my reproof.

It savage people may be resembled to their
own foibles.

They bear a near resemblance to pro-
- a strong resemblance between this and that
which he has in reserve for man.

It is Reserved for the rich. - I have reserved
for a separate head - reserving them for himself.

They resided in foreign countries - on the
islands.

Residents in - ministers residents at
the court of

Resignation to the

may heaven requite it to him
sevenfold.

He requested the music with
a drinking-song. I will
requite him for this.
In requital of these tokens

the conditions requisite to germination

Who will requite him for the evil
he hath done? — requiting death with
death how you requested the un-
nurtured hospitality of
Scientific research. requitted



~~is~~
Resistance to the Law.

The King's ^{inflexible} resolution of inflicting punishment
- I made a pious resolution to prevent it -
It resolves itself into the question -

Resolved into - I resolve to face it -
~~they were resolved~~ to pursue him.
Had the highest respect for
to resort to the threat
Rest in bare speculation.

To resort to it.

They resorted to the city

They enjoyed a respite from their sufferings

To respond to

To rest their system on -- the evi-
dence on which it rests.

The removal of all restraint on
To be restrained to the letter human con-
it is restricted to them duct.

The benefits which will result to this
country

Re-sil'i-ence, *n.* act of springing or starting back.
Re-sil'i-en-cy, *f.* back.
Re-sil'i-ent, [*re-sil'i-ent*, *W. P. J. A. Sm.*; *re-sil'ient*, *S. F. K.*] *a.* starting or springing back; rebounding.
Res-i-lu'tion, (*rez-e-lu'shun*) *n.* resilience.
Res'in, *n.* an inspissated juice of the pine, &c.
Res'in-ous, *a.* containing resin; like resin.
Res'in-ous-ness, *n.* the quality of being resinous.
Re-sist, *v. a.* to oppose; to act against.
Re-sist, *v. a.* to make resistance.
Re-sist-ance, *n.* the act of resisting; opposition.
Re-sist'er, *n.* he or that which resists.
Re-sist-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* quality of being resistible.
Re-sist'i-ble, *a.* that may be resisted.
Re-sist'ive, *a.* having power to resist.
Re-sist'less, *a.* that cannot be resisted; irresistible: — that cannot resist; helpless.
Res-o-lu-ble, (*rez'o-lu-bl*, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *re-sol'u-bl*, *S.*) *a.* that may be dissolved.
Res-o-lute, *a.* determined; steady; firm; bold.
Res-o-lute-ly, *ad.* firmly; constantly; steadily.
Res-o-lute-ness, *n.* quality of being resolute.
Res-o-lu'tion, *n.* act of resolving; analysis; fixed determination; firmness; constancy. [*ble*.]
Re-solv'a-ble, *a.* that may be resolved; dissoluble.
Re-solve', (*re-solv'*) *v. a.* to inform; to solve; to clear; to melt; to dissolve; to analyze.
Re-solve', *v. n.* to determine; to decree.
Re-solve', *n.* resolution; fixed determination.
Re-solv-ed-ly, *ad.* with firmness and constancy.
Re-solv-ed-ness, *n.* resolution; constancy.
Re-sol'vend, *n.* a term in arithmetic.
Re-sol'vent, *n.* that which causes solution; a substance to dissolve a tumor.
Re-solv'er, *n.* he or that which resolves.
Res-o-nance, *n.* a return of sound; sound.
Res-o-nant, *a.* resounding; returning sound.
Re-sorb'ent, *a.* swallowing up; absorbing.
Re-sort', *v. n.* to have recourse; to repair to.
Re-sort', *n.* an assembly; a meeting; conference; a confluence; a resource.
Re-sort'er, *n.* one who frequents or visits.
Re-sound', *v. a.* to echo; to sound; to celebrate.
Re-sound', *v. n.* to be echoed back or returned.
Re-source', (*re-sors'*) *n.* a resort; an expedient.
Re-sow', (*re-sow'*) *v. a.* to sow anew.
Re-spect', *v. a.* to regard; to honor; to esteem; to prize: — to have relation to.
Re-spect', *n.* attention; honor; regard; estimation: — motive; relation; reference.
Re-spect-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being respectable.
Re-spect-a-ble, *a.* worthy of respect; reputable.
Re-spect-a-ble-ness, *n.* respectability.
Re-spect-a-bly, *ad.* in a respectable manner.
Re-spect'ed, *p. a.* regarded with respect.
Re-spect'ful, *a.* full of respect; ceremonious.
Re-spect'ful-ly, *ad.* in a respectful manner.
Re-spect'ful-ness, *n.* quality of being respectful.
Re-spect'ive, *a.* belonging to each; relative.
Re-spect'ive-ly, *ad.* as relating to each.
Re-spir'a-ble, (*re-spir'a-bl*, *Ja. Sm.*; *res'pe-rabl*, *P. K.*) *a.* that can respire or be respired.
Res-pi-rat'ion, *n.* act of respiring; a breathing; relief from toil; an interval.
Res-pi-ra-tor, *n.* an instrument formed with flattened wires, covering the mouth, and used as a safeguard to weak lungs.
Re-spi-ra-to-ry, *a.* having power to respire.
Re-spire, *v. n.* to breathe; to rest from toil.
Re-spire', *v. a.* to breathe out; to send out.
Res'pite, *n.* reprieve; delay; pause; interval.
Res'pite, *v. a.* to relieve; to suspend; to delay.

Re-splen'dence, *n.* lustre; brightness; splendour.
Re-splen'dent, *a.* bright; shining; splendid.
Re-splen'dent-ly, *ad.* with lustre; brightly.
Re-spond', *v. n.* to answer; to correspond.
Re-spond', *n.* a short anthem.
Re-spond'ent, *n.* one who responds or answers — an answerer in a suit in chancery.
Re-sponse', *n.* an alternate answer; a reply.
Re-spon-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being responsible.
Re-spon'si-ble, *a.* answerable; accountable.
Re-spon'si-ble-ness, *n.* responsibility.
Re-spon'sive, *a.* answering; making answer.
Re-spon'so-ry, *a.* containing answer.
Rest, *n.* sleep; repose; quiet; ease: — stop; an interval: — a support: — the remainder.
Rest, *v. n.* to sleep; to be at ease, quiet, or still to die: — to lean; to recline: — to remain.
Rest, *v. a.* to lay at rest; to place, as on a support.
Restaurant, (*rest'or-ang'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] an eating-house.
Res-tau-ra'tion, *n.* the act of recovering. [*house*.]
Res'tiff, *a.* unwilling to stir; obstinate; restive.
Res'tiff-ness, *n.* obstinacy. See *Restiveness*.
Rest'ing-place, *n.* a place of rest.
Res-ti-tu'tion, *n.* act of restoring; thing restored.
Res'ti-tu'tor, *n.* a restorer.
Res'tive, *a.* unwilling to stir; obstinate; stubborn: — same as *restif*.
Res'tive-ness, *n.* quality of being restive.
Rest'less, *a.* being without rest; unquiet.
Rest'less-ly, *ad.* without rest; unquietly.
Rest'less-ness, *n.* want of rest or quiet.
Re-stor'a-ble, *a.* capable of being restored.
Re-sto-ra'tion, *n.* act of restoring; recovery.
Re-sto-ra'tion-er, *n.* one who believes in the final restoration of all men to happiness.
Re-sto-ra-tive, *a.* having the power to restore.
Re-sto-ra-tive, *n.* a medicine that restores.
Res'to-ra'tor, *n.* a keeper of an eating-house.
Re-stro', *v. a.* to give back; to repay; to recover from disease; to cure.
Re-stor'er, *n.* one who restores or recovers.
Re-strain', *v. a.* to withhold; to repress; to limit; to confine; to restrict.
Re-strain'a-ble, *a.* that may be restrained.
Re-strain'ed-ly, *ad.* with restraint.
Re-strain'er, *n.* one who restrains.
Re-straint', *n.* a holding back; restriction.
Re-strict', *v. a.* to limit; to confine; to restrain.
Re-strict'ion, *n.* confinement; limitation.
Re-strict'ive, *a.* tending to restrain; stypic.
Re-strict'ive-ly, *ad.* in a restrictive manner.
Re-string'e', *v. a.* to contract; to astringe.
Re-strin'gen-cy, *n.* the power of contracting.
Re-strin'gent, *n.* a medicine which contracts.
Res'ty, *a.* obstinate; restive. See *Restive*.
Re-sult', *v. n.* to arise or proceed from. — (*U. S.*) to come to a decision, as a council.
Re-sult', *n.* consequence; effect; issue. — (*U. S.*) the decision, as of an ecclesiastical council.
Re-sult'ance, *n.* the act of resulting.
Re-sult'ant, *n.* the force which results from two or more combined forces.
Re-sum'a-ble, *a.* that may be resumed.
Re-sume', *v. a.* to take back; to begin again.
Re-sump'tion, (*re-zum'shun*) *n.* act of resuming.
Re-sump'tive, (*re-zum'tiv*) *a.* taking back.
Re-sur-rec'tion, *n.* act of rising again, especially after death; a revival from the dead.
Re-sus-ci-tate, *v. a.* to stir up anew; to revive.
Re-sus-ci-tate, *v. n.* to awaken; to revive.
Re-sus-ci-tat'ion, *n.* the act of resuscitating.
Re-sus-ci-ta-tive, *a.* reviving; revivifying.
Re-tail', (*re-tail'*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*

re-tail' or **re-tail, Wb.** v. a. to sell in small quantities, or at second hand.
Re-tail, [re-tail, *W. P. Ja. Sm.*; **re-tail'**, *S. J. F. K.*] n. sale by small quantities, in broken parts, or at second hand.
Re-tail'er, n. one who retails.
Re-tain, v. a. to keep; to continue; to hire.
Re-tain'er, n. one who retains; one who is retained; a dependant:—a fee to retain a counsel.
Re-take, v. a. to take again. [to repay.
Re-tail'-ate, v. a. & n. to return like for like;
Re-tail'-ation, n. act of retailing; the return of like for like; revenge; requital.
Re-tail'-p-to-ry, a. returning like for like.
Re-tard, v. a. to hinder; to obstruct; to delay.
Re-tard'er, n. a hinderer; an obstructer.
Re-tard'ment, n. act of retarding. *Cowley. [K.]*
Rétch, or **Rétch**, [rétch, *E. Ja. K. Sm.*; réch, *S. P. Wb.*; réch or réch, *W. F.*] v. n. to try to vomit; to strain:—written also **reach**.
Ré-tell', v. a. to tell again.
Re-tén'tion, n. the act of retaining; memory.
Re-tén'tive, a. having power to retain; holding.
Re-tén'tive-nés, n. quality of being retentive.
Rét'-icle, (rét'-o-kil) n. a small net; reticula.
Re-tic'-u-lar, a. having the form of a small net.
Re-tic'-u-late, a. resembling net-work.
Re-tic'-u-lat-ed, a. made of net-work; netted.
Rét'-icle, n. a small work-bag, pocket, or purse, to be carried in the hand:—a net-work.
Rét'-iform, a. having the form of a net.
Rét'-ique, n. [L.] the net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye.
Rét'-in-é, [rét'-e-nú, *P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; ré-t'-e-nú or ré-tin'nú, *W. J. F. Ja.*; ré-tin'nú, *S.*] n. (*retina*, Fr.) a train of attendants.
Re-tire', v. n. to retreat; to withdraw; to
Re-tired', (re-tird') p. a. secret; private. [*recede*.
Re-tir'-é, (re-tird') ad. in solitude.
Re-tir'-é-nés, n. solitude; privacy; seclusion.
Re-tir'-ement, n. private abode or way of life.
Re-told, t. & p. from *Retell*.
Re-tort', v. a. & n. to throw back; to return.
Re-tort', n. a censure returned:—a glass vessel.
Re-tort'er, n. one who retorts.
Re-tor'tion, n. the act of retorting.
Ré-touch', (ré-tuch') v. a. to touch again; to improve by new touches.
Ré-trace', v. a. to trace again.
Re-trace', v. a. to trace back; to do again.
Re-tract', v. a. to recall; to recant; to take back.
Re-tract', v. n. to make a retraction.
Rét-rac-tá'tion, n. a recantation; a retraction.
Re-trac'ti-ble, a. that may be retraced.
Re-trac'tile, a. that may be drawn back.
Re-trac'tion, n. act of retracting; recantation.
Re-trac'tive, a. that which withdraws.
Re-trac'tive, a. retracting; withdrawing.
Re-trat', n. the act of retreating; a retirement.
Re-tréat', v. n. to go back; to retire; to withdraw.
Re-trénch', v. a. to cut off; to lessen; to reduce.
Re-trénch', v. n. to live with less expense.
Re-trénch'ment, n. a reduction; curtailment.
Re-trib'-ute, [re-trib'-út, *W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*; ré-tré-bút, *S. K.*; re-trib'-út or ré-tré-bút, *F.*] v. a. to pay back; to make repayment of.
Re-trib'-u-ter, n. one who makes retribution.
Rét-ri-bú'tion, n. reward; recompense; requital.
Re-trib'-u-tive, { a. making retribution; repay-
 { ing.
Re-trib'-u-tory, {
Re-trib'-u-ble, a. that may be retrieved.
Re-trieve', (re-trév') v. a. to recover; to repair.

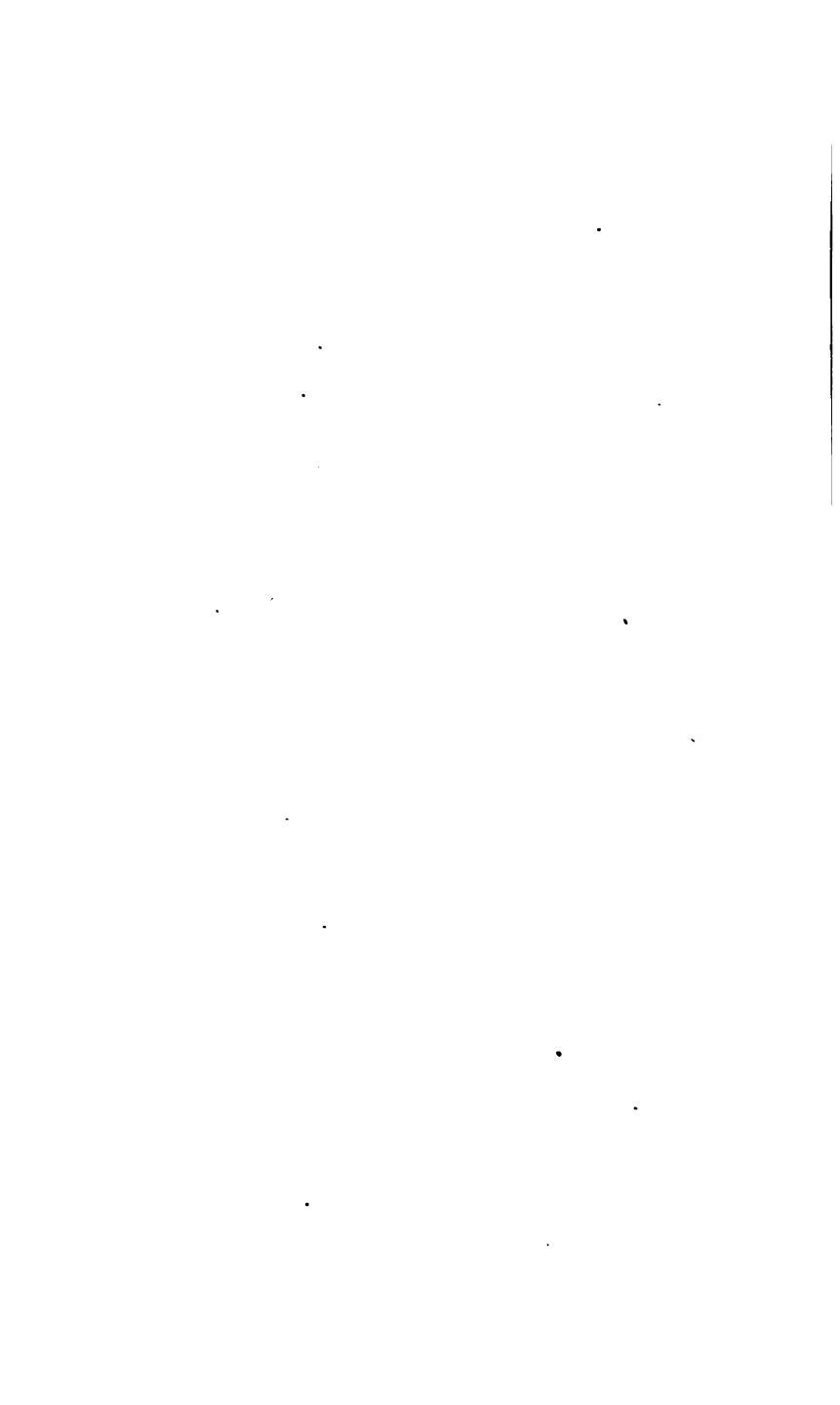
Re-trive', n. a seeking again; a discovery.
Ré-tré-cède, or **Rét'-re-cède**, v. a. to cede back again.
Ré-tré-cés'sion, (ré-tré-cés'h'un) n. a going back.
Rét-ro-gré-dá'tion, n. act of going backward.
Rét'-ro-gré-dá'tion, [ré-tré-gréd, *W. P. J. E. F. K. S. Wb.*; ré-tré-gréd, *Ja. Sm.*] a. going backward.
Rét'-ro-gré-dé, v. n. to go backward; to recede.
Rét-ro-gré-sion, n. the act of going backward.
Rét-ro-mín'-gent, n. an animal staling backward.
Rét'-ro-spéct, [ré-tré-spékt, *W. P. J. F. R. Wb.*; ré-tré-spékt, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*] n. a look thrown back upon, or a view of, things past.
Rét-ro-spéct'-ive, n. act of looking backwards.
Rét-ro-spéct'-ive, a. looking backwards.
Rét'-ro-vért, v. a. to turn back.
Re-trúde', v. n. to thrust back.
Re-túrn', v. n. to come or go back; to retort.
Re-túrn', v. a. to repay; to give or send back.
Re-túrn', n. the act of coming back; repayment; profit; restitution; relapse; account.
Re-túrn'-s-ble, a. that may be returned.
Re-túrn'er, n. one who returns or repays.
Ré-an'-tion, (ré-yán'tsion) n. the act of reuniting; cohesion; a second or renewed union.
Ré-a-núe', v. a. to join again; to reconcile.
Ré-a-núe', v. n. to cohere or unite again.
Re-véal', v. a. to show; to discover; to disclose.
Re-véal'er, n. one who reveals; a discoverer.
Re-véal'ment, n. a revelation. *South.*
Ré-véil, (re-vál' or re-vál'yá) [re-vál' or re-vál'yá, *Sm.*; re-vél'yá, *Ja.*] n. [Fr.] a military morning call by the beat of drum.
Rév'-el, v. n. to feast with clamorous merriment.
Rév'-el, n. a feast with loose and noisy jollity.
Rév'-el-á'tion, n. act of revealing; that which is revealed; discovery; the communication of sacred truths by a teacher from heaven.
Rév'-el-er, n. one who reveals.
Rév'-el-ling, n. loose jollity; carousal; revelry.
Rév'-el-rút, n. a mob; noisy festivity.
Rév'-el-ry, n. loose jollity; festive mirth.
Re-vén'-ai-cate, v. a. to claim that which has been taken or seized by an enemy.
Re-véng'e', (re-vénj') v. a. to inflict an injury for one received; to return an injury; to retaliate.
Re-véng'e', n. return of an injury or affront; retaliation; vindictiveness; malice.
Re-véng'e'-ful, a. full of revenge; vindictive.
Re-véng'e'-ful-ly, ad. vindictively.
Re-véng'e'-ful-nés, n. vindictiveness.
Re-véng'er, n. one who revenges.
Rév'-e-núe, [rév'-e-nú, *P. Sm. Wb.*; rév'-e-nú or ré-vén'ny, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*] n. the public income of a state, derived from customs, duties, taxes, &c.; income; annual profits.
Re-vér'-ber-ant, a. resounding; beating back.
Re-vér'-ber-á'te, v. a. to beat back; to return.
Re-vér'-ber-á'te, v. n. to bound back; to resound.
Re-vér'-ber-á'tion, n. the act of reverberating.
Re-vér'-ber-p-to-ry, a. returning; beating back.
Re-vér'-ber-p-to-ry, n. a reverberating furnace.
Re-vère', v. a. to reverence; to honor; to venerate.
Rév'-er-ence, n. veneration; respect; a bow.
Rév'-er-ence, v. a. to regard with great respect.
Rév'-er-er-er, n. one who reverences.
Rév'-er-er-er, n. a venerable; deserving reverence:—the title of respect given to the clergy.
Rév'-er-er-er, a. humble; expressing veneration.
Rév'-er-er-er-er, a. expressing reverence.
Rév'-er-er-er-er-er, ad. with show of reverence.
Rév'-er-er-er-er-er, ad. with awe; with reverence.
Re-vér'er, n. one who reveres.

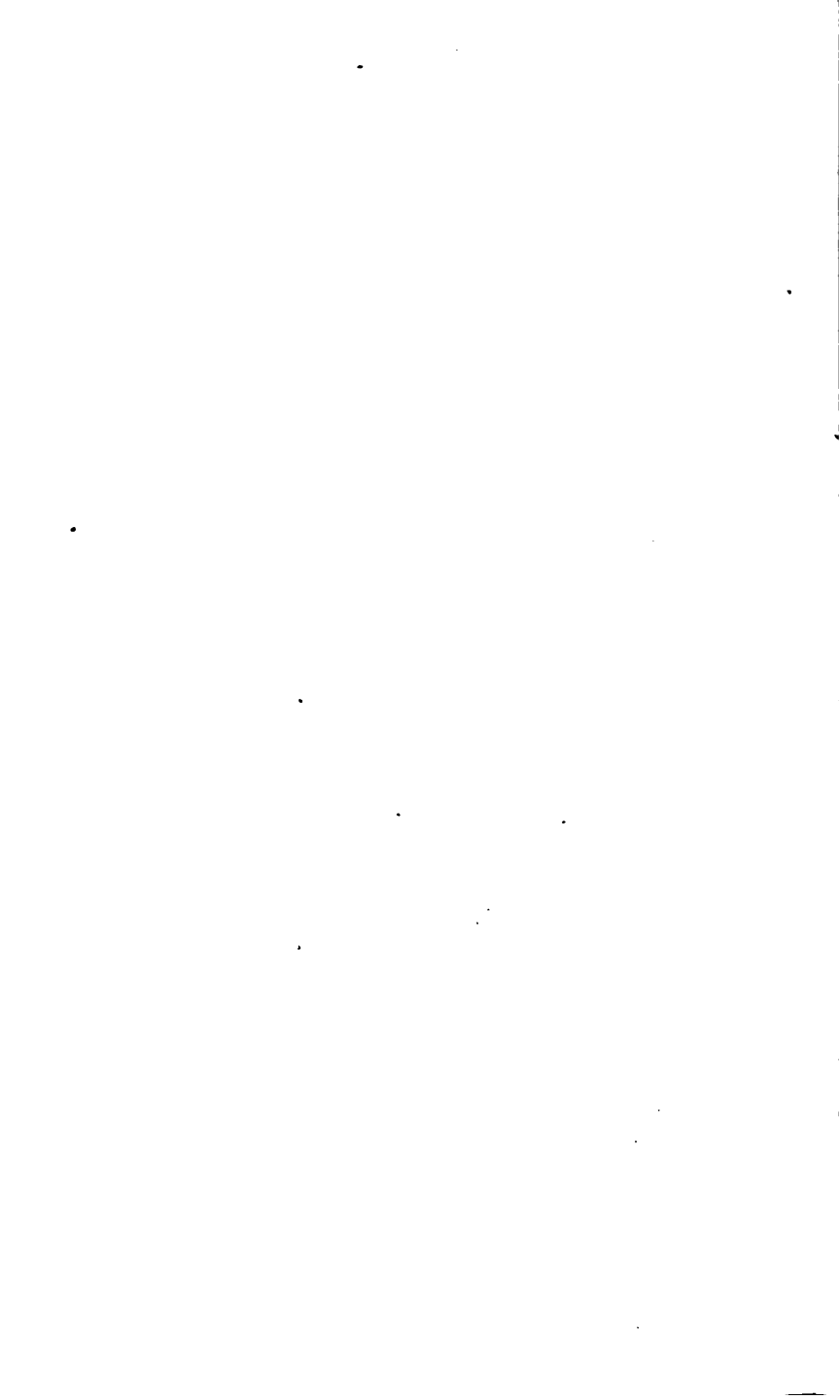
Retreat to Jones

I am just returned from Westminster Abbey.
My return to the — then return from Egypt.

the revelation by Moses

He was revenged upon the hungry
Lodg.





^{the} Reverse is far more commonly the fact.

is properly reverted to the orig.

Revulsion from hope to a cer-
tainty of darkness.

Revolt^{ing} to his conscience. — in the same
to ^{the} ~~other~~ against the power of Rome,
as rewards for the performance of

Rhubarb, ράιρρον

Rich, as fruit, λιπαρός.

The folly of others is even most ridiculous to those who are themselves most foolish.

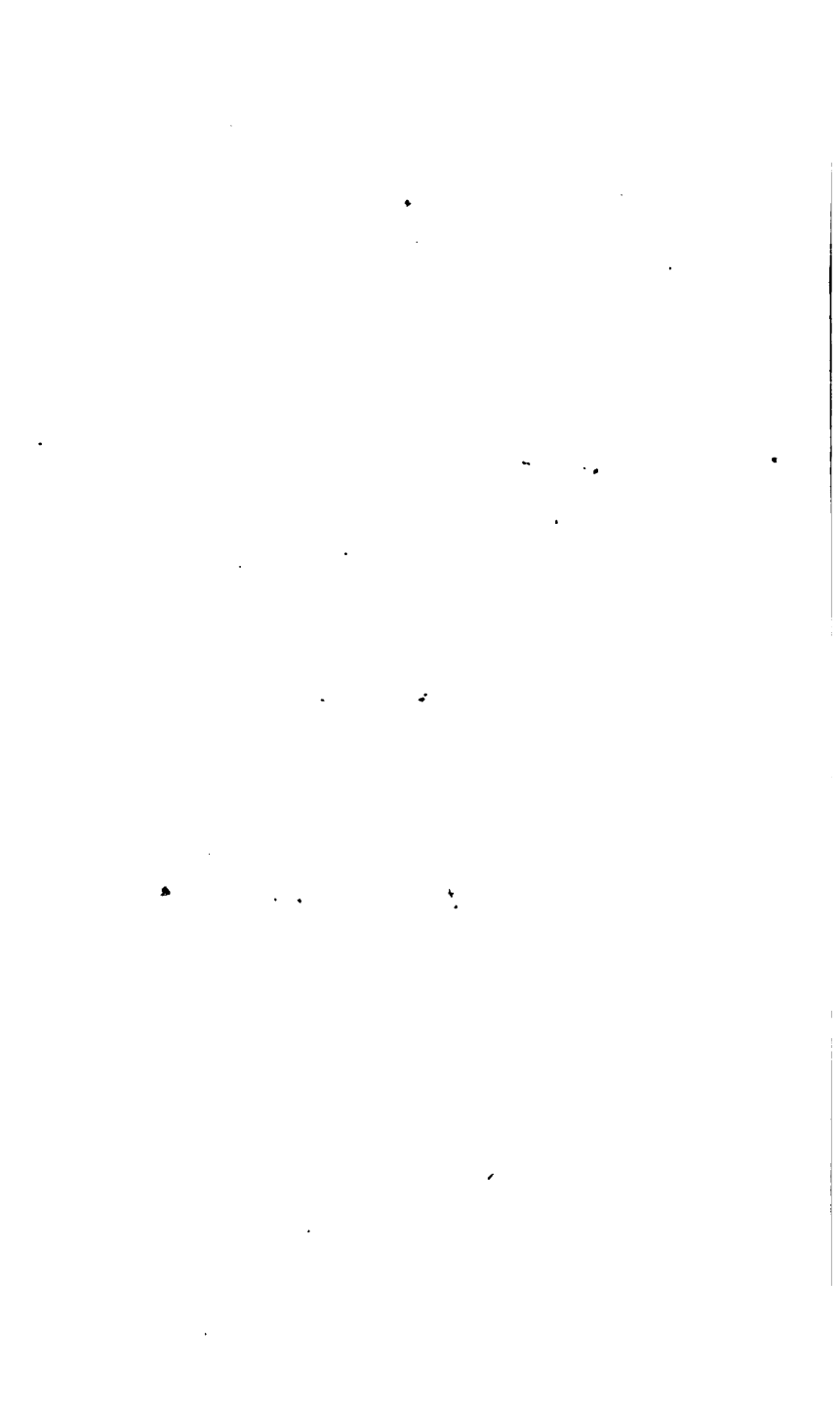
To have the right to glory do. — my right to it — this gives him a right to the exclusive possession of that value. — I have a right to do it

of rioting on the undressed meat.

They rise to him in a way — on a very high note.

To rise into unbounded reputation. — when products rise on the merchant's hands, he charges an additional price.

In which place fashion takes its rise.



in rivalship of christianity.

The road to promotion

To obtain me of

Ris'j-ty, *n.* quality of being risible.
Ris'j-ble, (riz'j-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; riz'j-bl, *S.*; ri'sj-bl, *E.*; ri'sj-bl, *Wb.*) *a.* laugh-
 ing; ridiculous; exciting laughter.
Ris'ing, *n.* the act of getting up; insurrection.
Ris'k, *n.* hazard; danger; a chance of harm.
Ris'k, *v. a.* to hazard; to put to chance or danger.
Ris'k'er, *n.* one who risks.
Rite, *n.* a solemn act or ceremony of religion.
Rit'-er-nel'is, *n.* [It.] the refrain, return, repeat,
 or burden of a song.
Rit'q-al, (rit'yū'al) *a.* relating to rites or cere-
 monies; ceremonial; ceremonious.
Rit'q-al, *n.* a book of religious ceremonies.
Rit'q-al-ist, *n.* one skilled in the ritual.
Rit'q-al-ly, *ad.* with some particular ceremony.
Ri'val, *n.* a competitor; an antagonist.
Ri'val, *a.* standing in competition; emulous.
Ri'val, *v. a.* to strive to excel; to emulate.
Ri'val-ry, *n.* equal rank; competition; rivalry.
Ri'val-ry, *n.* competition; emulation.
Ri'val-ship, *n.* the state or character of a rival.
Rive, *v. a.* [i. rived; pp. riving, riven;] to split;
 to part asunder; to cleave.
Rive, *v. a.* to be split or rent asunder.
Riv'en, (riv'vn) *p.* from *Rive*.
Riv'er, *n.* a current of water larger than a brook.
Riv'er, *n.* one who splits or cleaves.
Riv'er-drag'on, *n.* a crocodile.
Riv'er-god, *n.* the tutelary deity of a river.
Riv'et, *n.* a fastening pin clinched at both ends.
Riv'et, *v. a.* to fasten strongly, or with rivets.
Riv'u-lét, *n.* a small river; a brook.
Rix-á-tion, *n.* a brawl; a quarrel.
Rix-döl'lar, *n.* a silver coin of Germany, Den-
 mark, and Sweden, of the value of from 75 to
 100 cents.
Röach, (röch) *n.* a fresh-water fish: — a curlew.
Röad, (röd) *n.* a large way or passage; a path.
Röad'städ, *n.* a place fit for ships to anchor in.
Röam, *v. a.* to wander; to ramble; to rove.
Röam, *v. a.* to range; to wander over.
Röam'er, *n.* a rover; a Rambler; a vagrant.
Röan, (rön) *n.* a bay, sorrel, or black, with spots.
Röar, (rör) *v. a.* to cry; to make a loud noise.
Röar, *n.* the cry of a wild beast; a loud noise.
Röar'er, *n.* one who roars or bawls.
Röar'ing, *n.* the cry of a lion, &c.; loud noise.
Röast, (röst) *v. a.* to cook by the fire, as meat; to
 heat; to parch: — to jeer.
Röast, *p. a.* [for roasted;] roasted; as, roast meat.
Röast, *n.* that which is roasted: — a banter.
Röast'er, *n.* one who roasts; a gridiron.
Röb, *v. a.* to take by illegal force; to plunder.
Röb'ber, *n.* one who robs; a plunderer; a thief.
Röb'ber-y, *n.* act of robbing; theft by force.
Röb'bings, *n. pl.* small ropes which fasten sails:
 — corrupted from *rope-bands*.
Röbe, *n.* a gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Röbe, *v. a.* to dress pompously; to invest.
Röb'in, or **Röb'in-röd'**bräst, *n.* a bird.
Röb'in-good'fäi-löw, *n.* a goblin; a fairy.
Röb'q-ränt, *n.* a strengthening medicine.
Rö-bäst, *a.* strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.
Rö-bäst'hus, (rö-bäst'yus) *a.* robust. [*E.*]
Rö-bäst'ness, *n.* state of being robust; vigor.
Röck-al'ym, *n.* a pure kind of alum.
Röck'et, [röck'et, *P. K. R. Wb.*; röck'et, *Sm.*;
 rö-chét', *E.*] *n.* a linen habit worn by a bishop;
 a surplice: — a fish; the roach.
Röck, *n.* a vast mass of stone: — a defence.
Röck, *v. a.* & *n.* to shake; to move backwards
 and forwards; to move the cradle; to reel.

Röck'-cris-tal, *n.* a fine silicious stone; quartz.
Röck'er, *n.* one who rocks.
Röck'et, *n.* an artificial firework; a plant.
Röck'i-ness, *n.* the state of being rocky.
Röck'-ölil, *n.* liquid bitumen; petroleum.
Röck'-röd-by, *n.* a sort of garnet.
Röck'-sält, *n.* common mineral salt.
Röck'work, (-würk) *n.* stones fixed in mortar.
Röck'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard; stony.
Röd, *n.* a twig; instrument of correction: — a
 measure of length; a pole; a perch; 16½ feet.
Röde, *i. & p.* from *Ride*.
Röd'ent, *n.* an animal that gnaws.
Röd'ent, *a.* gnawing, as an animal.
Röd-q-mon-täde', *n.* an empty bluster; a rant.
Röd-q-mon-täde', *v. a.* to brag; to boast.
Röd-q-mon-tä'dist, *n.* a boaster;rodomontador.
Röd-q-mon-tä'dor, *n.* one who blusters; boaster.
Röe, (rö) *n.* the female of the hart or roebuck: —
 the seed or spawn of fishes.
Röe'bück, *n.* a small species of deer.
Ro-gä'tion, *n.* litany; supplication.
Ro-gä'tion-wöök, *n.* the second week before Whit-
 sun-tide, containing the three rogation days.
Rögue, (rög) *n.* a knave; a villain; a sly fellow;
 a mischievous person; a wag.
Rögue, (rög) *v. n.* to play knavish tricks.
Rögu'er-y, (rög'er-q) *n.* villany; waggery.
Rögue'ship, (rög'ship) *n.* qualities of a rogue.
Rögu'ish, (rög'ish) *a.* knavish; waggish.
Rögu'ish-ly, (rög'ish-ly) *ad.* like a rogue.
Rögu'ish-ness, (rög'ish-ness) *n.* roguery.
Röil, *v. a.* to render turbid; to disturb; to vex,
 to rile. [*Provincial and colloquial.*]
Röil'y, *a.* turbid; roiled. [*Local and colloquial.*]
Röint, *interj.* begone. See *Aroynt*.
Röist, or **Röist'er**, *v. a.* to bully; to bluster.
Röist'er, or **Röist'er-er**, *n.* a blustering fellow.
Röll, *v. a.* to move or turn in a circle; to re-
 volve; to involve; to inwrap.
Röll, *v. a.* to run on wheels; to move; to revolve.
Röll, *n.* the act of rolling; a mass made round;
 a roller; a register; a catalogue; a chronicle.
Röll'er, *n.* he or that which rolls; a round stone;
 a thing turning on its axis; a fllet.
Röll'ing-pin, *n.* a round piece of wood. [*Ing.*]
Röll'ing-press, *n.* a press for copperplate print.
Röll'y-pööl-y, *n.* a game with a ball.
Rönn'age, *n.* a bustle. See *Rummage*.
Rö-mä'ic, *n.* the modern Greek language.
Rö'män, *a.* relating to Rome; papal.
Rö-mänce', *n.* a tale of wild adventures in prose
 or verse; a fiction; a fable; a novel.
Rö-mänce', *v. n.* to lie; to forge stories, &c.
Rö-män'cor, *n.* a writer of romances or fables.
Rö'män-ism, *n.* the tenets of the church of Rome.
Rö'män-ist, *n.* a Roman Catholic.
Rö'män-ize, *v. a.* to change to the Roman lan-
 guage, or to the Catholic religion.
Rö-män'tic, *a.* relating to, or partaking of, ro-
 mance; fantastic; wild; extravagant; im-
 probable; fanciful.
Rö-män'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* wildly; extravagantly.
Rö-män'ti-cism, *n.* romantic notions.
Rö-män'tic-ness, *n.* the state of being romantic.
Rö'mish, *a.* relating to the church of Rome.
Römp, *n.* a rude, awkward girl; rude play.
Römp, *v. a.* to play rudely and boisterously.
Römp'ish, *a.* inclined to rude or rough play.
Römp'ish-ness, *n.* disposition to rude sport.
Röndæx, (rön-dö') *n.* [Fr.] a little poem of thir-
 teen verses or lines: — a jig which ends with
 the first strain repeated.

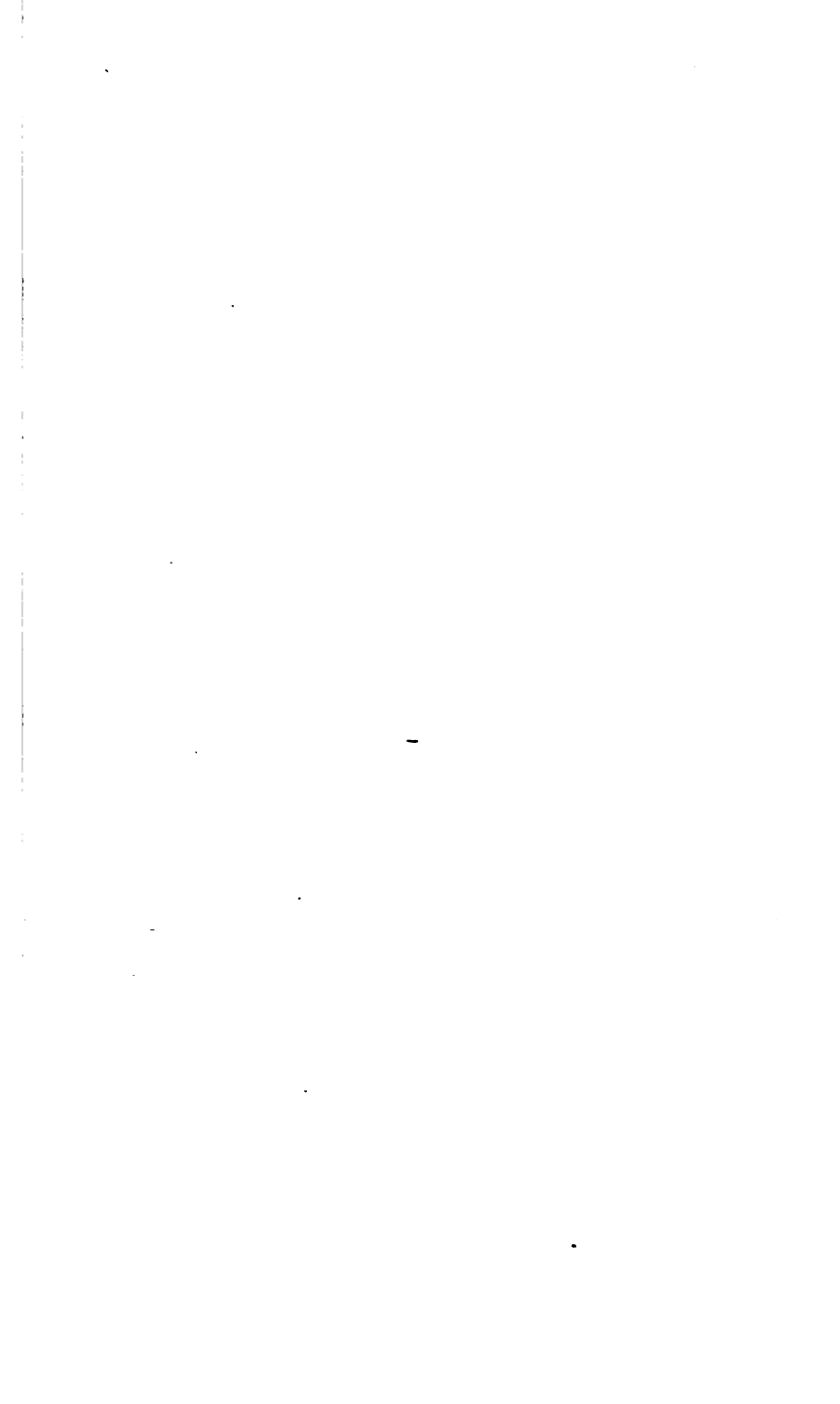
möu, str; möve, mö, mö; bäll, bär, röo.—C, G, q, & soft; E, S, G, & hard; f as s; y as ge;—this

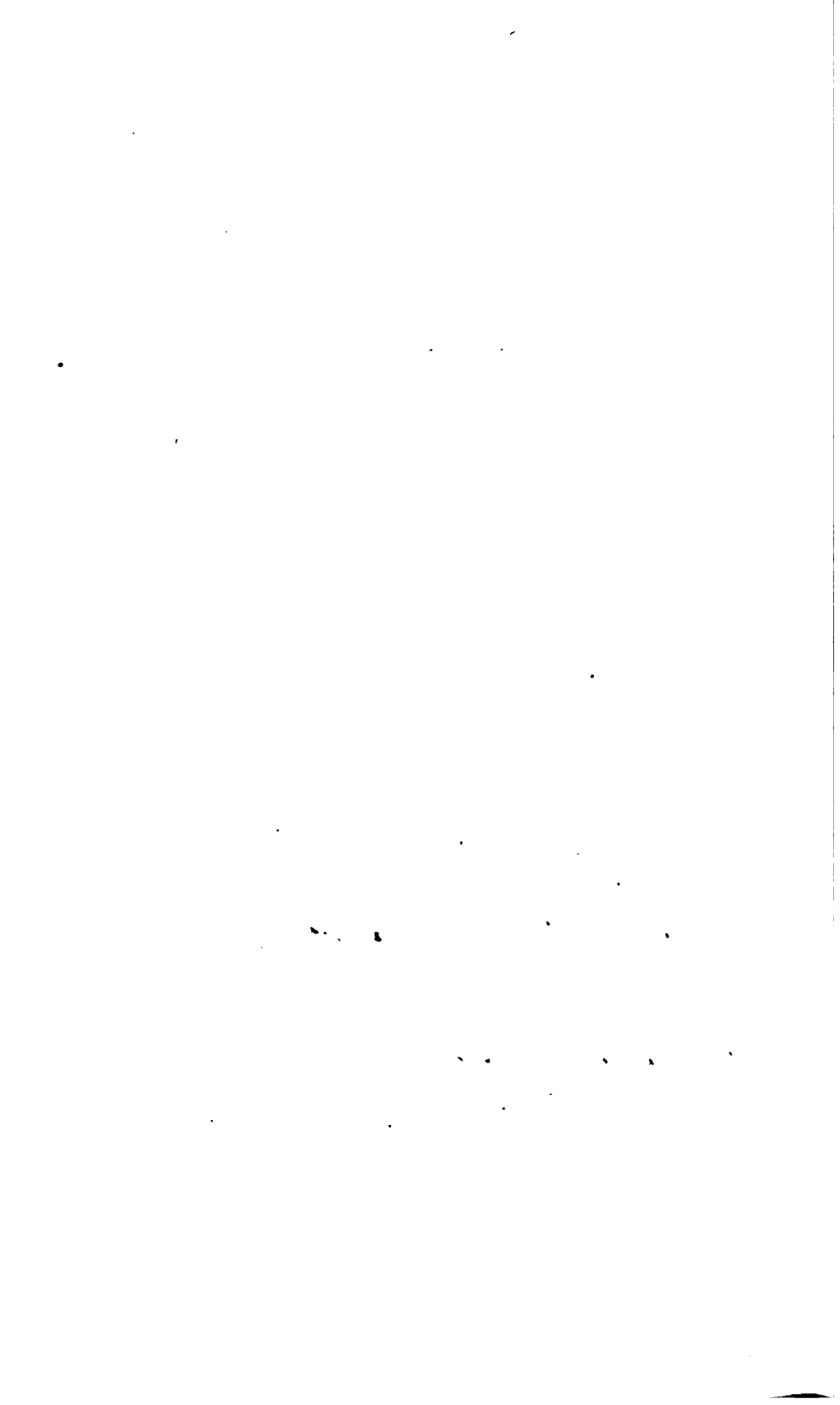
Rōn'dōt, *n.* (*Port.*) a tower at the foot of a bastion.
Rōn'dō, *n.* a kind of air; a rondan.
Rōn'loa, (*rōn'loa*) *n.* a mangy animal; a drab.
Rōōd, *n.* the fourth part of an acre: — a cross.
Rōōf, *n.* the cover of a house; the palate.
Rōōf, *v.* *a.* to cover with a roof; to enclose.
Rōōf'less, *a.* wanting a roof; uncovered.
Rōōf'let, *n.* a small roof or covering.
***Rōōk**, (*rōk* or *rūk*) [*rōk*, *S. W. P. E. Ja. K.*; *rūk*, *J. F. Sm. Wb.*] *n.* a bird; a piece of chess; a cheat.
***Rōōk**, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to cheat; to plunder.
***Rōōk'er-y**, *a.* a nursery of rooks.
Rōōm, *n.* space; extent; stood; an apartment.
Rōōm'i-nēs, *n.* space; quantity of extent.
Rōōm'y, *a.* spacious; wide; large; capacious.
Rōōt, *n.* that on which a bird sits to sleep.
Rōōt, *v.* *n.* to sleep as a bird; to lodge.
Rōōt'er, *n.* one that roosts; a cock.
***Rōōt**, [*rōt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *rāt*, *Wb.*] *n.* that part of the plant which rests in the ground; bottom; original; first cause.
***Rōōt**, *v.* *n.* to take root; to sink deep.
***Rōōt**, *v.* *a.* to fix deep; to radicate; to extirpate.
***Rōōt'ed**, *a.* fixed by roots; deep; radical.
***Rōōt'ed-ly**, *ad.* deeply; strongly.
***Rōōt'er**, *n.* one who tears up by the root.
***Rōōt'let**, *n.* a small root; the fibre of a root.
Rōōt'y, *a.* full of roots; having roots.
Rōpe, *n.* a large cord; a string; halter; cable.
Rōpe-dān-cer, *n.* one who dances on a rope.
Rōpe-dān-cing, *n.* art of a rope-dancer.
Rōpe-lād-der, *n.* a portable ladder made of rope.
Rōpe-māk-er, *n.* one who makes ropes to sell.
Rōp'er-y, (*rōp'er-e*) } *n.* a walk or place where
Rōpe'walk, (*rōp'wāk*) } ropes are made.
Rōp'i-nēs, *n.* viscosity; glutinousness.
Rōpy, *a.* viscous; tenacious; glutinous.
Rōq-e-lau-rē, (*rōk-q-lōr'*) [*rōk-q-lō*, *P. F.*; *rōk'lō*, *S.*; *rōk-q-lōr'*, *W. J. Sm.*] *n.* a man's cloak.
Roguelo, (*rōk-q-lō*) *n.* same as *roguelau-rē*.
Rō-ris'er-ōis, *a.* producing dew.
Rō'ss-ry, *n.* a string or bunch of beads, on which the Catholics number their prayers.
Rō'scid, *a.* dewy; abounding with dew.
Rōse, *n.* a plant and flower; a knot of ribbons.
— Under the rose, in secret; privately.
Rōse, *i.* from *Rosa*.
Rō'ss-ē-st, (*rō'zhē-st*) [*rō'zhē-st*, *W. P. J. Ja. Sm.*; *rō'zhēt*, *S. E.*] *a.* rosy; full of roses; fragrant.
Rōse-būg, *n.* an insect; a sort of beetle.
Rōsed, (*rōsd*) *a.* crimson; flushed.
Rōse'ma-ry, *a.* a sweet-smelling plant.
Rōse'quārtz, *n.* a reddish kind of quartz.
Rō'set, *n.* a red color for painters.
Rō'sette, *n.* [*Fr.*] a rose-shaped, gothic window; an artificial rose: — a red color; roset.
Rōse-wā-ter, *n.* water distilled from roses.
Rōse'wood, (*rōz'wūd*) *n.* a fine kind of wood.
Rōz'-crē'clān, (*rōz-q-krē'shān*) *n.* an alchemist.
Rōz'in, *n.* impregnated turpentine. See *Resin*.
Rōz'in, *v.* *a.* to rub with rosin.
Rōz'i-nēs, *n.* the state or quality of being rosy.
Rōz'in-y, *a.* resembling rosin; like rosin.
Rōsēs, *n.* the outer, rough bark of trees. [*U. S.*]
Rōs'trl, *a.* resembling the beak of a ship.
Rōs'trē-d, *a.* adorned with the beaks of ships.
Rōs'trum, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *rōs'trā*; the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship: — the scaffold in the forum whence orators harangued.
Rō'sy, *a.* resembling a rose; blooming; red.
Rōt, *v.* *n.* to putrefy. — *v.* *a.* to make putrid.
Rōt, *n.* a distemper among sheep: — putrefaction.

Rò'w, n. [L.] a wheel; a list of persons; a count.
Rò'to-ry, a. turning on its axis, as a wheel,
whirling; rotatory.
Rò'tat-ed, a. whirled round.
Rò'ta'ti-on, a. a turning round; a succession.
Rò'to-to-ry, a. turning on its axis, as a wheel,
whirling; turning round; rotatory.
Ròte, n. a mere repetition of words. — *By rote, by*
mere repetition, without understanding.
Ròte, v. n. & a. to go out by turn; to learn by
rote. *Shak.* [R.]
Rò'tion, (rò't'n) a. putrid; not firm; not sound.
Rò'ten-ness, (rò'ts-nés) n. putridness.
Rò't-w-h, n. [L.] a little wheel; the kneecap.
Rò-tünd, a. round; circular; spherical.
Rò-tünd-dí-fó-lí-ous, a. having round leaves.
Rò-tünd-dí-ty, n. roundness; sphericity.
Rò-tünd'dó, n. a building formed round.
Ròud, (rò-ó) n. [Fr.] a dissipated person.
Rouge, (rózh) n. [Fr.] red paint for the face; a
cosmetic. — *a. red.*
Rouge, (rózh) v. a. & n. to paint with rouge.
Rough, (rúf) a. not smooth; harsh; rude.
Rough'cast, (rúf'kást) v. a. to form rudely.
Rough'cast, (rúf'kást) n. a rude model.
Rough'draw, (rúf'dráw) v. a. to trace coarsely.
Rough'ness, (rúf'nés) v. a. to make rough.
Rough'en, (rúf'en) v. n. to grow rough.
Rough-hew', (rúf-hé' or rúf'hú) v. a. to hew
coarsely.
Rough-hewn', (rúf'hún') p. a. unpolished.
Rough'ly, (rúf'le) ad. with roughness.
Rough'ness, (rúf'nés) n. ruggedness.
Rough'-rid'er, (rúf'rid-er) n. one who breeds
horses for riding. [with roughened shoes.
Rough'-shod, (rúf'shód) a. having the feet fitted
rouleau, (ró-ló) n. [Fr.] a little roll.
Róund, a. circular; spherical; full; plump.
Róund, n. a circle; a sphere; a roundie; count.
Róund, ad. every way; on all sides; around.
Róund, prep. on every side of; about; around.
Róund, v. a. & n. to make or go round.
Róund's-bóút, a. circuitous; indirect.
Róund's-bóút, n. a wheel: — an outer garment.
Róund'del, Róund'de-líy, n. a poem; a roundness.
Róund'head, n. a term applied to a Puritan.
Róund'hóuse, n. a constable's prison.
Róund'ish, a. approaching to roundness.
Róund'ly, ad. in a round form; plainly.
Róund'ness, n. rotundity; opeanness.
Róund'-ròb-in, n. a petition or writing signed by
names in a circle or ring.
Róúse, v. a. to wake from rest; to excite.
Róúse, v. n. to awake; to be excited; to start.
†**Róúse, n.** a large glass bottle filled. *Shak.*
Róúter, n. one who rouses.
Róút, n. a multitude; a rabble; a crowd: — a
company; a large evening party: — the con-
fusion of an army defeated.
Róút, v. a. to put into confusion by defeat.
**Róúte, or Róúte, (róú, S. J. F. K. Sm. R.; róú,
P. É. W.); róút or róú, W. J.] n.** a journey;
road; way; passage; course.
Róú-tíng', (ró-tén') n. [Fr.] a round or course of
business; regular practice or course.
Róve, v. a. to wander over: — to plough into
ridges by turning one furrow upon another.
Róve, v. n. to ramble; to range; to wander.
Róv'er, n. one who roves; a wanderer.
Rów, (ró) n. a range of men or things; a rank.
Rów, n. a riotous noise; a drunken debauch.
Rów, (ró) v. n. & a. to impel a vessel by oars.
Rów's-blé, (ró's-blé) a. capable of being rowed.

The tree was to be cut down root
and branch.

It was rooted to the spot





suggested, ἀπὸ τοῦτος

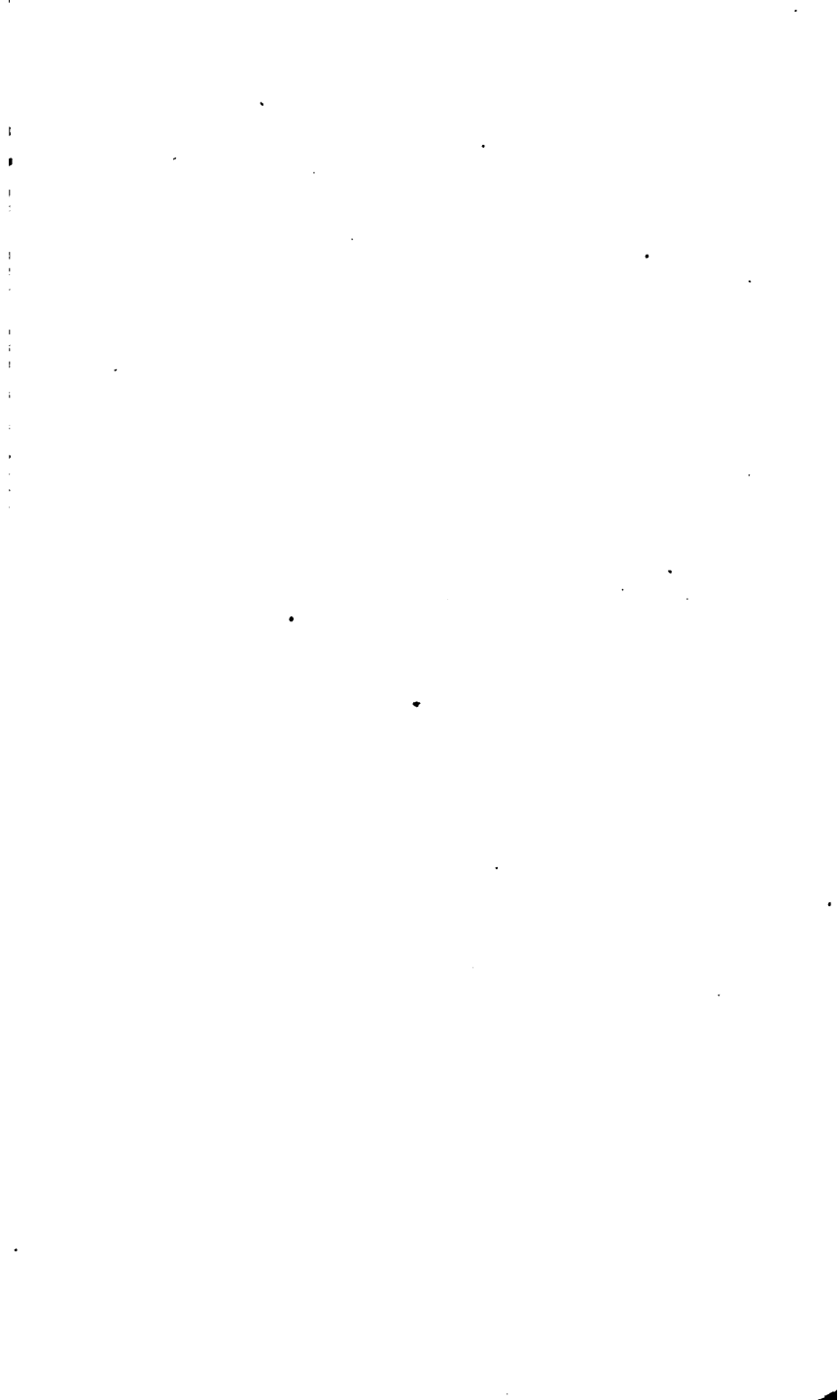
the rule of Satan over matter

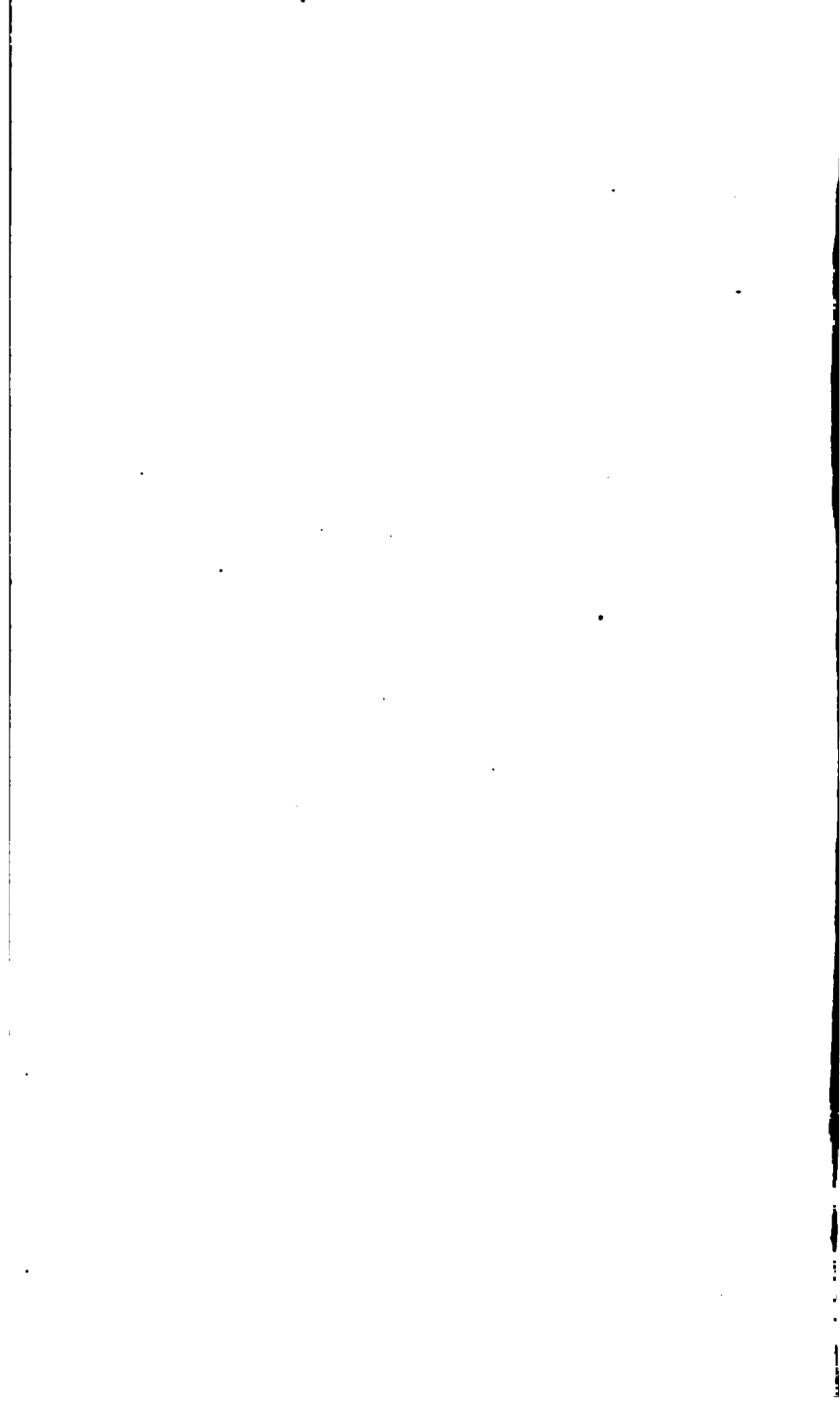
to ruminate over anything — on the folly

Run after happiness. — into debt —
into the other extreme — his mind ran
to waste to run dry on other
subjects

Ru'q, *n.* the point of a spur; a ring; a seton.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel or seton.
Ru'q, *n.* a second crop of grass; aftermath.
Ru'q, *n.* one who manages an oar.
Ru'q, *a.* kingly; regal; noble; illustrious.
Ru'q, *a.* a kind of paper: — the highest sail.
Ru'q, *n.* attachment to royalty.
Ru'q, *n.* an adherent to a king or to royalty.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to make royal.
Ru'q, *ad.* regally; as becomes a king.
Ru'q, *n.* the office or state of a king.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to move against by friction; to scour; to wipe; to polish; to touch hard.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to fret; to make a friction.
Ru'q, *n.* friction; collision; difficulty; a joke.
Ru'q, *n.* he or that which rubs; a coarse file: — gum-elastic: — a contest; a game.
Ru'q, *n.* ruins of buildings; fragments.
Ru'q, *n.* a stone worn by water.
Ru'q, *a.* tending to a red color.
Ru'q, *a.* bay, sorrel, or black, with some red.
Ru'q, *a.* inclining to redness. [white.
Ru'q, *a.* like a ruby; red as a ruby.
Ru'q, *a.* making red.
Ru'q, *n.* the act of making red.
Ru'q, *a.* having the form of red; red.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to make red.
Ru'q, *n.* [L.] mildew; a rust on plants.
Ru'q, *n.* a Russian silver coin.
Ru'q, *n.* any writing or printing in red ink; the order of the liturgy: — directions printed in books of law, &c.
Ru'q, *a.* red; placed in the rubrics.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to mark with red.
Ru'q, *n.* a precious stone of a red color.
Ru'q, *a.* like a ruby; of a red color.
Ru'q, *n.* the act of belching wind.
Ru'q, *n.* a ruddle; red ochre: — a river-fish.
Ru'q, *n.* the instrument which steers a ship.
Ru'q, *n.* the quality of being ruddy.
Ru'q, *n.* a species of chalk or red earth.
Ru'q, *a.* approaching to redness; florid.
Ru'q, *a.* rough; coarse; harsh; ignorant; raw; insolent; uncivil; rugged; uneven.
Ru'q, *ad.* in a rude manner; coarsely.
Ru'q, *n.* quality of being rude.
Ru'q, *n.* the figure of a rope or staff.
Ru'q, *n.* a first principle or element.
Ru'q, *a.* relating to first principles.
Ru'q, *a.* relating to the rudiments.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *v. a.* to grieve for; to be sorry for.
Ru'q, *n.* a plant, called the *herb of grace*.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *a.* mournful; woful; sorrowful.
Ru'q, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully.
Ru'q, *n.* sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *n.* [Fr.] a circle; an assembly.
Ru'q, *n.* a puckered linen ornament: — a bird.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to ruffle; to disorder; to trump.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *n.* a brutal fellow; a robber.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *n.* a brutal; barbarous; vile.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *a.* like a ruffian.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to disorder; to disturb; to plait.
Ru'q, *v. a.* to grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
Ru'q, *n.* a cloth ruffled; a linen ornament: — a contention; a jar.
Ru'q, *n.* a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
Ru'q, *a.* rough; uneven; harsh; rude.
Ru'q, *ad.* in a rugged manner; rudely.
Ru'q, *n.* roughness; rudeness.
Ru'q, *(rú)* *n.* [Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.
Ru'q, *or Rú*, *n.* a full of wrinkles.
Ru'q, *n.* the state of being wrinkled.

Rú, *n.* a fall; destruction; overthrow; mis- chief: — remains of buildings, cities, &c.
Rú, *v. a.* to subvert; to demolish; to destroy.
Rú, *v. a.* to fall in ruins; to be reduced.
Rú, *n.* a subversion; overthrow.
Rú, *n.* fallen to ruin; pernicious; baneful.
Rú, *ad.* in a ruinous manner.
Rú, *a.* that may be ruled; governable.
Rú, *n.* government; sway; a standard; a cam- on; a principle; a mode: — an instrument.
Rú, *v. a.* to govern; to control; to manage.
Rú, *v. a.* to have power or command.
Rú, *n.* one who rules; a governor: — an in- strument; a rule.
Rú, *a.* moderate; quiet; orderly. [R.]
Rú, *n.* a spirit distilled from molasses.
Rú, *n.* old-fashioned; odd. [A cant term.]
Rú, *v. a.* to make a hoarse, low noise.
Rú, *n.* a person or thing that rumbles.
Rú, *n.* a hoarse, low, continued noise.
Rú, *n.* chewing the cud; ruminating.
Rú, *n.* an animal that chews the cud.
Rú, *v. a.* to chew the cud; to muse. [om.
Rú, *v. a.* to chew over again; to muse.
Rú, *n.* act of ruminating; musing.
Rú, *n.* one who ruminates.
Rú, *v. a.* to search; to examine.
Rú, *n.* a search; a bustle; a tumult.
Rú, *n.* one who rummages.
Rú, *n.* a flying or popular report; fame.
Rú, *v. a.* to report abroad; to circulate.
Rú, *n.* a reporter; a spreader of news.
Rú, *n.* end of the backbone; the buttock.
Rú, *n.* a wrinkle; a rude plait.
Rú, *v. a.* to wrinkle; to make uneven.
Rú, *n.* a great noise; disturbance. [Less.]
Rú, *v. a.* [i. ran; pp. running, run;] to move swiftly; to flee; to go away; to pass; to pro- ceed; to discharge; to flow; to melt.
Rú, *v. a.* to pierce; to stab; to push; to melt; to fuse; to incur; to venture; to smuggle.
Rú, *n.* act of running; course; motion; flow; process; way; long reception; final result: — a small stream of water; a runlet.
Rú, *n.* a fugitive; rebel; renegade.
Rú, *n.* one who deserts; a fugitive.
Rú, *n.* a round; a step of a ladder.
Rú, *i. & p.* from *Ring*.
Rú, *n.* a spar; a floor-timber in a ship. [Ac.
Rú, *a.* relating to the language of the Goths.
Rú, *n.* the language of the Goths, &c.
Rú, *n.* a small barrel; a cask: — a small stream of water.
Rú, *n.* a rivulet; a small brook; a runlet.
Rú, *n.* he or that which runs; a racer.
Rú, *n.* the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to change milk to curds and cheese: — written also *rennet*.
Rú, *n.* a paltry, scurvy wretch.
Rú, *n.* a small, stunted animal. [Centa.
Rú, *n.* an East Indian coin, value about 56 cents.
Rú, *n.* a breach; a solution of continuity.
Rú, *n.* a breach; a hernia.
Rú, *v. a.* to break; to burst.
Rú, *a.* relating to the country; pastoral.
Rú, *n.* one who leads a rural life.
Rú, *n.* [Fr.] cunning; artifice; fraud, deceit; stratagem.
Rú, *n.* [Fr.] a stratagem of war.
Rú, *n.* a plant; any thing worthless.
Rú, *v. a.* to move with violence or rapidity.
Rú, *n.* a violent motion or course; struggle.



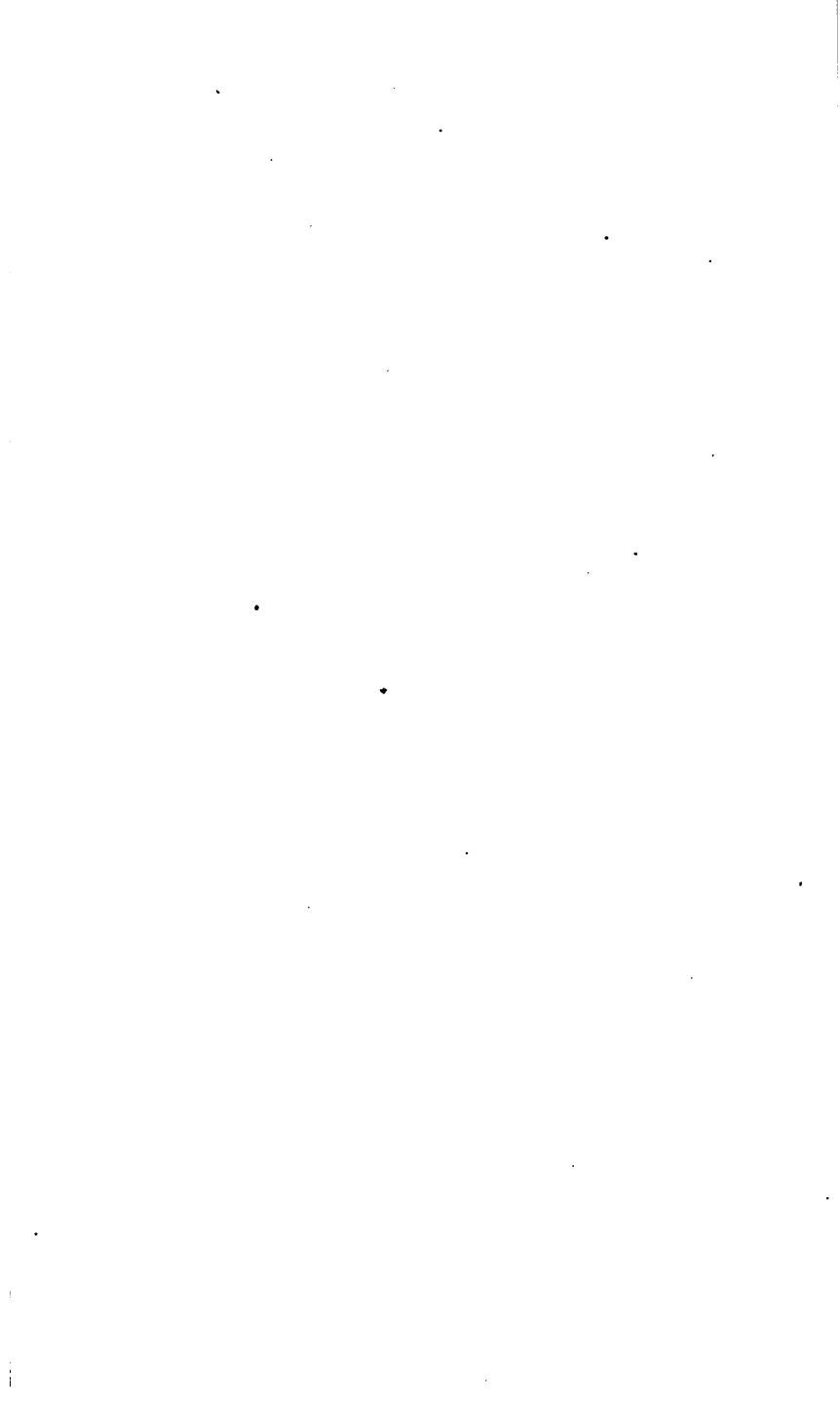


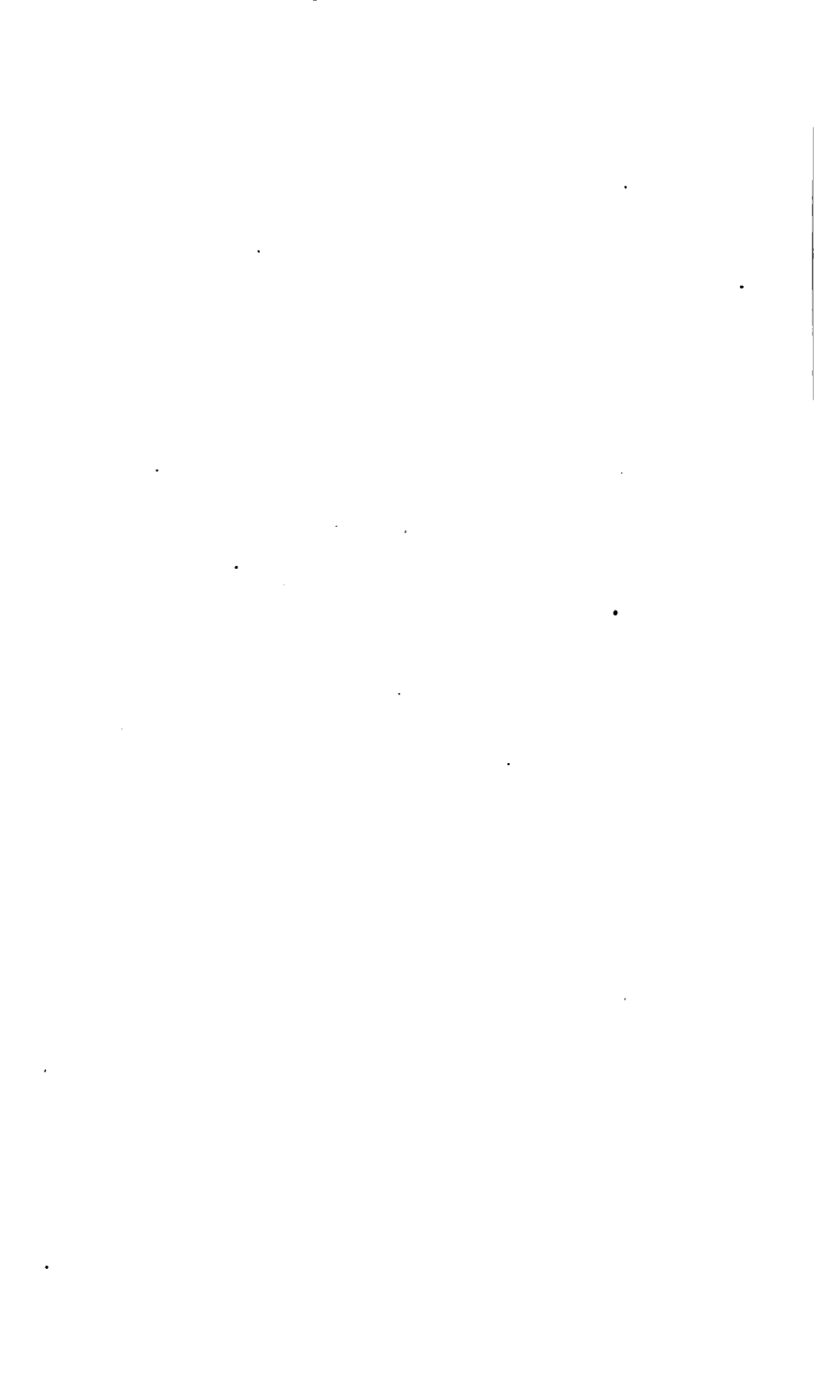


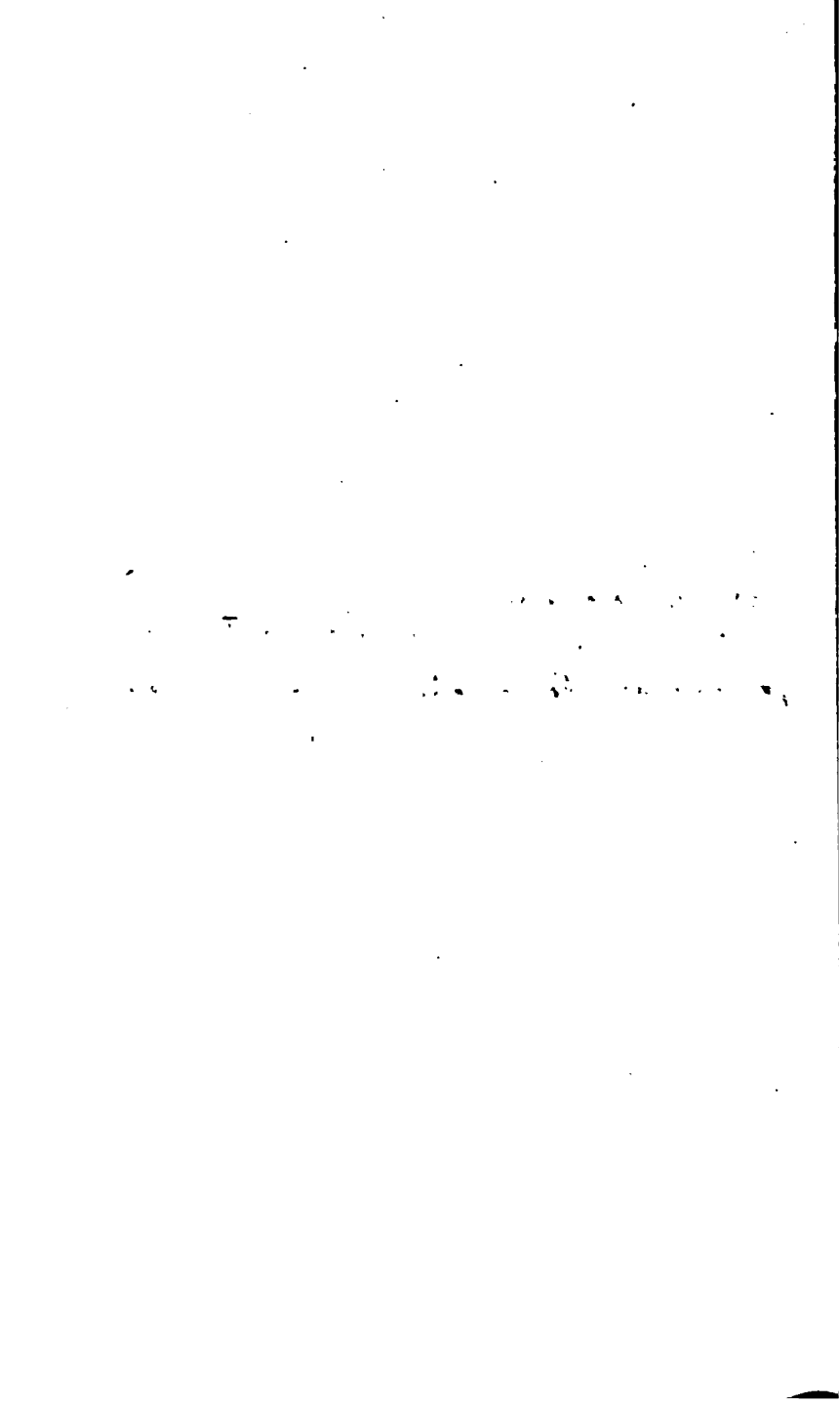
Safe from

Have st. sagacity to see

Sage, ἐπερίσφακος, -ον.
Saint John's wort, ὑπερίκον, -τον.
for explanation sake. - for form sake.
of our friends... for their sakes.







safe from

Have the sagacity to see

Sage, ἐλεγχόμενος, -ον.

Saint John's wort, ὑπερείχον, -τον.

for explanation sake. - for form sake.
of our friends... for their sakes.

Sa-lúte', *n.* a salutation; a greeting; a kiss.
Sa-lú'ter, *n.* one who salutes.
Sal-q-tif'er-ous, *a.* healthy; bringing health.
Sal-va-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being salvable.
Sal'va-ble, *a.* that may be saved.
Sal'vage, *n.* a recompense for saving goods.
Sal-va'tion, *n.* act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from death or any evil.
Sal-va-to-ry, *n.* a repository; a custody.
**Salve*, (*salv* or *salv*) [*salv*, *P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; *salv*, *W. J. F.*; *salv* or *salv*, *Ja.*] *n.* an ointment; a remedy.
**Salve*, (*salv* or *salv*) *v. a.* to cure; to remedy.
Sal'vor, *n.* a plate to present any thing on.
Sal'vi-a, *n.* (*Bot.*) a genus of plants; sage.
Sal'vó, *n.* an exception; a reservation; excuse.
Se-már'i-tan, *a.* pertaining to Samaria.
Same, *a.* identical; not different or other.
Same'ness, *n.* state of being the same; identity.
Sá'm-i-té, *n.* a destructive wind. See *Simeon*.
Sám'let, *n.* a little salmon; — called also *sal-sám-p*, *n.* food made of maize broken. [*monet.*]
Sám'phire, *n.* a plant preserved in pickle.
Sám'ple, *n.* a part to be shown; a specimen.
Sám'pler, *n.* a piece of a girl's needlework.
Sán's-bic, [*sán'-b-i*, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *sá'-na-bi*, *Nares.*] *a.* curable; remediable.
Sán's-tive, *a.* tending to cure; healing; sanatory.
Sán's-tive-ness, *n.* state of being sanative.
Sán's-to-ry, *a.* relating to health; sanative.
Sanc-ti-fi-cá'tion, *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.
Sanc'ti-fi-er, *n.* one who sanctifies.
Sanc'ti-fy, *v. a.* to make holy; to purify.
Sanc'ti-mó-ni-ous, *a.* saintly; appearing holy.
Sanc'ti-mó-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* with sanctimony.
Sanc'ti-mó-ni-ous-ness, *n.* sanctimony.
Sanc'ti-mo-ny, *n.* holiness; apparent sanctity.
Sanc'tion, *n.* that which sanctions or confirms; confirmation; ratification; support.
Sanc'tion, *v. a.* to give a sanction to; to confirm; to authorize; to countenance.
Sanc'ti-tude, *n.* holiness; saintliness. [*R.*]
Sanc'ti-ty, *n.* holiness; purity; godliness.
Sanc'tu-a-ry, (*sángkt'yú-a-ry*) *n.* a holy place; a temple; a sacred asylum; protection.
Sanc'tu-ary, (*sángkt'yú-a-ry*) [*L.*] the holy of holies.
Sánd, *n.* fine particles of stone. — *pl.* barren land.
Sánd, *v. a.* to sprinkle with sand.
Sán'dal, *n.* a sort of slipper or loose shoe.
Sán'dal-wood, (*-wúd*) *n.* an aromatic wood: — called also *red sanders* or *sanders wood*.
Sán'da-rách, *n.* a mineral; a gum-resin.
Sánd'ed, *a.* covered with sand; barren.
Sánd'éel, *n.* a kind of oel found under the sand.
Sánd'héat, *n.* the warmth of hot sand.
Sánd'i-ness, *n.* the state of being sandy.
Sánd'v'er, *n.* dross or scum found on glass during fusion; glass-gall.
Sánd'stone, *n.* a species of freestone.
Sánd'wich, (*sánd'widj*) *n.* two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them.
Sánd'y, *a.* abounding with sand; unsolid.
Sá-ne, *a.* sound in mind; not insane; healthy.
Sáng, *i.* from *Sing*. See *Sing*.
Sáng-froid, (*sáng'frwá'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] coolness; indifference; freedom from agitation or heat.
Sán'gi-ác, *n.* a Turkish governor.
Sáp-gul'ér-ous, *a.* conveying blood.
Sán-gui-fi-cá'tion, *n.* the production of blood.
Sán-gui-fi-er, *n.* a producer of blood.
Sán'gui-fy, *v. n.* to become or produce blood.

Sán'gui-né-ry, *a.* cruel; bloody; murderous.
Sán'guine, (*sáng'gwín*) *a.* red; abounding with blood: — warm; ardent; confident.
Sán'guine-ly, *ad.* with sanguineness; ardently.
Sán'guine-ness, *n.* ardor; confidence.
Sán'guin'ous, *a.* full of blood; phlegmatic.
Sán'he-drim, *n.* the chief council of the Jews.
Sá'm-é-ty, *n.* [*L.*] thin matter; serous excretion.
Sá'm'ous, *a.* relating to sanics; serous.
Sán'ity, *a.* soundness of mind.
Sánk, *i.* from *Sink*. [*Obsolete.*]
†Sán, *prep.* [*Fr.*] without; destitute of.
Sán'scrit, *n.* the ancient language of India.
Sans caleté, (*sáng'ká-lé'*) *n.* [*Fr. without bread* *et.*] a man shabbily dressed; a ragamuffin.
Sans souci, (*sáng'sú-sé'*) [*Fr.*] without care.
Sán'ton, *n.* a Turkish priest; a kind of deevin.
Sáp, *n.* the vital juice of plants: — a trench.
Sáp, *v. a.* to undermine; to subvert by digging.
Sáp, *v. n.* to proceed invisibly or by mine.
Sáp'grén, *n.* a kind of pigment.
Sáp'id, *a.* tasteful; palatable; savory.
Sáp'i-ence, *n.* wisdom; sageness; knowledge.
Sáp'i-ent, *a.* wise; sage; sagacious.
Sáp'less, *a.* wanting sap; dry; old; husky.
Sáp'ling, *n.* a young tree; a young plant.
Sáp-o-ná'ceous, (*sáp-o-ná'shus*) *a.* soapy; re-
†Sáp-o-né-ry, *a.* saponaceous. [*resembling soap*]
Sáp-pén'i-fy, *v. a.* to convert into soap.
Sá'pér, *n.* [*L.*] taste; power of affecting the palate.
Sáp-o-rif'ic, *a.* having power to produce taste.
Sá'por-ous, *a.* having taste; savory; tasteful.
Sáp'per, *n.* a kind of miner.
Sáp'phic, (*sá'f'fik*) *a.* denoting a kind of vase said to have been invented by *Sappho*.
Sáp'phire, (*sá'f'fir*) [*sá'f'fir*, *S. W. J. F. Ja.*; *sá'f'fir*, *P.*] *n.* a precious stone of a blue color.
Sáp'phir-ine, (*sá'f'fir-in*) *a.* made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.
Sáp'pi-ness, *n.* succulence; juiciness.
Sáp'py, *a.* abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.
Sáp'rót, *n.* a disease of timber; dry-rot.
Sár'a-bánd, *n.* a Spanish dance.
Sár-a-cén'ic, *a.* relating to the *Saracens* or *Saracenic*.
Sár-a-cén'ic, *a.* relating to the *Saracens* or *Saracenic*.
Sár-cásm, *n.* a keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.
Sár-cá'stic, *a.* relating to, or partaking of
Sár-cá'sti-cál, *a.* sarcasm; keen; severe.
Sár-cá'sti-cál-ly, *ad.* in a sarcastic manner.
Sár'cel, *n.* the pincion of a wing.
Sárce'net, *n.* a fine, thin-woven silk.
Sár'co-céle, *n.* an excrescence of the testicles.
Sár-co-ló-gi-cál, *a.* relating to sarcology.
Sár-cól'o-gy, *n.* that part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.
Sár-có'ma, *n.* [*Gr.*] a fleshy excrescence or lump.
Sár-cóph'a-gous, *a.* feeding on flesh.
Sár-cóph'a-gúe, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *sár-cóph'a-gi*; *Eng.* *sár-cóph'a-gús-es*; a sort of stone coffin.
Sár-cóph'a-gy, *n.* the practice of eating flesh.
Sár-có'ic, *n.* an incarnate medicine.
Sár'dine, or *Sárd'ine*, *n.* a precious stone; *sardius*: — a gold-colored fish.
Sár'di-án, *n.* a precious stone.
Sár-dó-ni-an, *a.* forced or feigned, as applied to
Sár-dón'ic, *a.* laughter, smiles, or grins.
Sár-do-nýz, [*sár'do-níz*, *W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *sár-dó'níz*, *S. E.*] *n.* a precious stone.
Sark, *n.* a shirt or alsh. [*North of Eng.*]
Sár-se-pé-rif'ic, *a.* a medicinal plant and root.
Sáree, *n.* a sort of fine lawn sieve.
†Sart, *n.* a piece of woodland turned into arable

From giving the same authority to a spurious
as to a genuine book.

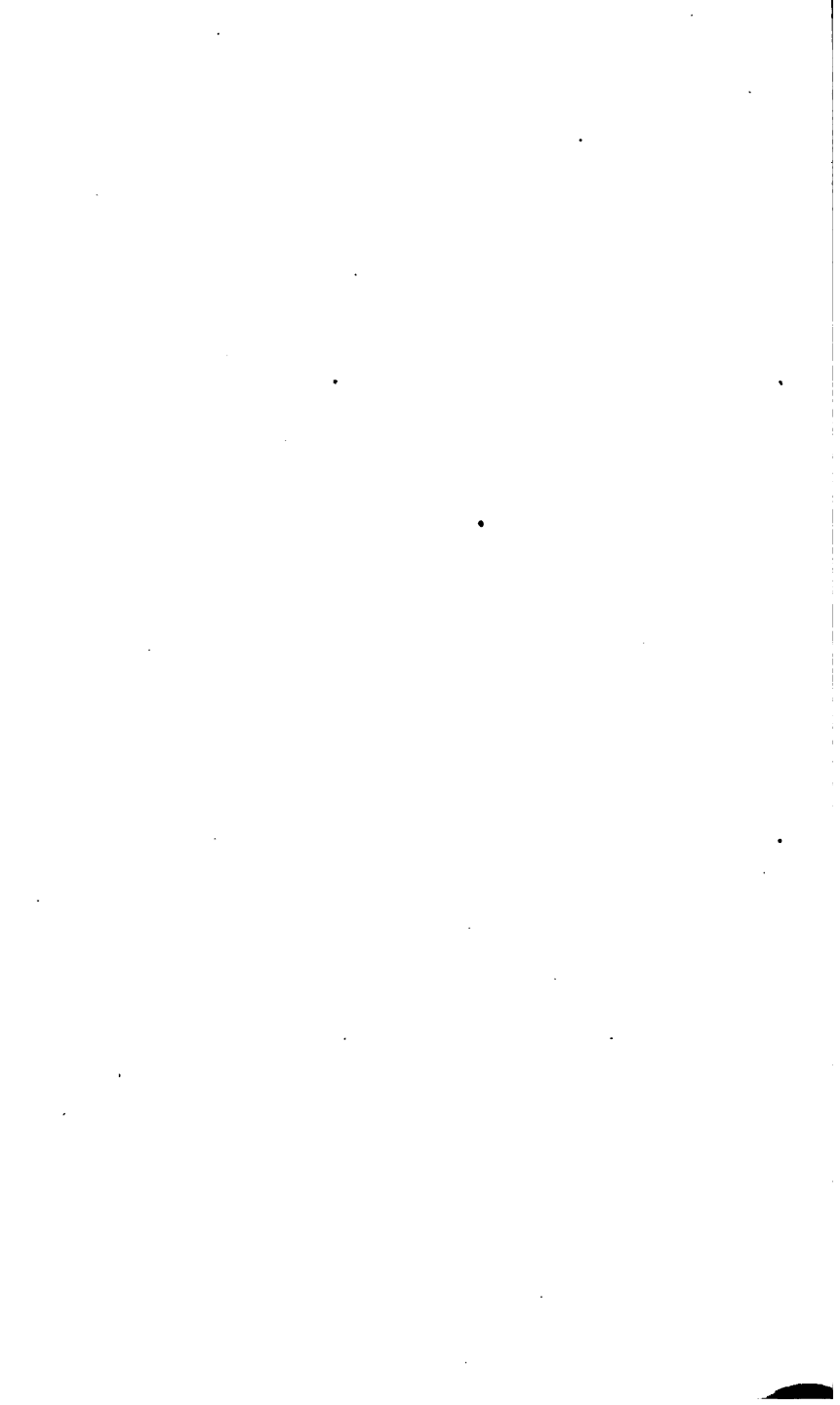
A critic is often guided by the same
motives that direct his author. — they
have not yet brought the art of gardening
to the same perfection with the Chinese. —
underwent the same death with the mean
malefactor. — he may expect to find the same
difficulties, as are found in... — they
remain essentially the same as they were
originally written. — raised to the same rank
with the performance of duties.

They remain the same as they were
originally written.

Who at the same time with him, was d
noting himself to the

shall be the same officer in ward on land





To be satiated with

Denished for a sature upon the royal...

To feel satisfaction in nursing.

I am satisfied fortune is not then — of this
any one may satisfy himself.

Saving him to freedom.

It savors of affection.

Sawdust, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha$.

Say me the truth.

Scab/bəd, *n.* the sheath of a sword.
Scabbed, (skāb/bəd or skābd) *a.* covered with scabs; paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.
Scab/bəd-nēs, *n.* the state of being scabbed.
Scab/bi-nēs, *n.* the quality of being scabby.
Scab/by, *a.* full of scabs; scabbed; vile.
Scā/bi-ōs, *a.* itchy; leprous.
Scā/brous, *a.* rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.
Scā/brous-nēs, *a.* roughness; ruggedness.
Scā/fōld, *n.* a temporary gallery or stage.
Scā/fōld, *v.* *a.* to furnish with frames of timber.
Scā/fōld-ēge, *n.* a gallery; a floor. *Shak.*
Scā/fōld-ing, *n.* a temporary frame or stage.
Scā/s-ble, *a.* that may be scaled with a ladder.
Scā/lādē, *n.* a storm or an assault of a place.
Scā/lādō, *n.* made by raising ladders against the walls; escalade. *See Escalade.*
Scā/lā-ry, (skāl'ā-ry, *W. J. F. Ja. R.*; skāl'ā-ry, *S. P. K. Sm.*) *a.* proceeding by steps, like a ladder.
Scāld, *v.* *a.* to burn with hot liquor.
Scāld, *n.* scurf on the head: — a burn.
Scāld, or **Scāld**, (skāld, *Sm.*; skāld, *Ja. K. R.*) *n.* a Scandinavian poet.
Scāld/der, or **Scāld**/der, *n.* a poet; scald.
Scāld/hēad, *n.* a kind of local leprosy.
Scāld/dē, *a.* relating to the poets called *scalds*.
Scāle, *n.* a balance; the sign *Libra*: — the small shell of a fish; a lamina: — a ladder; means of ascent: — a line of distances; the gamut.
Scāle, *v.* *a.* to climb: — to strip of scales.
Scāle, *v.* *n.* to peel off in thin particles.
Scāled, (skāld) *a.* squamous; having scales.
Scā/lēnē, *a.* having three unequal sides.
Scā/lēr, *n.* he or that which scales.
Scā/lī-nēs, *n.* the state of being scaly.
Scāll, *n.* a scab; leprosy; morbid baldness; scald.
Scāll/lōn, (skāl'yūn) *n.* a kind of onion.
***Scā**/lōp, (skōl'yūp, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; skāl'yūp, *E. Ja.*) *n.* a shell-fish; an indentation.
***Scā**/lōp, (skōl'yūp) *v.* *a.* to indent; to notch.
Scālp, *n.* the integument or skin of the top of the head, on which the hair grows.
Scālp, *v.* *a.* to deprive of the scalp.
Scā/pēl, *n.* an instrument to scrape a bone.
Scā/ly, *a.* covered with scales; paltry; mean.
Scām/ble, *v.* *a.* to stir quick; to scramble.
Scām/ble, *v.* *a.* to mangle; to maul.
Scām/mōny, *n.* a plant; a gum resin.
Scāmp, *n.* a worthless fellow; a knave. [*Low.*]
Scām/pēr, *v.* *n.* to run with speed and fear.
Scān, *v.* *a.* to examine nicely; to measure or divide into feet, as verse.
Scān/dā, *n.* an offence; a reproach; a censure; an opprobrium; disgrace; infamy. [*fame.*]
Scān/dā-līze, *v.* *a.* to offend; to reproach; to de-
Scān/dā-lōus, *a.* opprobrious; shameful; vile.
Scān/dā-lōus-ly, *ad.* shamefully; opprobriously.
Scān/dā-lōus-nēs, *n.* state of being scandalous.
Scān/dā-lōus mōg-nā'tym, [*L.*] (*Low*) scandal or opprobrium done to any high personage.
Scān/nīng, *n.* measurement of verse.
Scān/sīgn, *n.* the act of scanning a verse.
Scān-sō'r-ēl, *n.* a climbing bird.
Scānt, *v.* *n.* (*Naut.*) to fail; as, "the wind *scānt*." — *v.* *a.* to limit; to straiten. *Shak.*
Scānt, *a.* not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.
Scānt/i-ly, *ad.* not plentifully; sparingly.
Scānt/i-nēs, *n.* state of being scanty.
Scānt/lē, *v.* *a.* to divide into little pieces. [*x.*]
Scānt/lēg, *n.* timber cut to a small size.
Scānt/ly, *ad.* narrowly; sparingly.
Scānt/nēs, *n.* narrowness; smallness.
Scānt/y, *a.* narrow; small; poor; not ample.

Scāpe, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to escape. *See Escape.*
Scāpe, *n.* an escape; a flight; evasion; break.
Scāpe-gōat, (skāp'gōt) *n.* a goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation, represented as bearing the sins of the people.
Scāpe-grāce, *n.* a vile fellow; a knave.
Scāpe/mēt, *n.* *See Escapement.*
Scāp/s-lē, *n.* [*L.*] the shoulder-blade.
Scāp/s-lā-ry, *a.* relating to the shoulder.
Scāp/s-lā-ry, *n.* a part of the habit of a friar.
Scār, *n.* a mark of a wound; a cicatrix.
Scār, *v.* *a.* to mark, as with a sore or wound.
Scār/s-bēz, *n.* [*scarabeus, L.*] a beetle.
Scār/s-mōch, *n.* a buffoon in motley dress.
***Scārce**, (skār, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; skār, *S.*; skār, *P.*; skār, *E.*) *a.* [*sparsimoniae*] not liberal; stingy: — not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common.
***Scārce**, or ***Scārce**/ly, *ad.* hardly; barely.
***Scārce**/nēs, or ***Scār**/cī-ty, *n.* want of plenty.
Scār, *v.* *a.* to frighten; to affright; to terrify.
Scār/crōw, *n.* an image to frighten birds.
Scār/f, *n.* any thing hanging on the shoulders.
Scār/f, *v.* *a.* to dress in a loose vesture.
Scār/fīng, *n.* a junction of pieces of timber.
Scār/fīn, *n.* the outer skin of the body.
Scār/fī-cā'tion, *n.* an incision of the skin.
Scār/fī-cā'ter, *n.* he or that which scarifies; an instrument for cupping.
Scār/fī-er, *n.* he or that which scarifies.
Scār/fī-ry, *v.* *a.* to let blood by cutting the skin with a scarificator; to cup.
Scār/lā-tīnā, (skār-lā-tīnā, *K. Sm.*; skār-lā-tīnā, *Wb.*) *n.* the scarlet-fever.
Scār/lēt, *n.* a color of red and yellow blended.
Scār/lēt, *a.* of the color of scarlet.
Scār/lēt-fē'vēr, *n.* a disease accompanied with an effluence or red flush.
Scār, *n.* (*Fort.*) the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.
Scāte, *n.* a fish. *See Skate.*
***Scāth**, (skāth, *W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; skāth, *S. K.*) *v.* *a.* to waste; to damage; to destroy.
***Scāth**, *n.* waste; damage; mischief. *Spenser*
***Scāth**/fūl, *a.* mischievous; destructive. *Shak.*
***Scāth**/less, *a.* without harm or damage.
Scāt/tēr, *v.* *a.* to throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to disperse; to spread thinly.
Scāt/tēr, *v.* *n.* to be dissipated or dispersed.
Scāt/tēr-er, *n.* one who scatters.
Scāt/tēr-ing, *n.* a sprinkling; dispersion.
Scāt/tēr-ling, *n.* a vagabond; a wanderer.
Scāv/en'gēr, *n.* a cleaner of the streets.
Scēne, (sēn) *n.* stage of a theatre; appearance; part of a play; a curtain; exhibition; disorder.
Scēn/er-y, *n.* the appearance of a place or of objects; landscape; a representation.
Scēn/ic, (sēn'ik, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sēn'ik, *Sm.*) *a.* relating to scenes or scenery; dramatic; theatrical.
Scēn/i-cal, *a.* same as *scenic*.
Scēn-ō-grāph'i-cal, *a.* drawn in perspective.
Scēn-ō-grāph'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in perspective.
Scēn-ōgrā'ph-y, *n.* the art of perspective.
Scēnt, *n.* smell; odor; chase by the smell.
Scēnt, *v.* *a.* to perceive by the nose; to perfume.
Scēnt/less, *a.* inodorous; having no smell.
Scēpt/ic, (skēp'tik, *S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; skēp'tik, *Sm.*) *a.* an adherent to the sceptical philosophy; a doubter, an infidel. *See Sceptic.* — The orthography of this word was *sceptis*; and it is so spelled in the dictionaries of Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ainsworth, Martin, &c.;

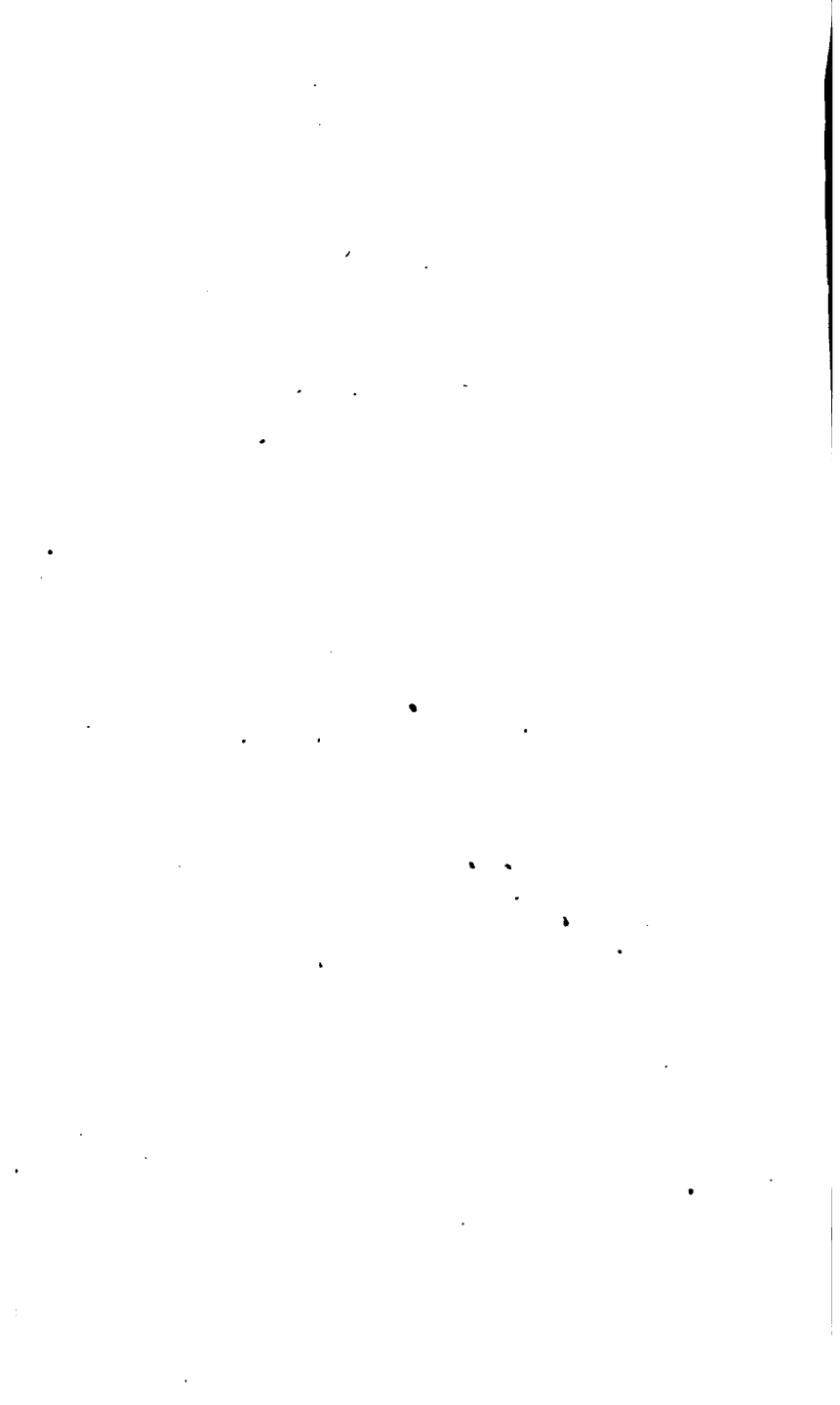
I had scarcely done grieving for that
when a monkey took a beautiful jar.

Scarcely had they gone, when the
robbers came in.

She seems scarcely to have a single limb
that does not suffer some ^{single} distortion.

As I scarcely cut out a line that did not
contain a heart. — I scarcely perceive
that the audience were almost all departed.

The soil of Turkey now scarcely nourishes
its non-population.





Σειοῦ, ὁ ἐπίπῃξ, ἔθρεμα, κατὰ πῃξ.

It has afforded scope for an abundance of hypothesis.

Not to give a pedant quarter upon the score of his industry above.

best Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of *sceptic*, and in this he has been followed by the lexicographers Ash, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson; but *sceptic* is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Rees, Maunders, and Reid. *Sceptic* is the prevailing orthography in encyclopædias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences; and it is supported by the best usage.

- Scep'ti-cal**, *a.* doubting; not believing.
Scep'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in a sceptical manner.
Scep'ti-cism, *n.* the ancient philosophical system of Pyrrho; universal doubt; infidelity.
Scep'ti-cize, *v. n.* to doubt of every thing.
Scep'tre, (*sép'ter*) *n.* the ensign of royalty.
Scep'tre, (*sép'ter*) *v. a.* to invest with royalty.
Scep'tred, (*sép'terd*) *a.* bearing a sceptre.
Sché-dj-asm, *n.* a writing on a loose sheet.
Sché'd'ale, (*skéd'yál*, *shéd'yál*, or *sed'yál*) (*shéd'yál*, *K. Sm. R.*; *séd'ál*, *J. P.*; *skéd'ál*, *Wb. Kenrick*; *séd'yál*, *S.*; *séd'yál* or *skéd'yál*, *W.*; *skéd'ál* or *séd'ál*, *P.*; *skéd'ál* or *shéd'ál*, *Ja.*) *n.* a small scroll; an inventory.
Sché-ma-tist, *n.* a projector; a schemer.
Sché-mo, *n.* a plan; a system; a project; a contrivance; a design; a diagram.
Sché-mo, *v. a. & n.* to plan; to contrive.
Sché-m'er, or **Schém'ist**, *n.* a projector.
Sché-sia, *n.* [*Gr.*] a habitude; state of anything.
Schir-rus, (*skir'rus*) *n.* See *Schirrus*.
Schism, (*szán*) *n.* a division, as in the church.
Schis'ma-tic, (*sz'is-ma-tik* or *sz-mát'ik*) (*sz'is-ma-tik*, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *sz-mát'ik*, *P. K. Wb. Scott, Entick, Ash, Rees.*) *n.* one guilty of schism; one who separates from the true church.
Schis-mát'-cal, (*sz-mát'q-kal*) *a.* implying or partaking of schism; practising schism.
Schis-mát'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a schismatical manner.
Schis-mát'-cal-née, (*sz-mát'q-kal-née*) *n.* the state of being schismatical.
Schis'ma-tize, (*sz'is-ma-tiz*) *v. n.* to commit schism.
Schist, (*shist*) *n.* (*Min.*) a slaty rock or stone.
Schis'tose, (*shis'tós*) *a.* relating to schist.
Schis'tous, (*shis'tús*) *a.* same as *schistose*.
Schól'ar, *n.* a pupil; a man of learning.
Schól'ar-like, *a.* becoming or like a scholar.
Schól'ar-ly, *a.* becoming a scholar.
Schól'ar-ship, *n.* learning; literature.
Schó-las'tic, *n.* an adherent to the scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman.
Schó-las'tic, *a.* relating to the philosophy and
Schó-las'ti-cal, *a.* theology of the middle ages; belonging to a scholar or the schools; pedantic.
Schó-las'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in a scholastic manner.
Schó-las'ti-cism, *n.* the scholastic philosophy.
Schó-li-ast, *n.* a writer of explanatory notes.
Schó-li-as'tic, *a.* pertaining to a scholiast.
Schó-li-um, (*skó'le-úm*) *n.*; *pl.* *sché'li-q*; [*L.*] an annotation; an explanatory note.
Schól, *n.* a place of education; a seminary.
Schól, *v. a.* to instruct; to train; to teach.
Schól'bóy, *n.* a boy that attends school.
Schól'dáme, *n.* a schoolmistress.
Schól'fel-lów, (*skól'fel-ló*) *n.* a fellow-student.
Schól'hóuse, *n.* a house of instruction.
Schól'ing, *n.* instruction; a reprimand.
Schól'man, *n.* a scholastic divine or philosopher.
Schól'mas-ter, *n.* one who teaches a school.
Schól'mis-tress, *n.* a female teacher of a school.
Schól'on'er, *n.* a small vessel with two masts.
Schórt, (*shört*) *n.* a brittle, crystallized mineral.

- Sci-ás'se-phy**, *n.* the art of sketching or dialling; the profile or section of a building.
Sci-am'q-phy, *n.* See *Sciomachy*.
Sci-a-thér'-cal, *a.* belonging to a sundial.
Sci-át'-ic, *a.* relating to sciatica, or to the hip.
Sci-át'-cal, *a.* relating to sciatica, or to the hip.
Sci-át'-ic, *a.* rheumatism or gout in the hip.
Sci'ence, *n.* knowledge, methodically digested and arranged; a liberal art.
Sci-én'tial, (*si-én'shál*) *a.* producing science.
Sci-én-tif'-ic, *a.* relating to science; versed
Sci-én-tif'-ic-ly, *ad.* in science; learned.
Sci-én-tif'-ic-ly, *ad.* in a scientific manner.
Sci'm'i-tar, *n.* See *Cimeter* and *Scymitar*.
Scin'til-lant, *a.* sparkling; emitting sparks.
Scin'til-late, *v. n.* to sparkle; to emit sparks.
Scin'til-lá-tion, *n.* the act of sparkling; a spark.
Sci-óg-ra-phy, *n.* See *Sciagraphy*.
Sci'q-lym, *n.* superficial knowledge.
Sci'q-list, *n.* one of superficial knowledge.
Sci'q-lode, *a.* superficially knowing.
Sci-óm'q-phy, [*si-óm'q-ke*, *W. P. J. F. K. Sm.*; *ski-óm'q-ke*, *S.*] *n.* a battle with a shadow.
Sci'q-mán-cy, *n.* divination by shadows.
Sci'on, *n.* a small twig; a graft. See *Cien*.
Sci-óp'tic, *a.* applied to a ball used in the camera obscura.
Sci'r'e fú'-q-qs, (*si'r'e fú'shó-qs*) *n.* [*L.*] (*Law*) a kind of judicial writ.
Sci-róc'ed, *n.* a hot wind. See *Sirocco*.
Scir-rhóe'-ty, (*skir-rós'q-te*) *n.* state of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.
Scir'rhus, (*skir'rus*) *n.* indurated; hard.
Scir'rhus, (*skir'rus*) *n.* induration of a gland, forming an indolent tumor.
Scis-sel, (*sis'sel*) *n.* the clippings of metals, produced in manufacturing them.
Scis-sile, or **Scis'sile**, *a.* capable of being cut.
Scis'sion, (*sz'iz'qn*) *n.* the act of cutting. [*R.*]
Scis'sors, (*sz'zurs*) *n. pl.* a cutting instrument with two blades; small shears.
Scis'sure, (*sz'iz'ur*) *n.* a crack; a fissure.
Scis-vó-ni-an, *a.* relating to Slavonia, to the
Scis-vón'ic, *a.* *Scavi*, or to their language.
Scle-rót'-ic, *n.* a medicine which hardens.
Scle-rót'-ic-a, (*Anat.*) *n.* one of the membranes of the eye.
Scób, *n. pl.* raspings of ivory; dross.
Scóff, *v. n. & a.* to mock; to deride; to ridicule.
Scóff, (*21*) *n.* derision; mockery; ridicule; jeer.
Scóff'er, *n.* one who scoffs; a scorner.
Scóff'ing-ly, *ad.* in contempt; in ridicule.
Scóld, *v. n. & a.* to rail with ill humor; to quarrel; to brawl; to chide; to rate.
Scóld, *n.* a clamorous, rude, vulgar woman.
Scóld'er, *n.* one who scolds or rails.
Scóld'ing, *n.* clamorous, rude language.
Scól'lyp, *n.* a shell-fish. See *Scallop*.
Scól'-pén'dra, *n.* [*Gr.*] a serpent: — an herb.
Scóm'ber, *n.* a sea-fish; the mackerel.
Scónce, *n.* a branched candlestick: — a fixed seat: — the head; sense: — a mulct or fine.
Scópp, *n.* a kind of large ladle; a sweep.
Scópp, *v. a.* to lade out; to empty; to cut hollow.
Scópe, *n.* aim; intention; drift; room; space.
Scór-bú'tic, *a.* relating to, or diseased with,
Scór-bú'ti-cal, *a.* the scurvy.
Scór-bú'tus, *n.* [*L.*] the scurvy.
Scórch, *v. a.* to burn superficially; to burn.
Scórch, *v. n.* to be burnt superficially.
Scóre, *n.* a notch; a long incision; a line drawn an account kept by notches or marks; a mark account: — reason; make: — twenty.

scén, *sh*; *móve*, *mír*, *shn*; *báll*, *bár*, *stúe*. — *C*, *Q*, *G*, *g*, *soft*; *C*, *Q*, *G*, *g*, *hard*; *q* *as* *q*; *z* *as* *gz*; — *this*

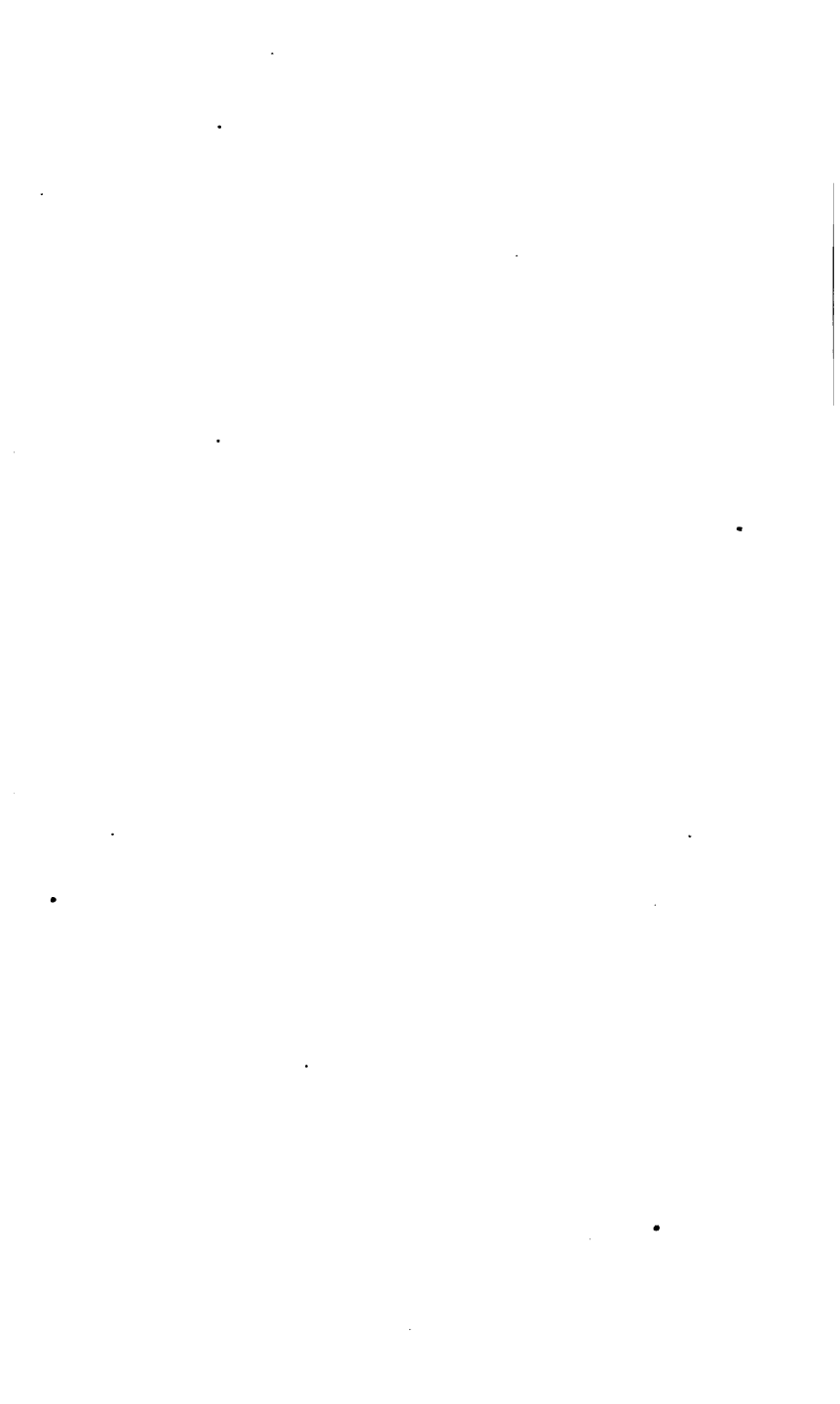
Scire, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line.
Scór-rí-g, *n.*; *pl.* *scories*: [*L.*] dross; recrement.
Scór-rí-cá-tíon, *n.* reduction into scoria.
Scór-rí-fí, *v. a.* to reduce to scoria or dross.
Scór-rí-óid, *n.* drossy; recrementitious.
Scörn, *v. a.* to despise; to revile; to contemn.
Scörn, *n.* contempt; scoff; disdain; derision.
Scór-n'er, *n.* a contemner; a despiser; a scoffer.
Scór-n'ful, *a.* full of scorn; contemptuous.
Scór-n'ful-ly, *ad.* contemptuously; insolently.
Scór-pi-on, *n.* a reptile; a sign of the zodiac.
Scór-ta-ry, *a.* relating to lewdness.
Scot, *n.* a native of Scotland:—a payment; a tax.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments.
Scotch, *a.* relating to Scotland; Scottish.
Scotch, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:—to cut with small incisions.
Scot'-free, *a.* without payment; untaxed.
Scot'-o-graph, *n.* an instrument for writing without the use of sight.
Scot'-o-may, *n.* a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.
Scot'-ti-clám, *n.* a Scottish phrase or idiom.
Scot'-tish, *a.* relating to Scotland; Scotch.
Scóún-drel, *n.* a mean rascal; a petty villain.
Scóún-drel, *a.* base; disgraceful; mean.
Scóún-drel-ism, *n.* baseness; rascality.
Scóúr, *v. a.* to purge; to cleanse:—to range over.
Scóúr, *v. n.* to be purged:—to rove; to scamper.
Scóúr-er, *n.* one who scours; a purge.
***Scóurge**, (*skúrj*) [*skúrj*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.*; *skórj*, *Ja.*] *n.* a whip; a lash; a punishment; affliction; a scourger.
***Scóurge**, *v. a.* to whip; to punish; to chastise.
***Scóur-er**, *n.* one who scourges; a scourger.
***Scóur-ing**, *n.* punishment by the scourge.
Scóút, *n.* one who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.
Scóút, *v. a.* to reject with contempt; to ridicule.
Scóút, *v. n.* to act as a scout; to sneer.
Scóú, or **Skóú**, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat. *Jamieson*.
Scóú, *v. n.* to look angry, sour, or sullen.
Scóú, *n.* a look of sullenness or discontent.
Scráb-ble, *v. n.* to mark with irregular lines; to scribble:—to struggle; to scramble. [*Local*].
Scrag, *n.* any thing thin or lean; the neck.
Scrag-ged, *a.* rough; uneven; full of points.
Scrag-ged-néss, *n.* state of being scraggy; lean-
Scrag-gy, *n.* *ness*; roughness.
Scrag-gy, *ad.* roughly; meagrely; leanly.
Scrag-gy, *a.* lean; thin; rough; rugged.
Scram-ble, *v. n.* to catch eagerly; to climb.
Scram-ble, *n.* eager contest; act of climbing.
Scram-ble, *n.* one who scrambles.
Scranch, *v. a.* to grind between the teeth.
Scrap, *n.* a particle; a piece; a fragment.
Scrap-book, (*-bók*) *n.* a book composed of scraps or small pieces.
Scrape, *v. a.* to pare lightly; to rub; to collect.
Scrape, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise.
Scrape, *n.* difficulty; perplexity; distress.
Scrap-er, *n.* one who scrapes; a utensil; an instrument; a miser; a vile fiddler.
Scratch, *v. a.* to tear; to wound; to scabble; to tear or rub with the nails, &c.
Scratch, *n.* a slight wound; a rent; a laceration:—a wig:—*pl.* a disease in horses' hoofs.
Scrawl, *v. a.* & *n.* to draw or write clumsily.
Scrawl, *n.* unskilful and inelegant writing.
Scrawl-er, *n.* a clumsy and inelegant writer.
Scrák, (*akræk*) *v. n.* to make a shrill or loud noise.
Scrák, *n.* a screech; shriek; creak.
Scráam, *v. n.* to cry out, as in terror or agony.

Screeen, *n.* a shrill, quick, loud cry; shriek.
Scrééch, *n.* to cry out, as in terror; to scream.
Scrééch, *n.* a cry of horror and anguish.
Scrééch-owl, *n.* an owl that hoots by night.
Scréén, *n.* something to intercept light or heat, any thing that affords shelter:—a sieve.
Scréén, *v. a.* to shelter; to hide; to shield.
Screw, (*skrd*) *n.* a cylinder grooved spirally; one of the mechanical powers for pressing.
Screw, (*skrd*) *v. a.* to turn or fasten with a screw; to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppress.
Screw'-jack, (*skrd'-jak*) *n.* a portable machine for raising great weights with a screw.
Scrub-ble, *n.* worthless, careless writing.
Scrub-ble, *v. a.* & *n.* to write carelessly.
Scrub-ble, *n.* a worthless author or writer.
Scrub, *n.* a Jewish teacher; a writer; a notary.
Scrub, *v. a.* to mark or adjust with compasses.
Scrimp, *a.* short; scanty. [*Local*].
Scrimp, *v. a.* to make scant; to spare. [*Local*].
Scrp, *n.* a small bag; a schedule; a small writing; a certificate of stock in a bank, &c.
Script, *n.* an imitation of writing in print.
Script-ry, *a.* written; not orally delivered.
Script'-u-ral, *a.* contained in the Bible; biblical.
Script'-ure, (*skript'-yur*) *n.* writing:—the Bible.
Script'-u-ral, (*skript'-yur-lal*) *n.* one who is well versed in, or adheres to, the Scriptures.
Scrive'-ner, (*skriv'-ner*) [*skriv'-ner*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *skriv'-in-er*, *Ja. Sm.*] *n.* one who draws contracts, &c.:—a sort of money-broker.
Scróf'-u-lis, *n.* a chronic disease, vulgarly called the king's-evil.
Scróf'-u-lis, *a.* diseased with the scrofula.
Scrog, *n.* a stunted shrub, bush, or branch.
Scroll, *n.* a writing formed into a roll; a roll.
Scrub, *v. a.* to rub hard with something coarse.
Scrub, *v. n.* to work and fare hard.
Scrub, *n.* a worn-out broom:—a drudge; one who works hard and fares ill.
Scrub-by, *a.* like a scrub; mean; vile; dirty.
Scrd'-ple, *n.* a doubt:—a weight of 20 grains.
Scrd'-ple, *v. n.* & *a.* to doubt; to hesitate.
Scrd'-ple, *n.* one who has scruples.
Scrd'-pu-lis'-ty, *n.* doubt; conscientiousness.
Scrd'-pu-lis, *a.* nicely doubtful; careful; ca-
Scrd'-pu-lis-ly, *ad.* carefully; anxiously. [*Local*].
Scrd'-pu-lis-néss, *n.* state of being scrupulous.
Scrd'-ta-ble, *a.* that may be searched out.
Scrd'-tá-tor, *n.* a searcher; an examiner.
Scrd'-ti-néer, *n.* a searcher; an examiner.
Scrd'-ti-níze, *v. a.* to search; to examine.
Scrd'-ti-nóús, *a.* captious; full of inquiries.
Scrd'-ti-ní, *n.* a strict search; an examination.
Scrd'-toire, (*skrd'-twér*) [*skrd'-tér*, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; *skrd'-twér*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *n.* a case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.
Scud, *v. n.* to flee; to run away with speed.
Scud, *n.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
Scud'-die, *v. n.* to run with haste; to scud.
Scuf'-fle, *n.* a confused quarrel; a brawl.
Scuf'-fle, *v. n.* to strive or struggle roughly.
Scuf'-fle, *n.* one who scuffles:—a tool.
Sculk, *v. n.* to lurk secretly. See *Skulk*.
Scull, *n.* a boat; an oar:—the cranium. See *Scull*.
Scull, *v. a.* to impel a boat by an oar. [*Local*].
Scull'-er, *n.* one who sculls:—a cockboat.
Scull'-y, *n.* a place to keep and clean dishes.
Scull'-ion, (*skül'-yun*) *n.* a kitchen servant.
Sculp'-tor, *n.* a carver of stone or wood.
Sculp'-ure, (*skulpt'-yur*) *n.* art of carving in wood, stone, &c.; engraving; carved work.
Sculp'-ure, (*skulpt'-yur*) *v. a.* to carve; to cut.

S, S, I, O, U, Y, long; K, G, Y, O, U, Y, short; Q, Q, I, Q, Y, Y, obscure—fire, fire, fire, fire, fire, fire

I never scorn to be

He does not scruple to offer . . .
So
✓





Searching into the laws of — search
for — manuscripts.

Scüm, *n.* what rises to the top of any liquor.
Scüm, *v. a.* to clear off the scum; to skim.
Scümmer, *n.* a vessel. See *Skimmer*.
Scüp/pers, *n. pl.* small holes in a ship's sides.
Scür, *n.* a kind of dry, miliary scab.
Scür/i-nés, *n.* the state of being scurvy.
Scür/i, *n.* having scurfs, scabs, scales.
Scür/nle, *a.* low; opprobrious; scurrilous.
Scür-rill/-ity, *n.* vulgar or abusive language.
Scür/ri-loüs, *a.* grossly opprobrious; vile; coarse.
Scür/ri-loüs-ly, *ad.* with gross reproach.
Scür/ri-loüs-nés, *n.* scurrility; vulgarity.
Scür/vi-ly, *ad.* vilely; basely; coarsely.
Scür/vi-nés, *n.* the state of being scurvy.
Scür/vy, *a.* diseased with the scurvy; scabbed;
scurvy: — mean; vile; bad; worthless.
Scür/vy, *n.* a disease incident to seamen, &c.
Scür/vy-gräs, *n.* a genus of plants; spoonwort.
Scüt, *n.* the tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.
Scüch, *v. a.* to break and dress, as flax.
Scüch/eön, (sküch/ün) *n.* a shield; the ensigns
armorial of a family. See Escutcheon.
Scü/ti-förm, *a.* shaped like a shield.
Scüt/le, *n.* a basket; a grate: — a quick pace; a
short run: — a pail or vessel for coals: — a
hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a
house.
Scüt/le, *v. a.* to sink a ship by cutting holes in
Scüt/le, *v. a.* to run with haste. [the bottom].
Scüm/i-tar, *n.* a short Turkish sword: — written
also scimitar, cimeter, and cimeter.
Scythe, (sith) *n.* an instrument for mowing grass.
Scythe, (sith) *v. a.* to cut down with a scythe.
Sä, (sä) *n.* a large body of salt water; the
ocean; a body of water; surge; a wave.
Sä-a-ném/-ne, *n.* a plant; a sort of polype.
Sä-bänk, *n.* the sea-shore; a mole.
Sä-bät, (sä/bät) *a.* beaten or dashed by
Sä-bät-en, (sä/bät-en) *a.* the waves of the sea.
Sä-börd, *n.* sea-const. — *ad.* towards the sea.
Sä-börn, *a.* produced by the sea.
Sä-bräsch, (sä/bräsch) *n.* irruption of the sea.
Sä-bräze, *n.* a wind blowing from the sea.
Sä-bült, (sä/bült) *a.* built for the sea, or at sea.
Sä-cälf, (sä/cälf) *n.* the scal.
Sä-cäp-tajn, *n.* a master of a sea-vessel.
Sä-cäl, (sä/cäl) *n.* pit-coal; coal brought by sea.
Sä-cöast, (sä/cöast) *n.* shore; edge of the sea.
Sä-cöw, *n.* the manatee; a cetaceous animal.
Sä-fär-er, (sä/fär-er) *n.* a mariner; a sailor.
Sä-fär-ing, (sä/fär-ing) *a.* travelling by sea.
Sä-fight, (sä/fit) *n.* a battle on the sea.
Sä-fish, (sä/fish) *n.* a fish that lives in the sea.
Sä-fööl, (sä/fööl) *n.* a bird that lives at sea.
Sä-fört, (sä/fört) *a.* encircled by the sea.
Sä-göd, (sä/göd) *n.* a fabulous deity of the sea.
Sä-grön, *a.* having the color of sea-water.
Sä-güll, *n.* a bird common on sea-coasts.
Sä-hög, (sä/hög) *n.* the porpoise.
Sä-hörs, (sä/hörs) *n.* the morse; walrus.
Sä-kale, *n.* a marine plant.
Sä-kal, *n.* an engraved stamp for making an im-
pression, as on wax; wax impressed; confir-
mation: — a quadruped; the sea-calf or phoca.
Säl, *v. a.* to fasten with a seal; to mark; to
confirm; to ratify: — to close; to shut.
Säl-päng-wax, *n.* wax used to seal letters, &c.
Säun, *n.* the suture of two edges; a juncture
of two planks: — a scar: — tallow; grease: —
a vessel; a measure; eight bushels of corn.
Säun, *v. a.* to join together; to mark; to scar.
Sä/mäid, *n.* a mermaid; a water-nymph.
Sä/män, (sä/män) *n.* a sailor; a mariner.

Sä/män-ship, *n.* the skill of a good seaman.
Sä-märk, *n.* a point or beacon at sea.
Sä-mew, *n.* a fowl that frequents the sea.
Sä-mless, *a.* having no seam.
Sä-mön-ster, *n.* a strange animal of the sea.
Sä-möuse, *n.* a small sea-animal.
Sä-mstrés, [sä/mstrés, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.
säm/strés, P. E. F. D.] *n.* a woman who sews:
— written also sempstress and semstress.
Sä-m/y, *a.* having a seam; showing seams.
Sä-nä-vel, (-nä-vi) *n.* a small shell-fish.
Sä-nät-te, *n.* an animal substance.
Sä-nymph, (sä/nymf) *n.* a goddess of the sea.
Sä-pie, *n.* an aquatic bird: — a dish of food.
Sä-pièce, *n.* representation of any thing at sea
Sä-pört, *n.* a harbor or port for ships.
Sä-quäke, *n.* a concussion of the ocean.
Sä-r, *a.* dry; withered; not any longer green.
Sä-r, *v. a.* to burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.
Sä-rch, (särch) *v. a.* to examine; to try; to ex-
plere; to inquire; to seek for; to probe.
Sä-rch, *v. n.* to make a search; to seek; to try.
Sä-rch, (särch) *n.* inquiry; quest; pursuit.
Sä-rch-a-ble, *a.* that may be explored.
Sä-rch'er, *n.* an examiner; seeker; inquirer.
Sä-rch-war-rant, (-wör/rant) *n.* (Law) a warrant
or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, for
searching a house, &c., for stolen goods.
Sä-rch-clöth, *n.* a large strengthening plaster.
Sä-rched-nés, *n.* the state of being seared.
Sä-rööm, *n.* open sea; spacious main.
Sä-säer-vice, (sä/säer-vis) *n.* naval service.
Sä-shell, *n.* a shell found on the shore.
Sä-shöre, (sä/shör) *n.* the coast of the sea.
Sä-sick, *a.* sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
Sä-side, (sä/sid) *n.* the edge of the sea.
Sä-son, (sä/zn) *n.* one of the four parts of the
year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter;
a time; a fit time; an opportunity.
Sä-son, (sä/zn) *v. a.* to give a relish to; to im-
bue: — to fit for use; to mature; to inure.
Sä-son, (sä/zn) *v. n.* to become mature or fit.
Sä-son-a-ble, (sä/zn-a-bl) *a.* opportune; timely.
Sä-son-a-ble-nés, *n.* opportuneness of time.
Sä-son-a-bly, (sä/zn-a-bl) *ad.* opportunely.
Sä-son-er, (-zn) *n.* he or that which seasons.
Sä-son-ing, (sä/zn-ing) *n.* process of inuring;
that which seasons; a condiment.
Sät, *n.* a chair; mansion; abode; situation.
Sät, *r. a.* to place on seats; to fix; to settle.
Sä-term, *n.* a word of art used by seamen.
Sä-töst, (sä/töst) *a.* tossed by the sea.
Sä-d-nj-cörn, *n.* the narwhal.
Sä-ward, (sä/ward) *a.* directed towards the sea.
Sä-ward, *ad.* towards the sea.
Sä-wä-ter, *n.* the salt water of the sea.
Sä-wäed, (sä/wäed) *n.* a marine plant; alga.
Sä-wör-thi-nés, *n.* state of being sea-worthy.
Sä-wör-thy, (sä/wör-the) *a.* fit to go to sea.
Sä-bä-cöous, (sä/bä'shus) *a.* relating to tallow.
Sä-capt, *n.* (Geom.) a line cutting another line.
Sä-cant, *a.* cutting; dividing, as a line.
Sä-cède, *v. n.* to withdraw from fellowship; to
retire; to depart; to recede.
Sä-cäd'er, *n.* one who secedes.
Sä-cäs-sion, (sä/säh/ün) *n.* the act of seceding
Sä-ck-el, (sä/ck/kl) *n.* a small, delicious pear.
Sä-clüde, *v. a.* to shut up apart; to separate.
Sä-clü-sion, *n.* a shutting out; separation.
Sä-cünd, *a.* next in order to the first; inferior.
Sä-cünd, *n.* one who attends another in a duel;
a supporter: — the 60th part of a minute.
Sä-cünd, *v. a.* to support; to assist; to follow next.

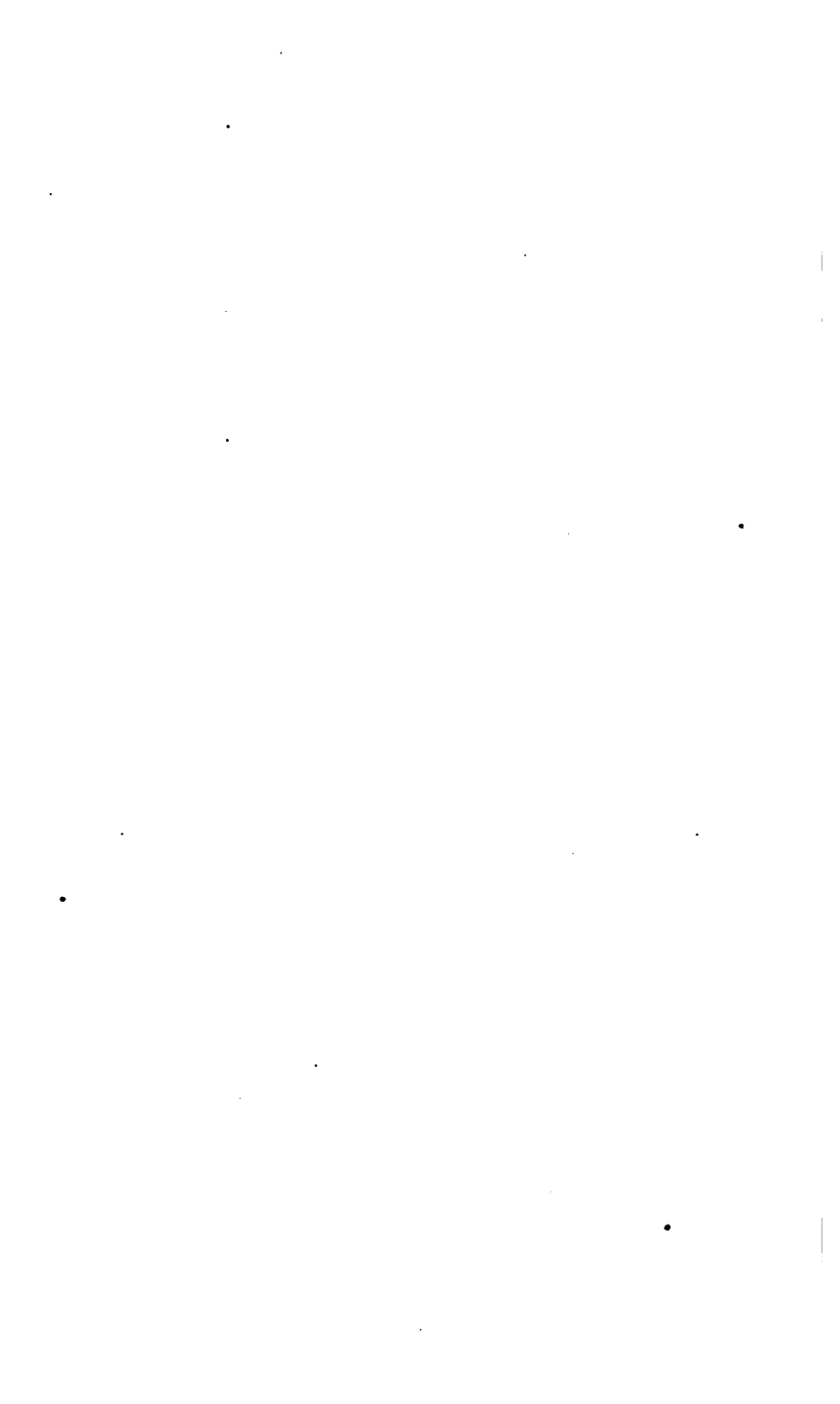
Scare, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line.
Scar'f, *n.*; *pl. scarfs*: [L.] dress; recreation.
Scar'f-cā'tion, *n.* reduction into scarfa.
Scar'f-y, *v. a.* to reduce to scarfa or dress.
Scar'f-ous, *a.* drossy; recriminatory.
Scarra, *v. a.* to despise; to revile; to contemn.
Scorn, *n.* contempt; scoff; disdain; derision.
Scorn'er, *n.* a contemner; a despiser; a scoffer.
Scorn'ful, *a.* full of scorn; contemptuous.
Scorn'ful-ly, *ad.* contemptuously; insolently.
Scor'pi-on, *n.* a reptile; a sign of the zodiac.
Scor'ta-to-ry, *a.* relating to lewdness.
Scot, *n.* a native of Scotland:— a payment; a tax.— *Scot and lot*, parish payments.
Scotch, *a.* relating to Scotland; Scottish.
Scotch, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:— to cut with small incisions.
Scot'frē, *a.* without payment; untaxed.
Scot'o-graph, *n.* an instrument for writing without the use of sight.
Scot'o-my, *n.* a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.
Scot'ti-clām, *n.* a Scottish phrase or idiom.
Scot'tish, *a.* relating to Scotland; Scotch.
Scoun'drel, *n.* a mean rascal; a petty villain.
Scoun'drel, *a.* base; disgraceful; mean.
Scoun'drel-ism, *n.* baseness; rascality.
Scour, *v. a.* to purge; to cleanse:— to range over.
Scour, *v. n.* to be purged:— to rove; to scamper.
Scour'er, *n.* one who scours; a purge.
***Scourge**, (skūrj) [skūrj, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. S. W. b.; skōrj, Ja.] *n.* a whip; a lash; a punishment; affliction; a scourger.
***Scourge**, *v. a.* to whip; to punish; to chastise.
***Scour'er**, *n.* one who scourges; a scourge.
***Scour'ing**, *n.* punishment by the scourge.
Scout, *n.* one who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.
Scout, *v. a.* to reject with contempt; to ridicule.
Scout, *v. n.* to act as a scout; to sneer.
Scow, or **Skow**, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat. *Jamieson*.
Scow'l, *v. n.* to look angry, sour, or sullen.
Scow'l, *n.* a look of sullenness or discontent.
Scrub'ble, *v. n.* to mark with irregular lines; to scribble:— to struggle; to scramble. [Local.]
Scrag, *n.* any thing thin or lean; the neck.
Scrag'ged, *a.* rough; uneven; full of points.
Scrag'ged-ness, *n.* state of being scraggy; lean.
Scrag'giness, *n.* ness; roughness.
Scrag'gily, *ad.* roughly; meagrely; leanly.
Scrag'gy, *a.* lean; thin; rough; rugged.
Scram'ble, *v. n.* to catch eagerly; to climb.
Scram'ble, *n.* eager contest; act of climbing.
Scram'bler, *n.* one who scrambles.
Scran'ch, *v. a.* to grind between the teeth.
Scrap, *n.* a particle; a piece; a fragment.
Scrap-book, (-būk) *n.* a book composed of scraps or small pieces.
Scrape, *v. a.* to pare lightly; to rub; to collect.
Scrape, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise.
Scrape, *n.* difficulty; perplexity; distress.
Scrap'er, *n.* one who scrapes; a utensil; an instrument; a miser; a vile addler.
Scratch, *v. a.* to tear; to wound; to scabble; to tear or rub with the nails, &c.
Scratch, *n.* a slight wound; a rent; a laceration:— a wig:— *pl.* a disease in horses' hoofs.
Scrawl, *v. a.* & *n.* to draw or write clumsily.
Scrawl, *n.* unskilful and inelegant writing.
Scrawl'er, *n.* a clumsy and inelegant writer.
Screak, (skrēk) *v. n.* to make a shrill or loud noise.
Screek, *n.* a screech; shriek; creak.
Scream, *v. n.* to cry out, as in terror or agony.

Scram, *n.* a shrill, quick, loud cry; shriek.
Screech, *v. n.* to cry out, as in terror; to scream.
Screech, *n.* a cry of horror and anguish.
Screech'owl, *n.* an owl that hoots by night.
Screen, *n.* something to intercept light or heat; any thing that affords shelter:— a sieve.
Screen, *v. a.* to shelter; to hide; to shield.
Screw, (skrd) *n.* a cylinder grooved spirally; one of the mechanical powers for pressing.
Screw, (skrd) *v. a.* to turn or fasten with a screw: to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppress.
Screw'jack, (skrd'jak) *n.* a portable machine for raising great weights with a screw.
Scrub'ble, *n.* worthless, careless writing.
Scrub'ble, *v. a.* & *n.* to write carelessly.
Scrub'bler, *n.* a worthless author or writer.
Scribe, *a.* a Jewish teacher; a writer; a notary.
Scribe, *v. a.* to mark or adjust with compasses.
Scrimp, *a.* short; scanty. [Local.]
Scrimp, *v. a.* to make scant; to spare. [Local.]
Scrip, *n.* a small bag; a schedule; a small writing; a certificate of stock in a bank, &c.
Script, *n.* an imitation of writing in print.
Script'ory, *a.* written; not orally delivered.
Script'ure, (skript'yur) *n.* contained in the Bible; biblical.
Script'ure, (skript'yur) *n.* writing:— the Bible.
Script'ur-ist, (skript'yur-ist) *n.* one who is well versed in, or adheres to, the Scriptures.
Scrive'ner, (skriv'ner) [skriv'ner, S. W. P. J. E. F.; skriv'in-er, Ja. Sm.] *n.* one who draws contracts, &c.:— a sort of money-broker.
Scrof'y-la, *n.* a chronic disease, vulgarly called the king's-evil.
Scrof'y-loüs, *a.* diseased with the scrofula.
Scrog, *n.* a stunted shrub, bush, or branch.
Scroll, *n.* a writing formed into a roll; a roll.
Scrub, *v. a.* to rub hard with something coarse.
Scrub, *v. n.* to work and fare hard.
Scrub, *n.* a worn-out broom:— a drudge; one who works hard and fares ill.
Scrub'by, *a.* like a scrub; mean; vile; dirty.
Scrd'ple, *n.* a doubt:— a weight of 90 grains.
Scrd'ple, *v. n.* & *a.* to doubt; to hesitate.
Scrd'pler, *n.* one who has scruples.
Scrd'pu-lē-i-ty, *n.* doubt; conscientiousness.
Scrd'pu-loüs, *a.* nicely doubtful; careful; cautious.
Scrd'pu-loüs-ly, *ad.* carefully; anxiously. [Local.]
Scrd'pu-loüs-ness, *n.* state of being scrupulous.
Scrd'ta-ble, *a.* that may be searched out.
Scrd'ta'tor, *n.* a searcher; an examiner.
Scrd'ti-nēr, *n.* a searcher; an examiner.
Scrd'ti-nize, *v. a.* to search; to examine.
Scrd'ti-noüs, *a.* captious; full of inquiries.
Scrd'ti-ny, *n.* a strict search; an examination.
Scrd'toire, (skrd-twōr') [skrd'tōr', S. W. P. J. E. F.; skrd-twōr', Ja. K. Sm.] *n.* a case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.
Scud, *v. n.* to flee; to run away with speed.
Scud, *n.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
Scud'dle, *v. n.* to run with haste; to scud.
Scuf'fle, *n.* a confused quarrel; a brawl.
Scuf'fle, *v. n.* to strive or struggle roughly.
Scuf'fler, *n.* one who scuffles:— a tool.
Skulk, *v. n.* to lurk secretly. See *Skulk*.
Skull, *n.* a boat; an ear:— the cranium. See *Skull*.
Skull, *v. a.* to impel a boat by an ear. [Local.]
Skull'er, *n.* one who skulls:— a cockboat.
Skull'er-y, *n.* a place to keep and clean dishes.
Skull'ion, (skul'yun) *n.* a kitchen servant.
Skulpt'or, *n.* a carver of stone or wood.
Skulpt'ure, (skulpt'yur) *n.* art of carving in wood, stone, &c.; engraving; carved work.
Skulpt'ure, (skulpt'yur) *v. a.* to carve; to cut.

S, S, I, S, S, Y, long; S, S, I, S, S, Y, short; S, S, I, S, Y, obscure.—Sire, Sir, Sit, Still; Sisk, Sir

I never scorn to be

He does not scruple to offer . . .
So . . .





Searching into the laws of search
for manuscripts.

Scûm, *n.* what rises to the top of any liquor.
Scûm, *v. a.* to clear off the scum; to skim.
Scûm'ing, *n.* a vessel. See *Skimmer*.
Scûp'port, *n. pl.* small holes in a ship's sides.
Scûr, *n.* a kind of dry, miliary scab.
Scûr'i-nêss, *n.* the state of being scurvy.
Scûr'i-ty, *n.* having scurfs, scabs, scales.
Scûr'ry, *a.* low; opprobrious; scurrilous.
Scûr'ry-ty, *n.* vulgar or abusive language.
Scûr'i-lous, *a.* grossly opprobrious; vile; coarse.
Scûr'i-lous-ly, *ad.* with gross reproach.
Scûr'i-lous-nêss, *n.* scurrility; vulgarity.
Scûr'v-ly, *ad.* vilely; basely; coarsely.
Scûr'v-nêss, *n.* the state of being scurvy.
Scûr'vy, *a.* diseased with the scurvy; scabbed;
scurvy — mean; vile; bad; worthless.
Scûr'vy, *n.* a disease incident to seamen, &c.
Scûr'vy-grass, *n.* a genus of plants; spoonwort.
Scût, *n.* the tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.
Scûch, *v. a.* to break and dress, as flax.
Scûch'oon, (skûch'ûn) *n.* a shield; the ensigns
 armorial of a family. See *Escutcheon*.
Scû'ti-form, *a.* shaped like a shield.
Scû'tle, *n.* a basket; a grate: — a quick pace; a
 short run: — a pail or vessel for coals: — a
 hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a
 house.
Scû'tle, *v. a.* to sink a ship by cutting holes in
 Scû'tle, *v. n.* to run with haste. [the bottom.
Scû'm'î-tar, *n.* a short Turkish sword: — written
 also *scimitar*, *cimeter*, and *cimeter*.
Scûthe, (sîth) *n.* an instrument for mowing grass.
Scûthe, (sîth) *v. a.* to cut down with a scythe.
Sêa, (sê) *n.* a large body of salt water; the
 ocean; a body of water; surge; a wave.
Sêa-a-nêm'o-ne, *n.* a plant; a sort of polype.
Sêa'-bank, *n.* the sea-shore; a mole.
Sêa'-bêat, (sê'hêt) { *a.* beaten or dashed by
 Sêa'-bêat-en, (sê'hê-t'n) { the waves of the sea.
Sêa'-bêard, *a.* sea-const. — *ad.* towards the sea.
Sêa'-bôrn, *a.* produced by the sea.
Sêa'-brêach, (sê'brêch) *n.* irruption of the sea.
Sêa'-brêaze, *n.* a wind blowing from the sea.
Sêa'-built, (sê'bîlt) *a.* built for the sea, or at sea.
Sêa'-clîff (sê'klîf) *n.* the seal.
Sêa'-câp-tain, *n.* a master of a sea-vessel.
Sêa'-côal, (sê'kôl) *n.* pit-coal; coal brought by sea.
Sêa'-côast, (sê'kôst) *n.* shore; edge of the sea.
Sêa'-côw, *n.* the manatee; a cetaceous animal.
Sêa'-fâr-er, (sê'fâr-er) *n.* a mariner; a sailor.
Sêa'-fâr-ing, (sê'fâr-ing) *a.* travelling by sea.
Sêa'-fight, (sê'fîtt) *n.* a battle on the sea.
Sêa'-fish, (sê'fîsh) *n.* a fish that lives in the sea.
Sêa'-fôul, (sê'fôul) *n.* a bird that lives at sea.
Sêa'-fîrt, (sê'fîrt) *a.* encircled by the sea.
Sêa'-gôd, (sê'gôd) *n.* a fabulous deity of the sea.
Sêa'-grêen, *a.* having the color of sea-water.
Sêa'-gûll, *n.* a bird common on sea-coasts.
Sêa'-hóg, (sê'hôg) *n.* the porpoise.
Sêa'-hôrse, (sê'hôrs) *n.* the morse; walrus.
Sêa'-hûle, *a.* a marine plant.
Sêal, *n.* an engraved stamp for making an im-
 pression, as on wax; wax impressed; confir-
 mation: — a quadruped; the sea-calf or phoca.
Sêal, *v. a.* to fasten with a seal; to mark; to
 confirm; to ratify: — to close; to shut.
Sêal'ing-wax, *a.* wax used to seal letters, &c.
Sêam, *n.* the suture of two edges; a juncture
 of two planks: — a scar: — tallow; grease: —
 a vessel; a measure; eight bushels of corn.
Sêam, *r. a.* to join together; to mark; to scar.
Sêa'maid, *n.* a mermaid; a water-nymph.
Sêa'mân, (sê'mân) *n.* a sailor; a mariner.

Sêa'mân-shîp, *n.* the skill of a good seaman.
Sêa'-mârk, *n.* a point or beacon at sea.
Sêa'mêw, *n.* a fowl that frequents the sea.
Sêam'less, *a.* having no seam.
Sêa'-môn-ster, *n.* a strange animal of the sea.
Sêa'-mûsêe, *n.* a small sea-animal.
Sêam'strêss, (sê'm'strêss, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*
sêm'strêss, *P. E. F. F. b.*) *n.* a woman who sews:
 — written also *sempstress* and *semtress*.
Sêam'y, *a.* having a seam; showing seams.
Sêa'-nâ-vel, (-nâ-vî) *n.* a small shell-fish.
Sêa'-nê-tê, *n.* an animal substance.
Sêa'-nÿmph, (sê'nîmf) *n.* a goddess of the sea.
Sêa'-pîe, *n.* an aquatic bird: — a dish of food.
Sêa'-pîèce, *n.* representation of any thing at sea.
Sêa'pôrt, *n.* a harbor or port for ships.
Sêa'quake, *n.* a concussion of the ocean.
Sêar, *a.* dry; withered; not any longer green.
Sêal, *v. a.* to burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.
Sêarch, (sêrch) *v. a.* to examine; to try; to ex-
 plore; to inquire; to seek for; to probe.
Sêarch, *r. n.* to make a search; to seek; to try.
Sêarch, (sêrch) *n.* inquiry; quest; pursuit.
Sêarch'â-ble, *a.* that may be explored.
Sêarch'er, *n.* an examiner; seeker; inquirer.
Sêarch'-war-rânt, (-wôr'rânt) *n.* (*Law*) a warrant
 or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, for
 searching a house, &c., for stolen goods.
Sêar'-clôth, *n.* a large strengthening plaster.
Sêar'-ed-nêss, *n.* the state of being seared.
Sêa'-rêe, *n.* open sea; spacious main.
Sêa'-sêr-vice, (sê'sêr-vîs) *n.* naval service.
Sêa'-shêll, *n.* a shell found on the shore.
Sêa'-shôre, (sê'shôr) *n.* the coast of the sea.
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 year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, win-
 ter; a time; a fit time; an opportunity.
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Sêa'gôn, (sê'gôn) *r. n.* to become mature or fit.
Sêa'gôn'â-ble, (sê'gôn'â-bl) *a.* opportune; timely.
Sêa'gôn'â-ble-nêss, *n.* opportuneness of time.
Sêa'gôn'â-ble, (sê'gôn'â-bl) *ad.* opportunely.
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Sêat, *r. a.* to place on seats; to fix; to settle.
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Sêa'-tôst, (sê'tôst) *n.* tossed by the sea.
Sêa'-â'nj-côrn, *n.* the narwhal.
Sêa'ward, (sê'wârd) *a.* directed towards the sea.
Sêa'ward, *ad.* towards the sea.
Sêa'-wâ-ter, *n.* the salt water of the sea.
Sêa'-wêed, (sê'wêd) *n.* a marine plant; algae.
Sêa'-wôr-thj-nêss, *n.* state of being sea-worthy.
Sêa'-wôr-thy, (sê'wôr-thê) *a.* fit to go to sea.
Sê-bâ'ceous, (sê-bâ'shus) *a.* relating to tallow.
Sê'câpt, *n.* (*Geom.*) a line cutting another line.
Sê'cant, *a.* cutting; dividing, as a line.
Sê-cêdê, *v. n.* to withdraw from fellowship; to
 retire; to depart; to recede.
Sê-cêd'er, *n.* one who secedes.
Sê-cês'cion, (sê-sêsh'ûn) *n.* the act of seceding
Sêck'el, (sê'k'îl) *n.* a small, delicious pear.
Sê-clûd', *c. a.* to shut up apart; to separate.
Sê-clû'sion, *n.* a shutting out; separation.
Sêc'ond, *a.* next in order to the first; inferior.
Sêc'ond, *n.* one who attends another in a duel;
 a supporter: — the 60th part of a minute.
Sêc'ond, *v. a.* to support; to assist; to follow next.

Sêc'ond-p-ri-ly, *ad.* in the second order.
Sêc'ond-p-ri-nês, *n.* state of being secondary.
Sêc'ond-p-ry, *n.* not primary; second; subordinate.
Sêc'ond-p-ry, *n.* a delegate; a deputy.
Sêc'ond-er, *n.* one who second or supports.
Sêc'ond-hând, *n.* a possession after the possession of the same thing by another.
Sêc'ond-hând, *a.* not original; not new.
Sêc'ond-ly, *ad.* in the second place.
Sêc'ond-râte, *n.* the second order in worth.
Sêc'ond-râte, *a.* second in value or worth.
Sêc'onds, *n. pl.* a coarse kind of flour.
Sêc'ond-sight, *n.* the faculty or power of seeing things future.
Sêc'rê-cy, *n.* privacy; solitude; close silence.
Sêc'rê-t, *a.* kept hidden; concealed; private.
Sêc'rê-t, *n.* a thing unknown or hidden; privacy.
Sêc'rê-t-ry, *n.* an officer who manages the business of a society or company; a high officer of state; a writer; a scribe.
Sêc'rê-t-ry-ship, *n.* the office of a secretary.
Sê-crê-te, *v. a.* to hide; to conceal; to separate.
Sê-crê-tion, *n.* the act of secreting; separation.
Sê-crê-ti'ous, (*-tiash'us*) *a.* parted by secretion.
Sê-crê-tive-nês, *n.* (*Phren.*) a disposition to deceive or dissemble.
Sêc'rê-ly, *ad.* privately; privily; not openly.
Sêc'rê-nês, *n.* state of being secret; privacy.
Sê-crê-to-ry, or **Sê-crê-to-ry**, (*sê-crê-to-rê*, *W. J. F. K. Sm. Rees*; *sê'krê-tûr-ê*, *P. E. Ja. Wb.*; *sê'krê-tûr-ê*, *S.*) *a.* performing secretion.
Sêct, *n.* a body of men united in tenets or following some teacher; a denomination.
Sêc-tâ-ri-an, *n.* one of a sect or party.
Sêc-tâ-ri-an, *a.* relating to a sect or sectary.
Sêc-tâ-ri-an-ism, *n.* devotion to a sect.
Sêc'ta-rist, *n.* a sectary; sectarian.
Sêc'ta-ry, *n.* a follower of a sect; sectarian.
Sêc'tile, *a.* that may be cut or divided.
Sêc'tion, *n.* the act of cutting; part; division.
Sêc'tion-al, *a.* relating to a section or division.
Sêc'tor, *n.* (*Geom.*) a portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc; a mathematical instrument.
Sêc'u-lar, *a.* not spiritual; worldly; civil. — (*Church of Rome*) not bound by monastic rules.
Sêc'u-lar, *n.* a church officer; — a layman.
Sêc'u-lar-ity, *n.* state of being secular.
Sêc'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* to make secular; to convert to common use.
Sêc'u-lar-ly, *ad.* in a worldly manner.
Sêc'u-lar-nês, *n.* worldliness; secularity.
Sêc'un-dine, *n.* the after-birth; fetal membranes.
Sê-cun-dum ar'tem, [*L.*] according to art.
Sê-cûr'a-ble, *a.* that may be secured.
Sê-cûre, *a.* free from fear or danger; safe.
Sê-cûre, *v. a.* to make safe or secure; to free from danger; to protect; to insure.
Sê-cûre-ly, *ad.* without fear or danger; safely.
Sê-cûre-nês, *n.* want of fear; security.
Sê-cûr-i-ty, *n.* protection; safety; certainty.
Sê-dân, *n.* a portable chair for carriage.
Sê-dâte, *a.* calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; tranquil; serene.
Sê-dâte-ly, *ad.* in a sedate manner; calmly.
Sê-dâte-nês, *n.* calmness; serenity.
Sê-dâ-tive, *a.* assuaging; composing; calming.
Sê-dâ-tive, *n.* any thing that assuages.
Sêd'en-ta-ri-nês, *n.* state of being sedentary.
Sêd'en-ta-ry, [*sêd'en-ta-rê*, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.*; *sêd'en-ta-rê*, *Ja.*] *a.* occupied in sitting; inactive; motionless.

Sêd-ge, *n.* a growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag; coarse grass in marshes.
Sêd-ly, *a.* overgrown with sedge or flags.
Sêd'i-mênt, *n.* that which settles at the bottom.
Sêd-i-mênt'a-ry, *a.* consisting of sediment.
Sê-di'tion, (*sê-dish'an*) *n.* a factious commotion; a tumult; an insurrection.
Sê-di'tion-er-ry, *n.* an inciter to sedition.
Sê-di'tious, (*sê-dish'us*) *a.* relating to, or partaking of, sedition; factious; turbulent.
Sê-di'tious-ly (*sê-dish'us-ly*) *ad.* factiously.
Sê-di'tious-nês, *n.* disposition to sedition.
Sê-dûce, *v. a.* to entice to evil; to draw aside from right; to corrupt; to mislead.
Sê-dûc'mênt, *n.* seduction.
Sê-dûc'er, *n.* one who seduces; a corrupter.
Sê-dûc'i-ble, *a.* that may be seduced.
Sê-dûc'tion, *n.* act of seducing; enticement.
Sê-dûc'tive, *a.* tending to seduce or mislead.
Sê-dû'i-ty, *n.* assiduity; industry; application.
Sêd'u-lous, *a.* assiduous; industrious; diligent.
Sêd'u-lous-ly, *ad.* assiduously; industriously.
Sêd'u-lous-nês, *n.* assiduity; assiduousness.
Sêe, *n.* the seat or diocese of a bishop.
Sêe, *v. a.* [*L. saw*; *pp.* seeing, seen;] to perceive by the eye; to observe; to deary; to discern.
Sêe, *v. n.* to have power of sight; to discern.
Sêed, *n.* the substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; original; offspring; race.
Sêed, *v. a.* to supply with seed; to sow.
Sêed, *v. n.* to bring forth seed; to shed the seed.
Sêed'bid, *n.* the rudiment of fruit.
Sêed'cake, *n.* a sweet cake containing seeds.
Sêed'ed, *a.* covered with, or bearing, seed.
Sêed'ling, *n.* a plant sprung up from the seed.
Sêed'plot, *n.* ground for raising plants on.
Sêeds'man, *n.* one who sows seeds; a sower.
Sêeds'time, *n.* the season of sowing or planting.
Sêed'vîs-â-ge, *n.* a vessel containing seed.
Sêed'y, *a.* abounding with, or having, seed.
Sêe'ing, *n.* sight; vision. — *ad.* since that.
Sêek, *v. a.* [*L. sought*; *pp.* seeking, sought;] to look for; to search for; to solicit.
Sêek, *v. n.* to make search; to endeavor.
Sêek'er, *n.* one who seeks; an inquirer.
Sêel, *v. a.* (*Falconry*) to close the eyes.
Sêem, *v. n.* to appear; to have semblance.
Sêem'er, *n.* one who carries an appearance.
Sêem'ing, *n.* appearance; semblance.
Sêem'ing, *p. a.* that seems; apparent.
Sêem'ing-ly, *ad.* in appearance; in show.
Sêem'ing-nês, *n.* plausibility; appearance.
Sêem'li-ly, *ad.* in a seemly manner; decently.
Sêem'h-nês, *n.* decency; comeliness; grace.
Sêem'ly, *a.* decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Sêen, *p.* from *Sêe*; perceived.
Sêer, *n.* one who sees; a prophet.
Sêe'saw, *n.* a reciprocating motion; a boy's play.
Sêe'saw, *v. n.* to move or play with a reciprocating motion.
Sêethe, *v. a.* [*L. seethed*; *pp.* seethed, seething, seethed or sodden;] to boil; to decoct.
Sêethe, *v. n.* to be in a state of ebullition.
Sê-gar, *n.* a little roll of tobacco. See *Cigar*.
Sêg'mênt, *n.* a part cut off; a part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.
Sêg'rê-gâte, *v. a.* to set apart; to separate.
Sêg'rê-gâ'tion, *n.* separation from others.
Sêig-nêd'i-al, (*sê-nû'rê-al*) *a.* invested with large powers; manorial; independent.
Sêign'lor, (*sên'yûr*) *n.* a lord; a title. — *Grand seignior*, the emperor or sultan of Turkey.

S, s, l, s, j, long; **š, š, y, š, y, short**; **ş, ş, i, ş, y, obscure**. — *šare, šar, šat, šall*; *šêr, šêr*;

See thou say nothing to any
man, &c. that

was secreted ^{from} his resentment.

To secure the writings. ^{the vices} from addition
and changes — to secure to himself the most
exorbitant profit. —

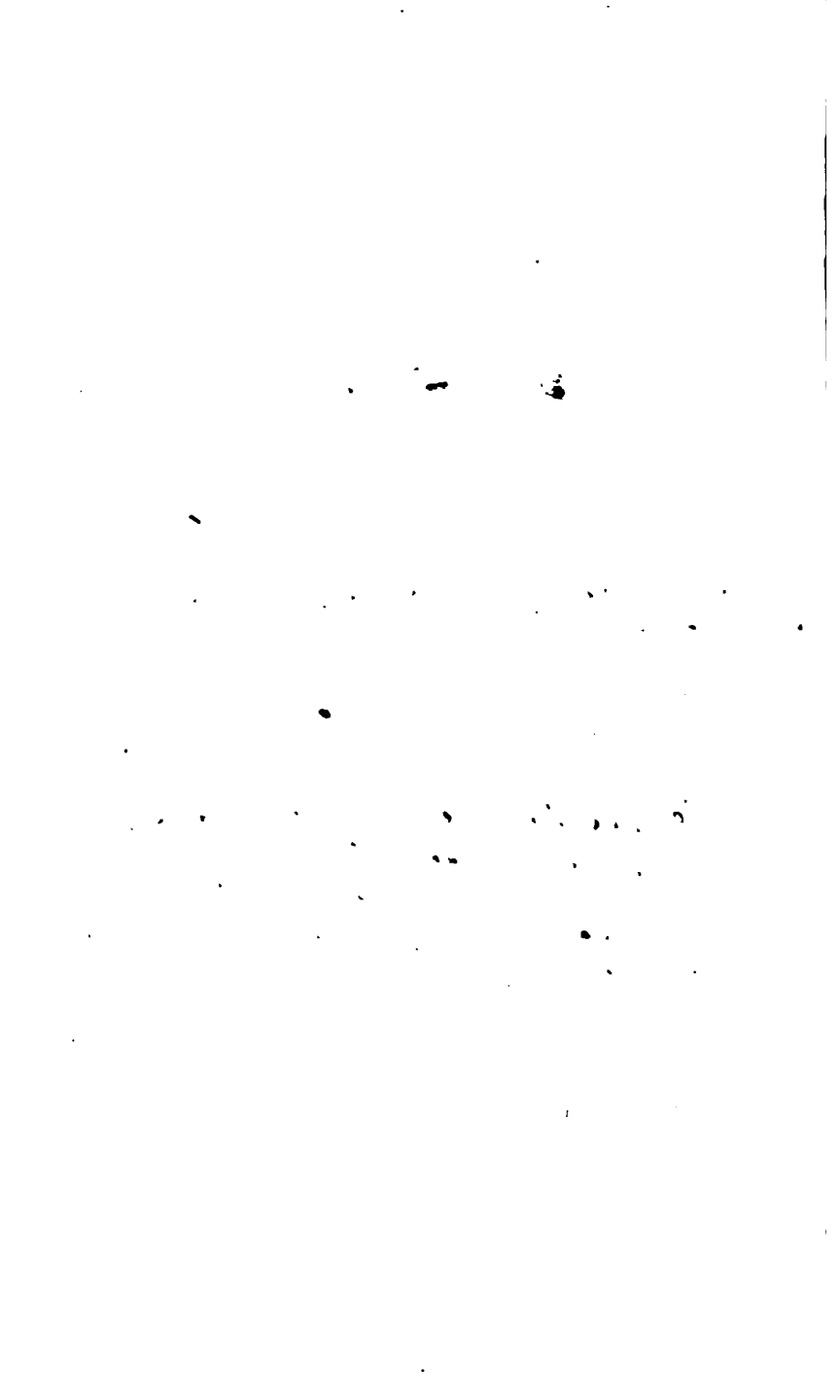
Reducing men from the truth.

So. He saw the heavens opened. — I see it to be
certainly. See him eat. — we see described the
kind of being plays acted.

The order seemed here inverted.

His company is sought after. — what he
sought for. — he seeks to gratify — all
men seek for other — we have always sought
to give the earliest account.

They seem to have been numerous.
— But little doubt seems to have
existed.





To seize ^(on) upon his property - We seized
hold upon him

it sold for its weight in silver

It is taken in the figurative sense
of the church. Used in the sense
of the church.

Sensible of no happiness. — They are
sensible that it encourages idleness. — S.
to his fate.

Sēn's-y-ā-l-izm, (sēn'shy-ā-l-izm) *n.* sensual appetite; sensuality: — the doctrine that all our ideas originate in sensation.

Sēn's-y-ā-l-ist, (sēn'shy-ā-l-ist) *n.* a person devoted to sensuality or sensualism.

Sēn's-y-ā-l-i-ty, (sēn'shy-ā-l-i-ty) *n.* devotedness to sensual pleasures; epicurism.

Sēn's-y-ā-l-iz, (sēn'shy-ā-l-iz) *v. a.* to make sensual. [manner.]

Sēn's-y-ā-l-ty, (sēn'shy-ā-l-ty) *ad.* in a sensual manner. [manner.]

Sēn's-y-ā-l-ty, (sēn'shy-ā-l-ty) *a.* [sensual. *Mikra.*] — full of sense, feeling, or sensible images.

Sēnt, *i. & p.* from *Sēnd*.

Sēn'tēnce, *n.* a decision; a doom; a judgment: — a maxim; a period in writing.

Sēn'tēnce, *v. a.* to judge; to condemn; to doom.

Sēn-tēn'tial, *a.* having sentences; sententious.

Sēn-tēn'tious, (sēn-tēn'tious) *a.* pithy; pointed; short; energetic; containing maxims.

Sēn-tēn'tious-ly, *ad.* with striking brevity.

Sēn-tēn'tious-nēss, *n.* brevity with strength.

Sēn'ti-ēnt, (sēn'she-ēnt) *a.* having sensation; perceiving by the senses; sensitive.

Sēn'ti-ēnt, (sēn'she-ēnt) *n.* one that perceives.

Sēn'ti-mēnt, *n.* thought; opinion; feeling.

Sēn'ti-mēn'tal, *a.* having sentiment or feeling.

Sēn'ti-mēn'tal-izm, *n.* sentimentality.

Sēn'ti-mēn'tal-ist, *n.* one who affects feeling.

Sēn'ti-mēn'tal-i-ty, *n.* affectation of feeling.

Sēn'ti-nēl, *n.* a soldier on guard; a watch.

Sēn'try, *n.* a watch; a guard; a sentinel.

Sēn'try-bōx, *n.* a shelter for a sentinel.

Sē'pal, *n.* (*Bot.*) a division or leaf of a calyx.

Sēp'a-rā-bil-i-ty, *n.* state of being separable.

Sēp'a-rā-ble, *a.* that may be separated.

Sēp'a-rā-ble-nēss, *n.* capacity of separation.

Sēp'a-rā-ty, *v. a.* to make separate; to sever; to divide; to disunite; to disjoin.

Sēp'a-rā-ty, *v. n.* to part; to be disunited.

Sēp'a-rā-ty, *a.* divided; disjointed; disunited.

Sēp'a-rā-ty-ly, *ad.* apart; singly; distinctly.

Sēp'a-rā-ty-nēss, *n.* the state of being separate.

Sēp'a-rā-tion, *n.* act of separating; disunion.

Sēp'a-rā-tism, *n.* the principles of separatists.

Sēp'a-rā-tist, *n.* one who separates; a seceder.

Sēp'a-rā-tor, *n.* one who separates; a divider.

Sēp'a-rā-tō-ry, *a.* separating. — *n.* a vessel.

Sē'p-i-q, *n.* [*L.*] the cuttle-fish.

Sē'pū, *n.* an Indian native foot-soldier.

Sēpt, *n.* a clan; a family. [*Ireland.*]

Sēp'tān-gle, *n.* a figure having seven angles.

Sēp'tān-gu-lar, *a.* having seven angles.

Sēp'tēn'bēr, *n.* the ninth month of the year.

Sēp'tēn-g-ry, *n.* consisting of seven.

Sēp'tēn-g-ry, *n.* the number seven.

Sēp'tēn'j-al, *a.* lasting seven years.

Sēp'tēn'tri-ōn, *n.* the north: — Charles's Wain.

Sēp'tēn'tri-ō-nal, *a.* northern.

Sēp'tic, *a.* tending to produce putrefaction;

Sēp'ti-cal, *a.* causing putrefaction.

Sēp'ti-lat'or-al, *a.* having seven sides.

Sēp'tin'sy-lar, *a.* consisting of seven islands.

Sēp'tu-a-gē-nā-ri-an, *n.* one who is 70 years old.

Sēp'tu-a-gē-nā-ry, *n.* same as *septuagenarian*.

Sēp'tu-a-gē-nā-ry, *a.* consisting of seventy.

Sēp'tu-a-gē-s'i-mat, *n.* [*L. sabbath.*] third Sunday before Lent.

Sēp'tu-a-gē-s'i-mal, *a.* consisting of seventy.

Sēp'tu-a-gint, *n.* the Greek version of the Old Testament, so named from its being the reputed work of 70 or 72 translators.

Sēp'tu-plo, *a.* sevenfold.

Sēp'tu-chryl, *a.* relating to burial; grave; deep.

Sēp'ti-chre, (sēp'ti-chre) [*sēp'ti-chre*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Hb.*; *sēp'ti-chre*, *Boileau*.] *n.* a grave; a monument; a tomb.

Sēp'ti-chre, (sēp'ti-chre) [*sēp'ti-chre*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*; *sēp'ti-chre*, *P.*] *n.* a. to bury. [*R.*]

Sēp'ti-tāre, *n.* interment; burial.

Sē-quā'ciōus, (sē-kwā'shūs) *a.* following; pliant.

Sē-quē', *n.* that which follows; conclusion.

Sē-quēnce, *n.* order of succession; series.

Sē-quent, *a.* following; succeeding.

Sē-quēs'ter, *v. a.* to seize and retain the profits of property; to take; to put aside; to remove.

Sē-quēs'ter, *v. n.* to withdraw; to retire.

Sē-quēs'trā-ble, *a.* that may be sequestered.

Sē-quēs'trāte, *v. n.* to sequester; to separate.

Sē-quēs'trā-tion, *n.* act of sequestering.

Sē-quēs'trā-tor, (sēk'wēs-trā-tor, *S. E. Sm.*; *sēk'wēs-trā-tor*, *W. J. F.*; *sēk'wēs-trā-tor*, *P. Wb.*) *n.* one who sequesters.

Sē'quin, *n.* an Italian gold coin; also a Turkish gold coin: — written also *cekin*, *chapin*, *chequen*, and *zechin*.

Sē-rāg'l'id, (sē-rāg'l'id) *n.* the palace of the Turkish sultan; a house for concubines; harem.

Sēr'aph, *n.* [*Heb.*] pl. *Heb. sēr'aphim*; *Eng. sēr'aphs*; one of an order of angels.

Sēr'aphic, or **Sēr'aph-i-cal**, *a.* angelic; pure.

Sēr'a-phine, *a.* a keyed, musical wind-instrument of the organ species.

Sēr'ra'tier, *n.* a Turkish generalissimo.

Sēre, *a.* dry; withered. See *Sear*.

Sēr-o-nādē', *n.* an entertainment of music.

Sēr-o-nādē', *v. a.* to entertain with music.

Sēr-o-nādē', *v. n.* to perform a serenade.

Sēr-rēnē', *a.* calm; placid; quiet; unruffled: — used as a title of honor; as, "serene highness."

Sēr-rēnē-ly, *ad.* calmly; quietly; coolly.

Sēr-rēnē'nēss, *n.* state of being serene; serenity.

Sēr-rēn-i-tāde, *n.* calmness; serenity. [*R.*]

Sēr-rēn-i-ty, *n.* calmness; peace; quietness.

Sēr'r, *n.* [*Fr.*] a slave; a Russian slave; a boat.

Sēr'ge, *n.* a kind of coarse woollen cloth.

***Sēr'gān-cy**, (sēr'jēn-sē) *n.* the office of

***Sēr'gānt-ship**, (sēr'jēnt-ship) *n.* sergeant.

***Sēr'gānt**, (sēr'jēnt) [*sēr'jēnt*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; *sēr'jēnt* or *sēr'jēnt*, *K.*] *n.* a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of high rank: — written also *serjeant*.

***Sēr'gānt-ry**, (sēr'jēnt-rē) *n.* service to a king.

Sēr'i-al, *a.* relating to a series.

Sēr-i-d'zim, *ad.* [*L.*] in regular order.

Sēr-i'ceōus, (sēr-rish'us) *a.* (*Bot.*) silky.

Sēr-i-tē, *n.* sequence; order; succession.

Sēr-ri-ōus, *a.* grave; solemn; earnest; not volatile; weighty; important.

Sēr-ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

Sēr-ri-ōus-nēss, *n.* gravity; solemnity.

Sēr'mōn, *n.* the discourse of a preacher.

Sēr'mōn-i-ze, *v. n.* to preach or write a sermon.

Sēr-rē-i-ty, *n.* the state of being serene.

Sēr-roy, *a.* relating to serum; thin; watery.

Sēr'pēt, *n.* an animal that creeps on the ground; a snake: — a musical instrument.

Sēr'pēn-tine, *a.* resembling a serpent.

Sēr'pēn-tine, *n.* a magneesian stone: — an herb.

Sēr'pēn-tine, *v. n.* to wind like a serpent.

Sēr-pi-g'i-nōus, *a.* diseased with a serpig.

Sēr-pi-gō, or **Sēr-pi-gō**, [*sēr-pi-gō*, *S. R. Wb.*; *sēr-pi-gō*, *P.*; *sēr-pi-gō*, *Ja. K. Sm.*; *sēr-pi-gō* or *sēr-pi-gō*, *W.*] *n.* [*L.*] a kind of tetter.

Sēr-rate, or **Sēr-rat-ed**, *a.* jagged like a saw.

Sēr-rā-tion, *n.* formation in shape of a saw.

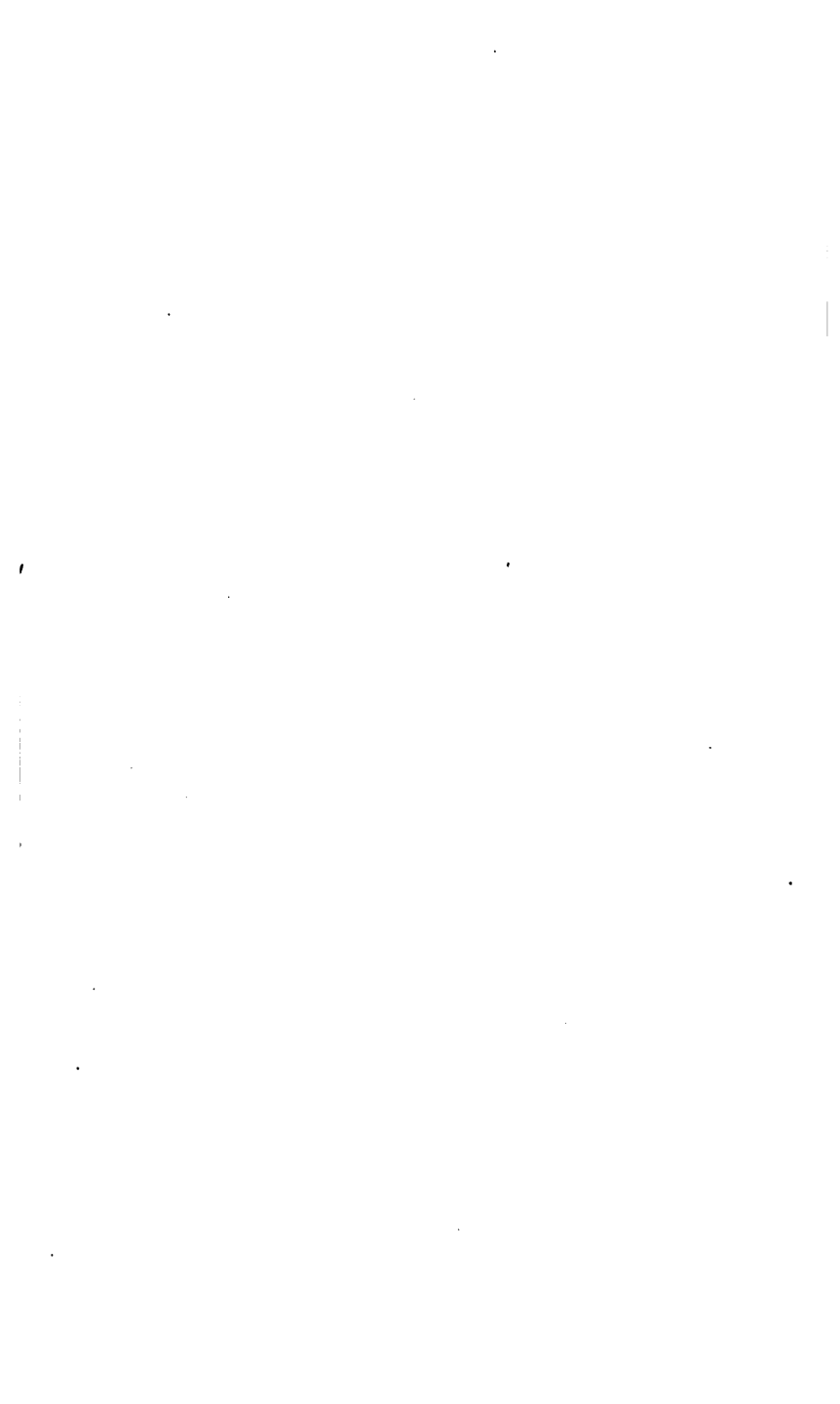
Sēr-rā-ture, *n.* an indenture like teeth of saws.

is separate from all the

Separately from

Their separation by Moses. — between whom
and the Jews there had been previously a
wide separation. — the separation of the
wheat from the chaff.

The place of separation for the philosophy,
sequestered by the government & publicans.





Before the dinner is served
up to table.

a hut which serves for a temple

That no way served to recommend. —

It served as a basis. — in which they
serve for instructors = as. — they serve only
to exasperate.

The same rule will be serviceable for all aim-
ing these objects.
It is of no service to me.

Service to the principles

He is set down for a great man. —
His heart is set only on fortune. — to get at
depression. — what value do you see upon it.

Setting nothing to music

He set out upon his journey — sets
up for a critic
To settle their difference, with one another, & a —
δύσκατοι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους

to be set off against the claims of —

The settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

The mechanism of each moral
language.

Sé'rum, *n.* [L.] a fluid which separates from the blood during its coagulation.
Sér'vant, *n.* one who serves; correlative of *mas-ter*; a slave; a domestic.
Sér've, *v. a.* to attend at command; to work for; to obey; to assist; to promote.
Sér've, *v. n.* to be a servant; to answer; to suit.
Sér'vice, *n.* office; duty; use; favor; course.
Sér'vice-a-ble, *a.* active; diligent; useful.
Sér'vice-a-ble-néss, *n.* activity; usefulness.
Sér'vice-a-bly, *ad.* so as to be serviceable.
Sér'vile, *ad.* *S. W. P. J. F. Sm.*; *sér'vil*, *Ja.* *a.* slavish; dependent; mean; cringing.
Sér'vile, *n.* a letter that is not sounded.
Sér'vile-ly, *ad.* in a servile manner; meanly.
Sér'vi-ty, *n.* a state of being servile; meanness.
Sér'vi-tor, *n.* servant; attendant. — (*Oxford, Eng.*) a student partly supported by funds.
Sér'vi-tor-ship, *n.* the station of a servitor.
Sér'vi-tude, *n.* the state of a slave; dependence.
Sér'sam, [*sér'sa-mo*, *S. Sm.*; *sér'sam*, *Wb.*; *sér'sam*, *R.*] *n.* [*Gr.*] an oriental plant; an oily grain; *sesamum*.
Sér'sa-mu, *n.* [L.] an oily grain. See *Sesama*.
Ses-quip'e-dal, [*sés-kwip'e-dal*, *W. Ja. Wb.*; *sés-kwep'e-dal*, *S. K. Sm.*] *a.* containing a foot and a half.
Séss, *n.* a rate; a cess charged; a tax. See *Cess*.
Sés'sion, (*sés'h'un*) *n.* act of sitting; a sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.
Séss'pööl, *n.* a hollow to receive sediment.
Sés'terce, *n.* a Roman coin of the value of about four cents.
Sét, *v. a.* [*i. set*; *pp.* setting, set;] to place; to fix; to plant; to frame; to regulate; to appoint; to adjust; to settle.
Sét, *v. n.* to go down, as the sun; to be fixed.
Sét, *p. a.* fixed; regular; not lax; firm; stiff.
Sét, *n.* a complete suit or assortment; a game.
Sé-tá'ceous, (*sé-tá'shús*) *a.* bristly; hairy.
Sét'áff, *n.* (*Law*) a counterbalance; a demand.
Sét'on, (*sét'in*) *n.* a rowel; an issue.
Sé-tóes, *a.* bristly; hairy; setaceous.
Sét'tee, *n.* a large, long seat with a back.
Sét'ter, *n.* one who sets; a kind of dog.
Sét'ting, *n.* the apparent fall of the sun, &c.
Sét'ting-dög, *n.* a dog taught to find game.
Sét'tle, *n.* a seat; a bench with a seat.
Sét'tle, *v. a.* to fix; to establish; to determine.
Sét'tle, *v. n.* to subside; to sink; to take rest.
Sét'tled-néss, (*sét'tid-néss*) *n.* a settled state.
Sét'tle-mént, *n.* act of settling; adjustment; establishment; a jointure; subsidence: — legal residence: — a colony; a district inhabited.
Sét'tler, *n.* one who settles in a place.
Sét'tó, *n.* a debate; a contest; an onset.
Sév'en, (*sév'vn*) *a.* four and three.
Sév'en-fold, (*sév'vn-fold*) *a.* repeated seven times; increased seven times.
Sevensnight, (*sév'nit*) *n.* a week; seven days and nights: — contracted to *sewnight*.
Sév'en-téén, (*sév'vn-tén*) *a.* seven and ten.
Sév'en-téénth, *a.* the ordinal of seventeen.
Sév'enth, (*sév'vnth*) *a.* the ordinal of seven.
Sév'enth-ly, (*sév'vnth-ly*) *ad.* in the seventh place.
Sév'en-tj-éth, *a.* the tenth seven times repeated.
Sév'en-ty, (*sév'vn-té*) *a.* & *n.* seven times ten.
Sév'er, *v. a.* to force asunder; to divide; to dis-join.
Sév'er, *v. n.* to suffer disjunction. [*Join*.]
Sév'er-al, *a.* divers; many; distinct; different.
Sév'er-al-ize, *v. a.* to distinguish. [*R.*]
Sév'er-al-ly, *ad.* distinctly; separately.

Sév'er-al-ty, *n.* a state of separation; partition.
Sév'er-ance, *n.* separation; partition.
Sé-vère, *a.* sharp; hard; harsh; rigorous
Sé-vère-ly, *ad.* painfully; strictly; rigorously
Sé-vér'i-ty, *n.* state of being severe; rigor.
Sew, (*sé*) *v. n.* & *a.* to join with a needle.
Sew'er, (*sé'ér*) *n.* one who sews. [*feast*.]
Sew'er, (*sé'ér*) *n.* an officer who serves up a
Sewer, (*sé'ér* or *shör*) (*shör*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja.*; *sé'et*, *E.*; *sé'ér*, *K.*; *sör* or *shör*, *Sm.*) *n.* a drain or passage for water.
Séx, *n.* the distinction of male or female; womankind.
Séx-a-gé-ná-rj-an, *n.* a person 60 years old.
Séx-a-gé-na-ry, *a.* threescore.
Séx-a-gés-i-ma, *n.* [L.] second Sunday before
Séx-a-gés-i-mal, *a.* sixtieth. [*Lent*.]
Séx-an-gu-lar, or **Séx-an'gu-lar**, *a.* hexagonal.
Séx-an-ni-al, *a.* lasting six years.
Séx'tán, (*séx'tán*) *n.* a stanza of six lines.
Séx'tant, *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an astro- nomical instrument.
Séx'tile, *n.* aspect of two planets 60 degrees apart.
Séx'ton, *n.* an under officer of the church, who takes care of the building, digs graves, &c.
Séx'ty-ship, *n.* the office of a sexton.
Séx'tú-ple, *a.* sixfold; six times told.
Séx'u-al, (*séx'shü-al*) *a.* distinguishing the sex.
Sháb, *v. n.* to play mean tricks. [*Low*.]
Sháb, *n.* a disease in sheep.
Sháb'b'i-ly, *ad.* meanly; despicably; basely.
Sháb'b'i-néss, *n.* meanness; paltriness.
Sháb'b'y, *a.* mean; paltry; ragged; slovenly.
Shác'kle, *v. a.* to chain; to fetter; to bind.
Shác'kle, (*shák'kiz*) *n. pl.* fetters; gyves.
Shád, *n.* a fish of the herring tribe.
Shád'dock, *n.* a tree and fruit like an orange.
Sháde, *n.* an interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a shelter; color; shadow; a ghost.
Sháde, *v. a.* to cover from light or heat.
Shád'er, *n.* he or that which shades.
Shád'i-néss, *n.* the state of being shady.
Shád'ow, (*shád'ö*) *n.* a faint representation; a shade; a shelter: — a ghost; a spirit.
Shád'ow, *v. a.* to cloud; to darken; to represent.
Shád'ow-ing, *n.* gradation of light or color.
Shád'ow-y, (*shád'ö-y*) *a.* full of shade; dark.
Shád'dy, *a.* shaded; secure from light or heat; cool.
Sháf'fle, *v. n.* to walk lamely; to shuffle. [*R.*]
Sháft, (1) *n.* an arrow; deep pit: — a spire or steeple: — a handle: — a pole of a carriage.
Shág, *n.* rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth.
Shág, *a.* hairy; shaggy. *Shak*.
Shág, *v. a.* to make shaggy or rough.
Shág'ged, or **Shág'gy**, *a.* rugged; hairy; rough.
Shág'ged-néss, *n.* the state of being shagged.
Shá-gréén, *n.* a fish-skin, or leather made of it.
Sháh, *n.* the title of the Persian emperor.
Sháke, *v. a.* [*i.* shook; *pp.* shaking, shaken;] to agitate; to make to totter; to depress.
Sháke, *v. n.* to be agitated; to totter; to tremble.
Sháke, *n.* a concussion; a vibratory motion.
Shák'er, *n.* the person or thing that shakes.
Shák'ing, *n.* a vibratory motion; concussion.
Shále, *n.* a husk; a pod; a clay slate.
Sháll, *v. auxiliary and defective*, [*i.* should.] It is used to form the future tense; as, *i shall go*.
Shál-lóon, *n.* a slight woollen stuff.
Shál'top, *n.* a small boat.
Shál-lót, *n.* a sort of onion. See *Eschalot*.
Shál'lów, (*shál'ló*) *a.* not deep; futile; silly.
Shál'lów, (*shál'ló*) *a.* a sand; a flat; a shoal.

Shāl'low, (shāl'lo) *v. a.* to make shallow.
Shāl'low-brained, (shāl'lo-brānd) *a.* foolish.
Shāl'low-ly, *ad.* with no great depth; simply.
Shāl'low-ness, *n.* want of depth or thought.
Shāl't, the second person singular of *Shall*.
Shām, *v. a.* to trick; to cheat; to delude.
Shām, *n.* a trick; a false pretence; imposture
Shām, *a.* false; counterfeit; fictitious.
Shā'man, *n.* an adherent to Shamanism.
Shā'man-ism, *n.* a pagan religion in Asia.
Shām'ble, *v. a.* to walk or move awkwardly.
Shām'ble, *n. pl.* a flesh-market; a butchery.
Shām'bling, *n.* the act of moving awkwardly.
Shām'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly.
Shāme, *n.* disgrace; ignominy; reproach.
Shāme, *v. a.* to make ashamed; to disgrace.
Shāme-faced, (shām'fāst) *a.* modest; bashful.
Shāme-faced-ly, (shām'fāst-lē) *ad.* bashfully.
Shāme-faced-ness, (shām'fāst-nēs) *n.* modesty.
Shāme'ful, *a.* disgraceful; ignominious; base.
Shāme'ful-ly, *ad.* disgracefully; ignominiously.
Shāme'less, *a.* wanting shame; impudent.
Shāme'less-ly, *ad.* impudently; without shame.
Shāme'less-ness, *n.* impudence; immodesty.
Shām'er, *n.* whoever or whatever shames.
Shām'ner, *n.* a cheat; an impostor.
Shām'my, *n.* a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat: — written also *shamois*. See *Chamois*.
Shām-pōd', *v. a.* to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
Shām'rock, *n.* a three-leaved Irish grass.
Shānk, *n.* the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the large bone of the leg; the long part of a thing: — an herb.
Shānked, (shāngkt) *a.* having a shank.
Shān'ty, or **Shān'tē**, *n.* a cabin; a mean shelter.
Shāpe, *v. a.* [*i.* shaped; *pp.* shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to shape.
Shāpe, *v. n.* to square; to suit. [*make*.]
Shāpe, *n.* form; appearance; make; idea.
Shāpe'less, *a.* wanting shape or regular form.
Shāpe'li-ness, *n.* beauty or proportion of form.
Shāpe'ly, *a.* symmetrical; well-formed.
Shārd, *n.* a fragment of an earthen vessel.
Shāre, *v. a.* to divide; to partake with others.
Shāre, *v. n.* to have part; to have a dividend.
Shāre, *n.* part; allotment; dividend obtained.
Shāre-bōne, *n.* the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs; *os pubis*.
Shāre'hōld-er, *n.* the owner of a share.
Shār'er, *n.* one who shares; a partaker.
Shārk, *n.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper.
Shārk, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or slyly. *Shārk*.
Shārk, *v. n.* to cheat; to shift; to shirk.
Shārp, *a.* keen; piercing; acute; quick; soar.
Shārp, *n.* a sharp or acute sound or note.
Shārp, *v. a.* to make keen; to render quick.
Shārp'en, (shār'pū) *v. a.* to make sharp; to edge.
Shārp'en, (shār'pū) *v. n.* to grow sharp.
Shārp'er, *n.* a tricking fellow; a cheat. [*fully*.]
Shārp'ly, *ad.* severely; keenly; acutely; painfully.
Shārp'ness, *n.* keenness; severity; ingenuity.
Shārp'sēt, *a.* hungry; ravenous; eager.
Shārp'sight-ēd, (shār'p'sī-tēd) *a.* seeing quick.
Shārp-wit-tēd, *a.* having an acute mind.
Shāt'ter, *n.* the sacred book of the Hindoos.
Shāt'ter, *v. a.* to break into pieces; to impair.
Shāt'ter, *v. n.* to be broken into fragments.
Shāt'ter-brāinēd, (shāt'ter-brānd) *a.* giddy.
Shāt'ters, *n. pl.* fragments; pieces.
Shāt'ter-y, *a.* not compact; loose of texture.
Shāve, *v. a.* [*i.* shaved; *pp.* shaving, shaved or

shaven;] to cut or pare off with a razor; to cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion.
Shāve, *n.* a tool used for shaving wood.
Shāve'ling, *n.* a man shaved; a friar.
Shāv'er, *n.* one who shaves; a sharper.
Shāv'ing, *n.* a thin slice pared off from any thing.
Shāwl, *n.* a part of modern female dress.
Shāwm, or **Shālm**, (shāwm) *n.* a hauboy.
Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* the woman; the female.
Shēaf, *n.*; *pl.* shēaves; a bundle of grain.
Shēaf, (shēf) *v. n.* to make sheaves.
Shēar, *v. a.* [*i.* sheared; *pp.* shearing, shorn or sheared;] to clip or cut off with shears.
Shēar, *v. n.* to turn aside. See *Shear*.
Shēar'er, *n.* one who shears; a reaper.
Shēar'ling, *n.* a sheep only once shorn.
Shēars, *n. pl.* an instrument with two blades.
Shēath, *n.* a case; a scabbard; a petiole.
Shēath'e, *v. a.* to put into a sheath; to enclose.
Shēath'ing, *n.* act of enclosing; a covering.
Shēath'y, *a.* forming a sheath; like a sheath.
Shēd, *v. a.* [*i.* shed; *pp.* shedding, shed;] to pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.
Shēd, *n.* a slight building or covering.
Shēd'der, *n.* one who sheds; a spiller.
Shēēn, or **Shēēn'y**, *a.* bright; glittering. *Spear*.
Shēēn, *n.* brightness; splendor. *Moon*.
Shēep, *n. sing. & pl.* an animal bearing wool.
Shēep'cōt, *n.* an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.
Shēep'fold, *n.* a place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēep'hook, (shēp'hōk) *n.* a hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.
Shēep'ish, *a.* bashful; meanly diffident; timid.
Shēep'ish-ly, *ad.* with mean diffidence.
Shēep'ish-ness, *n.* state of being sheepish.
Shēep's-eye, (shēp'sī) *n.* a loving, sly look.
Shēep's-head, *n.* a kind of fish: — a simoleon.
Shēep'-shēar-er, *n.* one who shears sheep.
Shēep'-shēar-ing, *n.* the shearing of sheep.
Shēep'-stēal-er, *n.* a thief who takes away sheep.
Shēep'walk, (shēp'wāwk) *n.* a sheep pasture.
Shēer, *a.* pure; clear; mere; unmingled.
Shēer, *ad.* clean; quick; at once.
Shēer, *v. n.* to deviate; to steal away.
Shēēt, *n.* a piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed; a broad piece of cloth: — a piece of paper.
Shēet, *v. a.* to cover, as with a sheet, or the like.
Shēet'-an'-chor, *n.* the largest anchor in a ship: — chief support.
Shēet'ing, *n.* cloth for making sheets.
Shēik, *n.* a person who has the care of a Moslem mosque: — a chief of a tribe of Arabs.
Shēk'el, (shēk'kl) [shēk'kl, *W. E. K. Sm. W.*: shē'kl, *S. J. F. Ja.*; shē'kel, *P.*] *n.* an ancient Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling; and a gold coin, value about £1 16s. 6d.
Shēl'drāke, *n.* a kind of wild duck.
Shēlf, *n.*; *pl.* shēlves; a board fixed against a supporter: — a sand-bank or a rock in the sea.
Shēlf'y, *a.* full of shelves, rocks, or banks.
Shēll, *n.* the hard covering of any thing: — a bank.
Shēll, *v. a. & n.* to strip off or cast the shell.
Shēll'-fish, *n.* a fish invested with a shell.
Shēll'work, (shēl'wōrk) *n.* work made of shells.
Shēll'y, *a.* abounding with, or having, shells.
Shēl'ter, *n.* a cover; protection; security.
Shēl'ter, *v. a.* to cover; to defend; to protect.
Shēl'ter, *v. n.* to take or give shelter.
Shēl'ter-less, *a.* destitute of shelter.
Shēl'tig, (shēl'tē) *n.* a small Shetland horse.
Shēlve, *v. a.* to place on a shelf.
Shēlve, *v. n.* to overhang, as a shelf.

They shared in the

to show how wholly unfounded is the language
- He was shown all the kingdoms of the east.

A cave was his only shelter from the weather
no shudder at
They put us into

I saw her blush in spite of her.

He shares with the rest of the community
in the beneficent spirit of fun





They made a shift to find contentment.

shoot, τι. βυζύματα.

To shoot at — shooting icicles to his heart.
... branches shooting from a tree.

I was shot in money — falling short of it
Shorten in, προτέρω, βραχυτομῶ.

Shéw'ing, *a.* sloping; having declivity.
Shéw'y, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.
Shé-mít'ic, *a.* relating to Shem; Semitic.
Shé p'ar-di-s, *n.* a shrub; the buffalo berry.
Shép'berd, (**shép'erd**) *n.* one who tends sheep.
Shép'herd-ess, (**-erd-**) *n.* a female shepherd.
Shér'bet, or **Shér-bét**, (**shér-bét'**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; **shér'bet**, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash.*) *n.* an oriental drink, composed of water, bruised raisins, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c.
Shérd, *n.* a fragment of earthen-ware; shard.
Shér'iff, *n.* the chief executive officer of a county.
 — **Deputy sheriff**, a subordinate sheriff.
Shér'iff-al-ty, *n.* the office of a sheriff.
Shér'ry, *n.* a kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed *sherris*, or *sherris sack*, of Shakespeare.
Shew, (**shó**) *v. a.* [*i.* shewod; *pp.* shewing, shewn;] to exhibit; to prove; to direct. See **Shew'er**, (**shó'er**) *n.* one who shews. [*Shew.*]
Shewn, (**shón**) *p.* from **Shew**. See **Shewn**.
Shib'bo-léth, *n.* the criterion or test of a party.
Shield, (**sháld**) *n.* a buckler; protection.
Shield, *v. a.* to defend; to protect; to secure.
Shift, *v. n.* to change; to find means; to act.
Shift, *v. a.* to change; to alter; to transfer.
Shift, *n.* an expedient; mean refuge; last resource: — fraud; artifice; evasion: — a woman's under linen or garment.
Shift'er, *n.* one who shifts or changes.
Shit'less, *a.* wanting means to live; inefficient.
Shil'ling, *n.* a silver coin; twelve pence.
Shit'y, *ad.* not familiarly. See **Sayy**.
Shin, *n.* the fore part of the leg, above the foot.
Shine, *v. n.* [*i.* shone or shined; *pp.* shining, shone, or shined;] to glisten; to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.
Shine, *n.* fair weather; brightness; lustre.
Shin'er, *n.* one that shines: — a small fish.
Shin'ness, *n.* want of frankness. See **Styness**.
Shin'gle, (**shing'gl**) *n.* a thin board to cover houses. — *pl.* a disease; a kind of letter.
Shin'gle, (**shing'gl**) *v. a.* to cover with shingles.
Shin'ing, *a.* bright; splendid; conspicuous.
Shin'ing-ness, *n.* brightness; splendor.
Shiny, *a.* bright; splendid; luminous.
Ship, a termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as, *lord-ship*.
Ship, *n.* a large sea-vessel with three masts.
Ship, *v. a.* to put into a ship; to transport.
Ship'board, *ad.* on board or in a ship.
Ship'build'er, *n.* a ship-carpenter.
Ship'car-pen-ter, *n.* a builder of ships.
Ship'chand-ler, *n.* one who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
Ship'com-mán-der, *n.* the commander of a ship.
Ship'máte, *n.* one who serves in the same ship.
Ship'mént, *n.* act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped.
Ship'món-ey, *n.* an imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.
Ship'ping, *n.* vessels of navigation; a fleet.
Ship'wréck, (**ship'rék**) *n.* the loss of a ship.
Ship'wréck, (**ship'rék**) *v. a.* to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Ship'wright, (**ship'rit**) *n.* a builder of ships.
Shire, or **Shire**, (**shír**, *W. P. J. Sm.*; **shir**, *S. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; **shír** or **shér**, *F.*) *n.* a county.
Shire'méte, *n.* a meeting of a county.
Shirk, *n.* a sharper; a shark.
Shirk, *v. a.* to practise mean tricks; to shark.
Shirk, *v. a.* to procure by mean tricks.
Shirt, *n.* the under garment of a man.
Shirt, *v. a.* to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Shist, *n.* a mineral. See **Schist**.
Shive, (**shiv**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **shiv** *Wb.*) *n.* a splinter or lamina.
Shiv'er, *v. a. & n.* to break into many parts.
Shiv'er, *v. n.* to quake; to tremble; to shudder.
Shiv'er, *n.* a little piece; a shaking fit.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* the act of trembling; division.
Shiv'er-y, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact.
Shoal, *n.* a crowd; a multitude, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank. [*low.*]
Shoal, *v. n.* to crowd; to throng; to grow shallow.
Shoal, *a.* shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal'ness, *n.* frequency of shallow places.
Shoal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
Shock, *n.* a conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust: — a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook: — a shaggy dog; shough.
Shock, *v. a.* to shake; to offend; to disgust.
Shock'ing, *a.* that shocks; dreadful; frightful.
Shock'ing-ly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively.
Shóe, (**shó**) *n.* a cover for the foot.
Shóe, (**shó**) *v. a.* [*i.* shod; *pp.* shoeing, shod;] to furnish with shoes.
Shóe'black, *n.* one who cleans shoes.
Shóe'búck-le, *n.* a buckle for the shoe.
Shóe'ing-hórn, *n.* a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
Shóe'latch-et, *n.* a fastening for the shoe.
Shóe'má-ker, *n.* one who makes shoes.
Shó'er, *n.* one who fits the foot with a shoe.
Shóe'string, *n.* a string to tie a shoe with.
Shóe'tie, (**shó'ti**) *n.* a shoestring.
Shóne, or **Shóne**, (**shón**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **shón**, *E. Wb.*; **shún**, *P.*; **shón** or **shón**, *K.*) *i. & p.* from **Shine**.
Shóo, *interj.* begone; away. See **Shough**.
Shook, (**shúk**) [**shúk**, *S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; **shók**, *W. Ja. K.*] *i. & p.* from **Shake**.
Shook, (**shúk**) *n.* staves for hogsheads, &c.
Shóot, *v. a.* [*i.* shot; *pp.* shooting, shot;] to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit.
Shóot, *v. n.* to perform the act of shooting: — to germinate; to let out; to pass.
Shóot, *n.* a discharge: — a young branch.
Shóot'er, *n.* one that shoots; a gunner.
Shóp, *n.* a place or a room for retailing goods: — a place for work or for manufacturing.
Shóp, *v. n.* to frequent shops.
Shóp'board, *n.* a bench on which work is done.
Shóp'book, (**shóp'búk**) *n.* a book of accounts.
Shóp'kéép'er, *n.* a trader who sells in a shop.
Shóp'lift'er, *n.* one who steals out of a shop.
Shóp'lift-ing, *n.* the crime of a shoplifter.
Shóp'mán, *n.* a petty trader, or shopkeeper.
Shóp'ping, *n.* the act of frequenting shops.
Shóre, *n.* the border or coast of the sea or other water: — a support; a buttress.
Shóre, *v. a.* to prop; to support.
Shóred, (**shórd**) *a.* having a bank or shore.
Shórl, *n.* a mineral. See **Schorl**.
Shórl'ing, *n.* a sheep shorn, or the skin.
Shörn, *p.* from **Shorn**.
Shórt, *a.* not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Shórt'-breáthéd, (**-bréht**) *a.* breathing short.
Shórt'-cóm-ing, *n.* defective performance.
Shórt'en, (**shórt'én**) *v. a.* to make short; to lop.
Shórt'en-ing, *n.* act of making short; any thing that shortens.
Shórt'hánd, *n.* short writing; stenography.
Shórt'hórnéd, *a.* having short horns.
Shórt'-lived, (**shórt'lívd**) *a.* not living long.

shim, *str*; **shove**, *no*; **shun**; **ball**, **bár**, **rúle**. — **C**, **G**, **q**, **z**, **soft**; **D**, **B**, **z**, **h**, **hard**; **q** as **z**; **z** as **gz**; — **shim**

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Shām'ble, *n. pl.* a flesh-market; a butchery.
Shām'bling, *n.* the act of moving awkwardly.
Shām'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly.
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Shāme, *r. a.* to make ashamed; to disgrace.
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Shām'rock, *n.* a three-leaved Irish grass.
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Shārp'sight-ed, (shār'pāt-tēd) *a.* seeing quick.
Shārp-wit-ted, *a.* having an acute mind.
Shās'ter, *n.* the sacred book of the Hindoos.
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Shāwm, or **Shālm**, (shāwm) *n.* a hantboy.
Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* the woman; the female.
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Shēaf, (shēf) *v. n.* to make sheaves.
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Shēen, or **Shēen'y**, *a.* bright; glittering. *Shēen'* *Shēen'*, *n.* brightness; splendor. *Mithra*.
Shēep, *n. sing. & pl.* an animal bearing wool.
Shēep'cōt, *n.* an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.
Shēep'fold, *n.* a place where sheep are enclosed.
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Shēep'ish, *a.* bashful; meanly diffident; timid.
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Shēep'ish-ness, *n.* state of being sheepish.
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Shēep'-shear'er, *n.* one who shears sheep.
Shēep'-shear'ing, *n.* the shearing of sheep.
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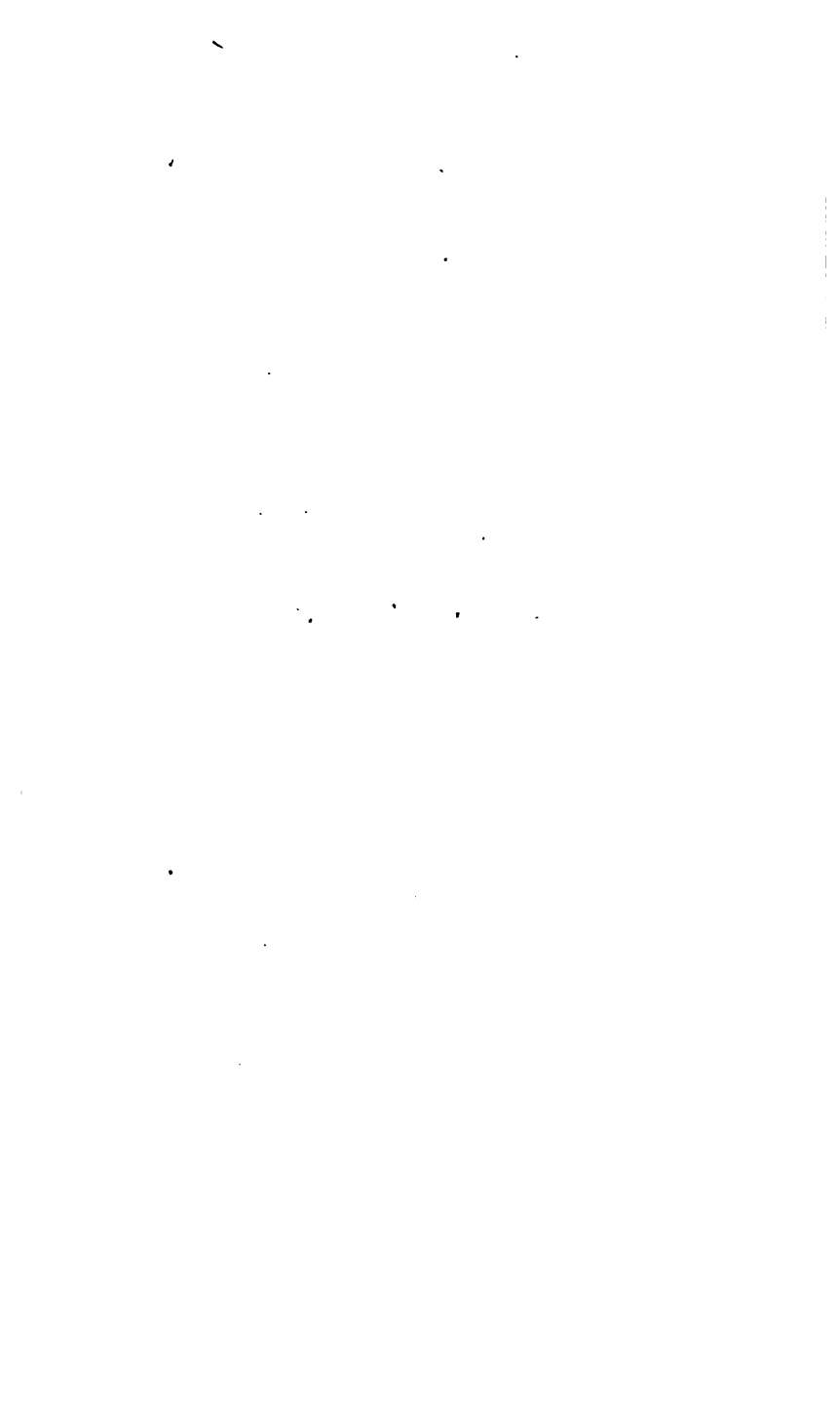
They shared in the

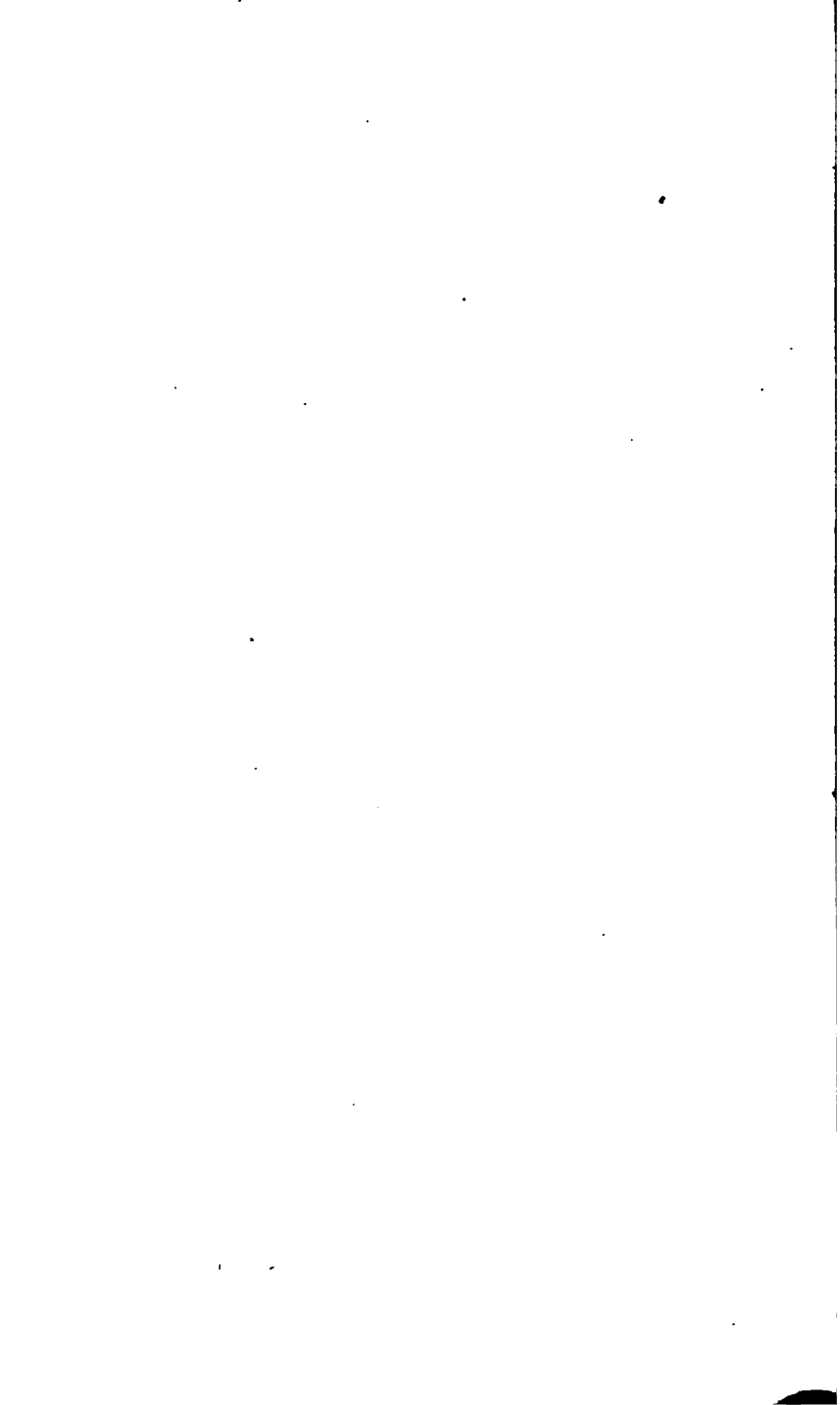
to show how wholly unfounded is the language
- He was shown all the kingdoms of the east.

at ease was his only shelter from the weather
to shudder at
They put us into

I saw her blush in spite of her.

He shares with the rest of the community
in the benefit derived from





They made a shift to find contentment.

shoot, τι. βράχυνε.

To shoot at — shooting icicles to his heart.
- branches shooting from a tree.

I was shot in many — falling shore of it
Shorten-in, προτέρω, βραχυτομή.

shēv'ing, *a.* sloping; having declivity.
shēv'y, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.
shē-mū'ic, *a.* relating to Shem; Semitic.
shē pā'dī-a, *n.* a shrub; the buffalo berry.
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 — **Deputy sheriff**, a subordinate sheriff.
shēr'iff-ty, *n.* the office of a sheriff.
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shewn, (**shōn**) *p.* from **shew**. See **Shewn**.
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ship, *n.* a large sea-vessel with three masts.
ship, *v. a.* to put into a ship; to transport.
ship'board, *ad.* on board or in a ship.
ship'-build-er, *n.* a ship-carpenter.
ship'-car-pen-ter, *n.* a builder of ships.
ship'-chand-ler, *n.* one who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
ship'mas-ter, *n.* the commander of a ship.
ship'mate, *n.* one who serves in the same ship.
ship'ment, *n.* act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped.
ship'-mōn-ey, *n.* an imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.
shipp'ing, *n.* vessels of navigation; a fleet.
ship'wreck, (**shīp'rēk**) *n.* the loss of a ship.
ship'wreck, (**shīp'rēk**) *v. a.* to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
ship'wright, (**shīp'rit**) *n.* a builder of ships.
Shire, or **Shire**, (**shēr**, *W. P. J. Sm.*; **shir**, *S. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; **shir** or **shēr**, *F.*) *n.* a county.
***Shire'mōte**, *n.* a meeting of a county.
shirk, *n.* a sharper; a shark.
shirk, *v. n.* to practise mean tricks; to shark.
shirk, *v. a.* to procure by mean tricks.
shirt, *n.* the under garment of a man.
shirt, *v. a.* to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Shist, *n.* a mineral. See **Schist**.
Shive, (**shiv**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **shiv Wb.**) *n.* a splinter or lamina.
Shiv'er, *v. a. & n.* to break into many parts.
Shiv'er, *v. n.* to quake; to tremble; to shudder.
Shiv'er, *n.* a little piece; a shaking fit.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* the act of trembling; division.
Shiv'er-y, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact.
Shoal, *n.* a crowd; a multitude, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank. [*low.*]
Shoal, *v. n.* to crowd; to throng; to grow shallow.
Shoal, *a.* shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal'-ness, *n.* frequency of shallow places.
Shoal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
Shock, *n.* a conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust: — a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook: — a shaggy dog; shough.
Shock, *v. a.* to shake; to offend; to disgust.
Shock'ing, *a.* that shocks; dreadful; frightful.
Shock'ing-ly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively.
Shōe, (**shō**) *n.* a cover for the foot.
Shōe, (**shō**) *v. a.* [i. shod; *pp.* shoeing, *shod*]; to furnish with shoes.
Shōe'black, *n.* one who cleans shoes.
Shōe'-būc-kle, *n.* a buckle for the shoe.
Shōe'ing-hörn, *n.* a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
Shōe'-latch-et, *n.* a fastening for the shoe.
Shōe'mā-ker, *n.* one who makes shoes.
Shō'er, *n.* one who fits the foot with a shoe.
Shōe-string, *n.* a string to tie a shoe with.
Shōe'tie, (**shō'ti**) *n.* a shoestring.
Shōne, or **Shōne**, (**shōn**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **shōn**, *E. Wb.*; **shūn**, *P.*; **shōn** or **shōn**, *K.*) *i. & p.* from **Shine**.
Shōd, *interj.* begone; away. See **Shough**.
Shook, (**shūk**) (**shūk**, *S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; **shōk**, *W. Ja. K.*) *i. & p.* from **Shake**.
Shook, (**shūk**) *n.* staves for hogheads, &c.
Shōt, *v. a.* [i. shot; *pp.* shooting, *shot*]; to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit.
Shōt, *v. n.* to perform the act of shooting: — to germinate; to let out; to pass.
Shōt, *n.* a discharge: — a young branch.
Shōt'er, *n.* one that shoots; a gunner.
Shōp, *n.* a place or a room for retailing goods: — a place for work or for manufacturing.
Shōp, *v. n.* to frequent shops.
Shōp'board, *n.* a bench on which work is done.
Shōp'book, (**shōp'būk**) *n.* a book of accounts.
Shōp'keep-er, *n.* a trader who sells in a shop.
Shōp'lift-er, *n.* one who steals out of a shop.
Shōp'lift-ing, *n.* the crime of a shoplifter.
Shōp'man, *n.* a petty trader; a shopkeeper.
Shōp'ping, *n.* the act of frequenting shops.
Shōre, *n.* the border or coast of the sea or other water: — a support; a buttress.
Shōre, *v. a.* to prop; to support.
Shōred, (**shōrd**) *a.* having a bank or shore.
Shōrl, *n.* a mineral. See **Schörl**.
Shōrl'ing, *n.* a sheep shorn, or the skin.
Shōrn, *p.* from **Shear**.
Shōrt, *a.* not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Shōrt'-breath-ed, (-**brēth**) *a.* breathing short.
Shōrt'-cōm-ing, *n.* defective performance.
Shōrt'en, (**shōr'tn**) *v. a.* to make short; to lop.
Shōrt'en-ing, *n.* act of making short; any thing that shortens.
Shōrt'hand, *n.* short writing; stenography.
Shōrt'-hōrn-ed, *a.* having short horns.
Shōrt'-lived, (**shōrt'līvd**) *a.* not living long.

shōn, *shir*; **shōve**, **shōk**, **shōn**; **shāl**, **shēr**, **shōle**. — **C**, **G**, **g**, **ē**, *soft*; **E**, **ē**, **ē**, **ē**, *hard*; **q** as **q**; **z** as **gz**; — **thōn**.

Shāl'low, (shāl'lo) *v. a.* to make shallow.
Shāl'low-brained, (shāl'lo-brāind) *a.* foolish.
Shāl'low-ly, *ad.* with no great depth; simply.
Shāl'low-nēss, *n.* want of depth or thought.
Shāl't, the second person singular of *Shall*.
Shām, *v. a.* to trick; to cheat; to delude.
Shām, *n.* a trick; a false pretence; imposture
Shām, *a.* false; counterfeit; fictitious.
Shā'man, *n.* an adherent to Shamanism.
Shā'men-ism, *n.* a pagan religion in Asia.
Shām'ble, *v. n.* to walk or move awkwardly.
Shām'ble, *n. pl.* a flesh-market; a butchery.
Shām'bling, *n.* the act of moving awkwardly.
Shām'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly.
Shāme, *n.* disgrace; ignominy; reproach.
Shāme, *v. a.* to make ashamed; to disgrace.
Shāme-faced, (shām'fāst) *a.* modest; bashful.
Shāme-faced-ly, (shām'fāst-lē) *ad.* bashfully.
Shāme-faced-nēss, (shām'fāst-nēs) *n.* modesty.
Shāme'ful, *a.* disgraceful; ignominious; base.
Shāme'ful-ly, *ad.* disgracefully; ignominiously.
Shāme'less, *a.* wanting shame; impudent.
Shāme'less-ly, *ad.* impudently; without shame.
Shāme'less-nēss, *n.* impudence; immodesty.
Shām'er, *n.* whoever or whatever shames.
Shām'er, *n.* a cheat; an impostor.
Shām'my, *n.* a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat:—written also *shamois*. See *Chamois*.
Shām-pōt, *v. a.* to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
Shām'rock, *n.* a three-leaved Irish grass.
Shānk, *n.* the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the large bone of the leg; the long part of a thing:—an herb.
Shānked, (shāngkt) *a.* having a shank.
Shān'ty, or **Shān'tē**, *n.* a cabin; a mean shelter.
Shāpe, *v. a.* [*i.* shaped; *pp.* shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to shape.
Shāpe, *v. n.* to square; to suit. [make.
Shāpe, *n.* form; appearance; make; idea.
Shāpe'less, *a.* wanting shape or regular form.
Shāpe'li-nēss, *n.* beauty or proportion of form.
Shāpe'ly, *a.* symmetrical; well-formed.
Shārd, *n.* a fragment of an earthen vessel.
Shāre, *v. a.* to divide; to partake with others.
Shāre, *v. n.* to have part; to have a dividend.
Shāre, *n.* part; allotment; dividend obtained.
Shāre-bōne, *n.* the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs; *os pubis*.
Shāre'hōld-er, *n.* the owner of a share.
Shār'er, *n.* one who shares; a partaker.
Shārk, *n.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper.
Shārk, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or slyly. *Saak*.
Shārk, *v. n.* to cheat; to shift; to shirk.
Shārp, *a.* keen; piercing; acute; quick; sour.
Shārp, *n.* a sharp or acute sound or note.
Shārp, *v. a.* to make keen; to render quick.
Shārp'en, (shār'pn) *v. a.* to make sharp; to edge.
Shārp'en, (shār'pu) *v. n.* to grow sharp.
Shārp'er, *n.* a tricking fellow; a cheat. [fully.
Shārp'ly, *ad.* severely; keenly; acutely; painfully.
Shārp'nēss, *n.* keenness; severity; ingenuity.
Shārp'sēt, *a.* hungry; ravenous; eager.
Shārp'sight-ēd, (shār'p'sīt-ēd) *a.* seeing quick.
Shārp-wit-tēd, *a.* having an acute mind.
Shās'ter, *n.* the sacred book of the Hindoos.
Shāt'ter, *v. a.* to break into pieces; to impair.
Shāt'ter, *v. n.* to be broken into fragments.
Shāt'ter-brāind, (shāt'ter-brāind) *a.* giddy.
Shāt'ter, *n. pl.* fragments; pieces.
Shāt'ter-y, *a.* not compact; loose of texture.
Shāve, *v. a.* [*i.* shaved; *pp.* shaving, shaved or

shaven;] to cut or pare off with a razor; to cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion.
Shāve, *n.* a tool used for shaving wood.
Shāve'ing, *n.* a man shaved; a friar.
Shāw'er, *n.* one who shaves; a sharper.
Shāw'ing, *n.* a thin slice pared off from any thing.
Shāw'l, *n.* a part of modern female dress.
Shāw'm, or **Shālm**, (shāwm) *n.* a hantboy.
Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* the woman; the female.
Shēaf, *n. pl.* sheaves; a bundle of grain.
Shēaf, (shēaf) *v. n.* to make sheaves.
Shēar, *v. a.* [*i.* sheared; *pp.* shearing, shorn or sheared;] to clip or cut off with shears.
Shēar, *v. n.* to turn aside. See *Steer*.
Shēar'er, *n.* one who shears; a reaper.
Shēar'ing, *n.* a sheep only once shorn.
Shēar'y, *n. pl.* an instrument with two blades.
Shēath, *n.* a case; a scabbard; a petiole.
Shēathe, *v. a.* to put into a sheath; to enclose.
Shēath'ing, *n.* act of enclosing; a covering.
Shēath'y, *a.* forming a sheath; like a sheath.
Shēd, *v. a.* [*i.* shed; *pp.* shedding, shed;] to pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.
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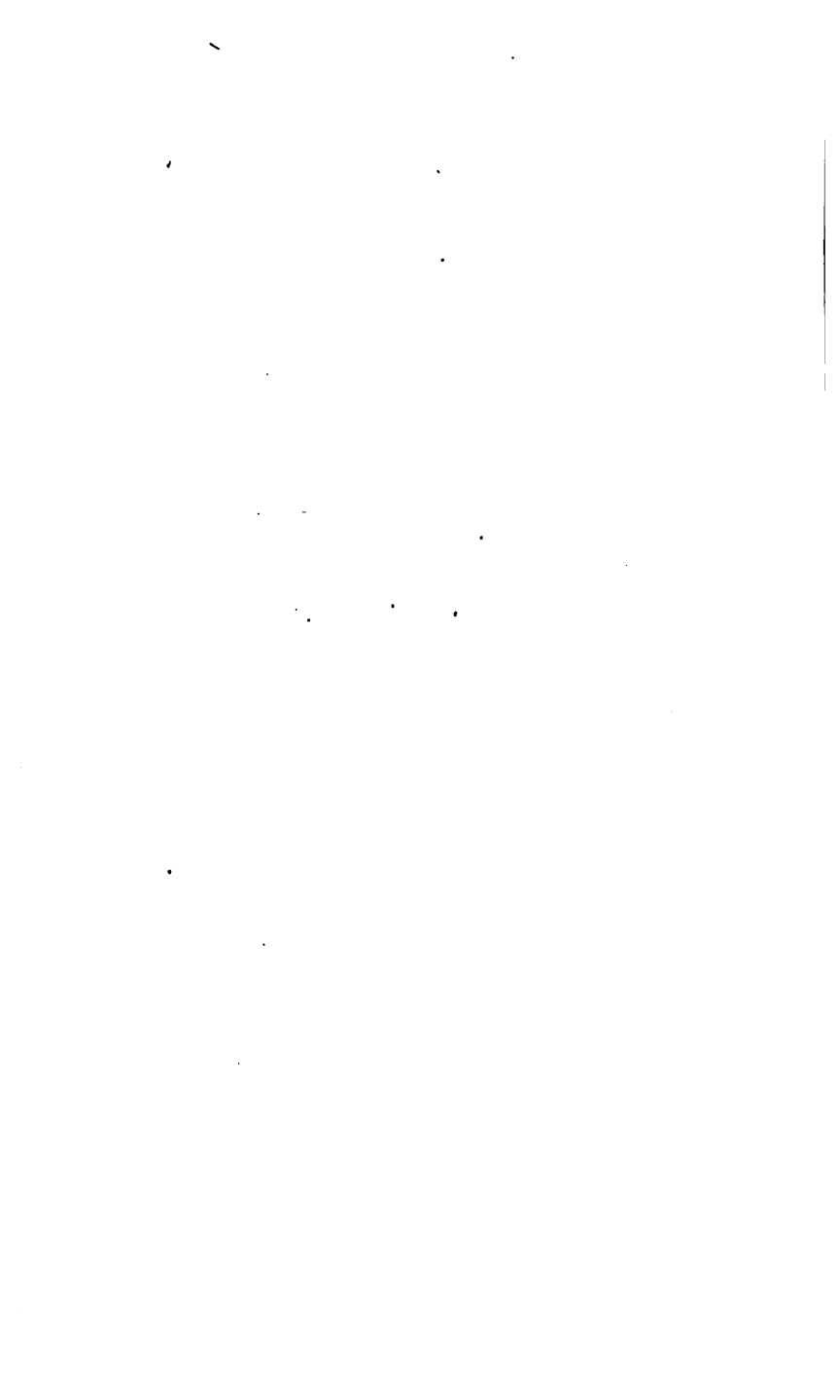
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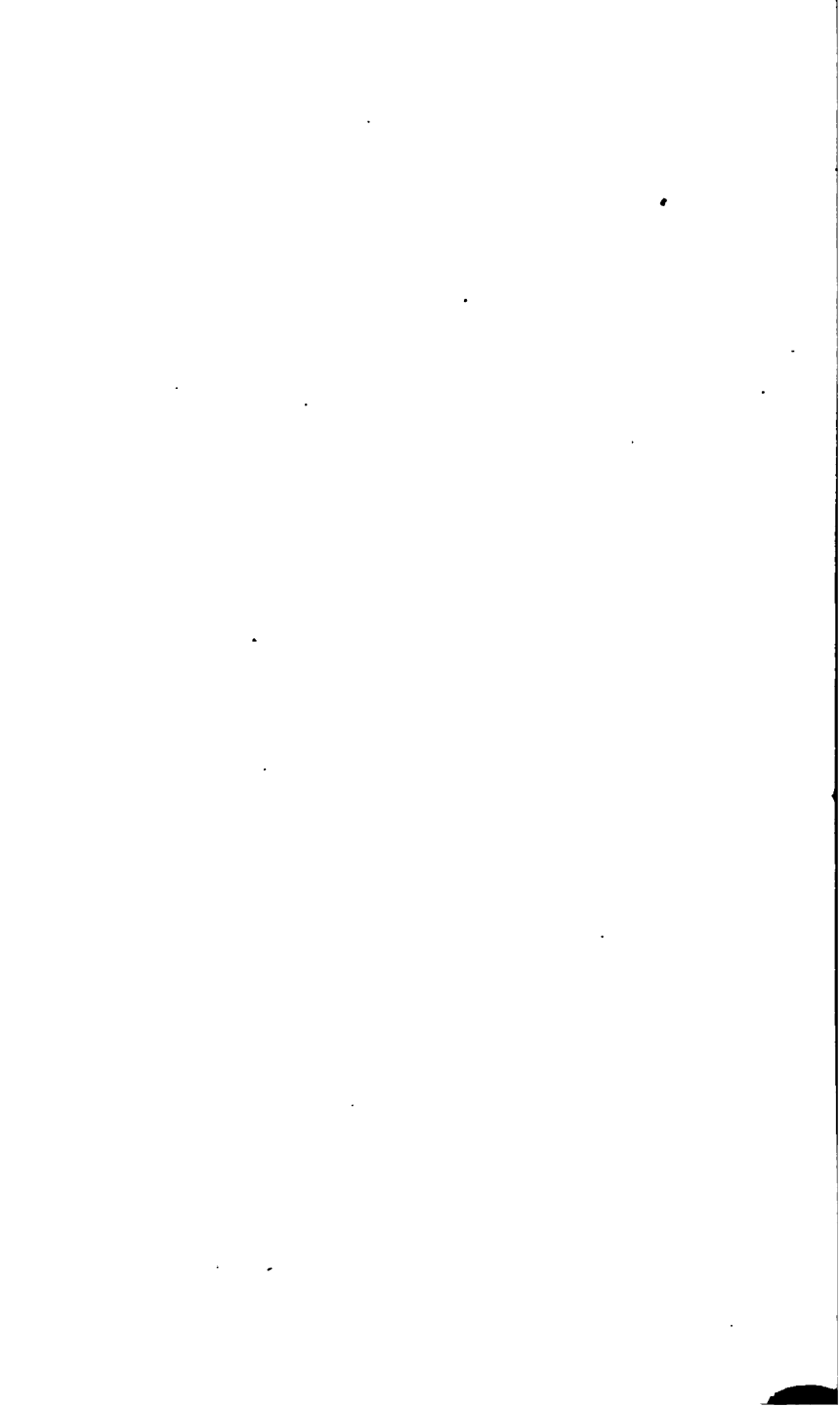
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at ease was his only shelter from the weather
no shudder at
They put us into

I saw her blush in spite of her.

He shares with the rest of the community
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They made a shift to find contentment.

shoot, τι. βράχους.

To shoot at -- shooting icicles to his heart.
branches shooting from a tree.

I was short in money - falling short of it

Shorten in, προτέρω, βραχυτομῶ.

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ship, *v. a.* to put into a ship; to transport.
ship'board, *ad.* on board or in a ship.
ship'-build'er, *n.* a ship-carpenter.
ship'-car-pen-ter, *n.* a builder of ships.
ship'-chand-ler, *n.* one who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
ship'-mas-ter, *n.* the commander of a ship.
ship'mate, *n.* one who serves in the same ship.
ship'ment, *n.* act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped.
ship'-mōn-ey, *n.* an imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.
ship'ping, *n.* vessels of navigation; a fleet.
ship'wreck, (**ship'rēk**) *n.* the loss of a ship.
ship'wreck, (**ship'rēk**) *v. a.* to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
ship'wright, (**ship'rit**) *n.* a builder of ships.
shire, or **Shire**, (**shēr**, *W. P. J. Sm.*; **shir**, *S. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; **shir** or **shēr**, *P.*) *n.* a county.
shire'mōte, *n.* a meeting of a county.
shirk, *n.* a sharper; a shark.
shirk, *v. n.* to practise mean tricks; to shark.
shirk, *v. a.* to procure by mean tricks.
shirt, *n.* the under garment of a man.
shirt, *v. a.* to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

shist, *n.* a mineral. See **Schist**.
shive, [**shiv**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; **shiv** *Wb.*] *n.* a splinter or lamina.
shiv'er, *v. a. & n.* to break into many parts.
shiv'er, *v. n.* to quake; to tremble; to shudder.
shiv'er, *n.* a little piece; a shaking fit.
shiv'er-ing, *n.* the act of trembling; division.
shiv'er-y, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact.
shōal, *n.* a crowd; a multitude, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank. [*low*.]
shōal, *v. n.* to crowd; to throng; to grow shal-
shōal, *a.* shallow; obstructed by banks.
shōal'-ness, *n.* frequency of shallow places.
shōal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
shōck, *n.* a conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust: — a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook: — a shaggy dog; shough.
shōck, *v. a.* to shake; to offend; to disgust.
shōck'ing, *a.* that shocks; dreadful; frightful.
shōck'ing-ly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively.
shōe, (**shō**) *n.* a cover for the foot.
shōe, (**shō**) *v. a.* [*i.* shod; *pp.* shoeing, shod]; to furnish with shoes.
shōe'black, *n.* one who cleans shoes.
shōe'-būc-kle, *n.* a buckle for the shoe.
shōe'ing-hörn, *n.* a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
shōe'-latch-et, *n.* a fastening for the shoe.
shōe'-mā-ker, *n.* one who makes shoes.
shō'er, *n.* one who fits the foot with a shoe.
shōe'string, *n.* a string to tie a shoe with.
shōe'tie, (**shō'ti**) *n.* a shoestring.
shōne, or **Shōne**, [**shōn**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **shōn**, *E. Wb.*; **shūn**, *P.*; **shōn** or **shōn**, *K.*] *i. & p.* from **Shine**.
shōō, *interj.* begone; away. See **Shough**.
shook, (**shūk**) [**shūk**, *S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; **shōk**, *W. Ja. K.*] *i. & p.* from **Shake**.
shook, (**shūk**) *n.* staves for hogsheads, &c.
shōōt, *v. a.* [*i.* shot; *pp.* shooting, shot]; to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit.
shōōt, *v. n.* to perform the act of shooting: — to germinate; to jet out; to pass.
shōōt, *n.* a discharge: — a young branch.
shōōt'er, *n.* one that shoots; a gunner.
shōp, *n.* a place or a room for retailing goods: — a place for work or for manufacturing.
shōp, *v. n.* to frequent shops.
shōp'board, *n.* a bench on which work is done.
shōp'book, (**shōp'būk**) *n.* a book of accounts.
shōp'keep'er, *n.* a trader who sells in a shop.
shōp'lift'er, *n.* one who steals out of a shop.
shōp'lift-ing, *n.* the crime of a shoplifter.
shōp'man, *n.* a petty tradesman or shopkeeper.
shōp'ping, *n.* the act of frequenting shops.
shōre, *n.* the border or coast of the sea or other water: — a support; a buttress.
shōre, *v. a.* to prop; to support.
shōred, (**shōrd**) *a.* having a bank or shore.
shōri, *n.* a mineral. See **Schorl**.
shōri'ing, *n.* a sheep skin, or the skin.
shōrn, *p.* from **Shear**.
shōrt, *a.* not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
shōrt'-breath-ed, (-**brēth**) *a.* breathing short.
shōrt'-cām-ing, *n.* defective performance.
shōrt'en, (**shō'tn**) *v. a.* to make short; to lop.
shōrt'en-ing, *n.* act of making short; any thing that shortens.
shōrt'hánd, *n.* short writing; stenography.
shōrt'-horn-ed, *a.* having short horns.
shōrt'-lived, (**shōrt'livd**) *a.* not living long.

Shāl'low, (shāl'lō) *v. a.* to make shallow.
Shāl'low-brained, (shāl'lō-brānd) *a.* foolish.
Shāl'low-ly, *ad.* with no great depth; simply.
Shāl'low-ness, *n.* want of depth or thought.
Shāl't, the second person singular of *Shall*.
Shām, *v. a.* to trick; to cheat; to delude.
Shām, *n.* a trick; a false pretence; imposture.
Shām, *a.* false; counterfeit; fictitious.
Shā'man, *n.* an adherent to Shamanism.
Shā'man-ism, *n.* a pagan religion in Asia.
Shām'ble, *v. a.* to walk or move awkwardly.
Shām'bles, *n. pl.* a flesh-market; a butchery.
Shām'bling, *n.* the act of moving awkwardly.
Shām'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly.
Shāme, *n.* disgrace; ignominy; reproach.
Shāme, *v. a.* to make ashamed; to disgrace.
Shāme-faced, (shām'fāst) *a.* modest; bashful.
Shāme-faced-ly, (shām'fāst-lē) *ad.* bashfully.
Shāme-faced-ness, (shām'fāst-nēs) *n.* modesty.
Shāme'ful, *a.* disgraceful; ignominious; base.
Shāme'ful-ly, *ad.* disgracefully; ignominiously.
Shāme'less, *a.* wanting shame; impudent.
Shāme'less-ly, *ad.* impudently; without shame.
Shāme'less-ness, *n.* impudence; immodesty.
Shām'er, *n.* whoever or whatever shames.
Shām'mer, *n.* a cheat; an impostor.
Shām'my, *n.* a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat: — written also *chamois*. See *Chamois*.
Shām-pōō, *v. a.* to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
Shām'rock, *n.* a three-leaved Irish grass.
Shānk, *n.* the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the large bone of the leg; the long part of a thing: — an herb.
Shānked, (shāngkt) *a.* having a shank.
Shān'ty, or **Shān'tee**, *n.* a cabin; a mean shelter.
Shāpe, *v. a.* [i. shaped; *pp.* shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to shape, *v. n.* to square; to suit. [make].
Shāpe, *n.* form; appearance; make; idea.
Shāpe'less, *a.* wanting shape or regular form.
Shāpe'li-ness, *n.* beauty or proportion of form.
Shāpe'ly, *a.* symmetrical; well-formed.
Shārd, *n.* a fragment of an earthen vessel.
Shāre, *v. a.* to divide; to partake with others.
Shāre, *v. n.* to have part; to have a dividend.
Shāre'ly, *n.* part; allotment; dividend obtained.
Shāre'bone, *n.* the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs; *os pubis*.
Shāre'hōld-er, *n.* the owner of a share.
Shār'er, *n.* one who shares; a partaker.
Shār'k, *n.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper.
Shār'k, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or slyly. *Shak*.
Shār'k, *v. n.* to cheat; to shift; to shirk.
Shār'p, *a.* keen; piercing; acute; quick; sour.
Shār'p, *n.* a sharp or acute sound or note.
Shār'p, *v. a.* to make keen; to render quick.
Shar'pen, (shār'pn) *v. a.* to make sharp; to edge.
Shar'pen, (shār'pu) *v. n.* to grow sharp.
Shar'p-er, *n.* a tricking fellow; a cheat. [fully].
Shar'p-ly, *ad.* severely; keenly; acutely; painfully.
Shar'p-ness, *n.* keenness; severity; ingenuity.
Shar'p-sēt, *a.* hungry; ravenous; eager.
Shar'p-sight-ed, (shār'p-sī-tēd) *a.* seeing quick.
Shar'p-wit-tēd, *a.* having an acute mind.
Shās'ter, *n.* the sacred book of the Hindoos.
Shāt'ter, *v. a.* to break into pieces; to impair.
Shāt'ter, *v. n.* to be broken into fragments.
Shāt'ter-brāind, (shāt'ter-brāind) *a.* giddy.
Shāt'ters, *n. pl.* fragments; pieces.
Shāt'ter-y, *a.* not compact; loose of texture.
Shāve, *v. a.* [i. shaved; *pp.* shaving, shaved or

shaven;] to cut or pare off with a razor; to cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion.
Shāve, *n.* a tool used for shaving wood.
Shāve'ling, *n.* a man shaved; a friar.
Shāv'er, *n.* one who shaves; a sharper.
Shāv'ing, *n.* a thin slice pared off from any thing.
Shāwl, *n.* a part of modern female dress.
Shāwm, or **Shālm**, (shāwm) *n.* a hantboy.
Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* the woman; the female.
Shēaf, *n.*; *pl.* shēaves; a bundle of grain.
Shēaf, (shēf) *v. n.* to make sheaves.
Shēar, *v. a.* [i. sheared; *pp.* shearing, sheared] to clip or cut off with shears.
Shēar, *v. n.* to turn aside. See *Shær*.
Shēar'er, *n.* one who shears; a reaper.
Shēar'ling, *n.* a sheep only once shorn.
Shēars, *n. pl.* an instrument with two blades.
Shēath, *n.* a case; a scabbard; a petiole.
Shēathe, *v. a.* to put into a sheath; to enclose.
Shēath'ing, *n.* act of enclosing; a covering.
Shēath'y, *a.* forming a sheath; like a sheath.
Shēd, *v. a.* [i. shed; *pp.* shedding, shed;] to pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.
Shēd, *n.* a slight building or covering.
Shēd'der, *n.* one who sheds; a spiller.
Shēēn, or **Shēēn'y**, *a.* bright; glittering. *Spenarr*.
Shēēn, *n.* brightness; splendor. *Mikm*.
Shēep, *n. sing. & pl.* an animal bearing wool.
Shēep'cōt, *n.* an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.
Shēep'fōld, *n.* a place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēep'hook; (shēp'hōk) *n.* a hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.
Shēep'ish, *a.* bashful; meanly diffident; timid.
Shēep'ish-ly, *ad.* with mean diffidence.
Shēep'ish-ness, *n.* state of being sheepish.
Shēep's-eye, (shēp'sē) *n.* a loving, sly look.
Shēep's-head, *n.* a kind of fish: — a simpleton.
Shēep'shear-er, *n.* one who shears sheep.
Shēep'shear-ing, *n.* the shearing of sheep.
Shēep'stēl-er, *n.* a thief who takes away sheep.
Shēep'walk, (shēp'wāvk) *n.* a sheep pasture.
Shēer, *a.* pure; clear; mere; unmingled.
Shēer, *ad.* clean; quick; at once.
Shēer, *v. n.* to deviate; to steal away.
Shēēt, *n.* a piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed; a broad piece of cloth: — a piece of paper.
Shēēt, *v. a.* to cover, as with a sheet, or the like.
Shēēt'ān-chor, *n.* the largest anchor in a ship: — chief support.
Shēēt'ing, *n.* cloth for making sheets.
Shēik, *n.* a person who has the care of a Moslem median mosque: — a chief of a tribe of Arabs.
Shē'el, (shē'kl) [shē'kl, *W. E. K. Sm. WA*; shē'kl, *S. J. F. Ja*; shē'kel, *P.*] *n.* an ancient Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling; and a gold coin, value about £1 16s. 6d.
Shēl'drāke, *n.* a kind of wild duck.
Shēlf, *n.*; *pl.* shēlves; a board fixed against a supporter: — a sand-bank or a rock in the sea.
Shēlf'y, *a.* full of shelves, rocks, or banks.
Shēll, *n.* the hard covering of any thing: — a bomb.
Shēll, *r. a. & n.* to strip off or cast the shell.
Shēll'fish, *n.* a fish invested with a shell.
Shēll'work, (shēl'wōrk) *n.* work made of shells.
Shēll'y, *a.* abounding with, or having, shells.
Shēl'ter, *n.* a cover; protection; security.
Shēl'ter, *v. a.* to cover; to defend; to protect.
Shēl'ter, *v. n.* to take or give shelter.
Shēl'ter-less, *a.* destitute of shelter.
Shēl'tip, (shēl'tip) *n.* a small Shetland horse.
Shēlve, *v. a.* to place on a shelf.
Shēlve, *v. n.* to overhang, as a shelf.

They shared in the

to show how wholly unfounded is the language
- He was shown all the kingdoms of the east.

A case was his only shelter from the weather
to shudder at
They put us into

I saw her blush in spite of her.

He shares with the rest of the community
in the benefit derived from





They made a shift to find contentment.

shoot, τι. βιάζομαι.

To shoot at -- shooting icicles to his heart.
-- branches shooting from a tree.

I was shot in money - falling short of it

Shorten-in, προτέρω, βραχυτομῶ.

shēv'ing, *a.* sloping; having declivity.
shēv'y, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.
shē-mī'tic, *a.* relating to Shem; Semitic.
shē-pā'di-a, *n.* a shrub; the buffalo berry.
shēp'herd, (**shēp'erd**) *n.* one who tends sheep.
shēp'herd-ess, (**-erd**) *n.* a female shepherd.
shēr-bet, or **Shēr-bēt'**, (**shēr-bēt'**, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.*; **shēr-bet**, *K. Sm. R. Wb. Ash.*) *n.* an oriental drink, composed of water, bruised raisins, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c.
shērd, *n.* a fragment of earthen-ware; shard.
shēr'iff, *n.* the chief executive officer of a county.
 — **Deputy sheriff**, a subordinate sheriff.
shēr'iff-ty, *n.* the office of a sheriff.
shēr'ry, *n.* a kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed *skerris*, or *skerris sack*, of Shakespeare.
shew, (**shō**) *v. a.* [i. shewed; *pp.* shewing, *shewn*]; to exhibit; to prove; to direct. See **show'er**, (**shō'er**) *n.* one who shows. [*Show*.]
shewn, (**shōn**) *p.* from **show**. See **shown**.
shīb'bo-lēth, *n.* the criterion or test of a party.
shield, (**shēld**) *n.* a buckler; protection.
shield, *v. a.* to defend; to protect; to secure.
shift, *v. n.* to change; to find means; to act.
shift, *v. a.* to change; to alter; to transfer.
shift, *n.* an expedient; mean refuge; last resource: — fraud; artifice; evasion: — a woman's under linen or garment.
shift'er, *n.* one who shifts or changes.
shift'less, *a.* wanting means to live; inefficient.
shilling, *n.* a silver coin; twelve pence.
shil'y, *ad.* not familiarly. See **shily**.
shin, *n.* the fore part of the leg, above the foot.
shine, *v. n.* [i. shone or shined; *pp.* shining, *shone* or *shined*]; to glisten; to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.
shipe, *n.* fair weather; brightness; lustre.
shin'er, *n.* one that shines: — a small fish.
shin'ness, *n.* want of frankness. See **shyness**.
shin'gle, (**shing'gl**) *n.* a thin board to cover houses. — *pl.* a disease; a kind of tetter.
shin'gle, (**shing'gl**) *v. a.* to cover with shingles.
shin'ing, *a.* bright; splendid; conspicuous.
shin'ing-ness, *n.* brightness; splendor.
shiny, *a.* bright; splendid; luminous.
ship, a termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as, *lord-ship*.
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ship, *v. a.* to put into a ship; to transport.
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ship'-build'er, *n.* a ship-carpenter.
ship'-car-pen-ter, *n.* a builder of ships.
ship'-chand-ler, *n.* one who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
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ship'wreck, (**ship'rēk**) *v. a.* to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
ship'wright, (**ship'rit**) *n.* a builder of ships.
Shire, or **Shire**, (**shēr**, *W. P. J. Sm.*; **shir**, *S. E. Ja. K. Wb.*; **shir** or **shēr**, *F.*) *n.* a county.
Shire'mōte, *n.* a meeting of a county.
shirk, *n.* a sharper; a shark.
shirk, *v. n.* to practise mean tricks; to shark.
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shirt, *n.* the under garment of a man.
shirt, *v. a.* to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

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Shiv'er, *v. n.* to quake; to tremble; to shudder.
Shiv'er, *n.* a little piece; a shaking fit.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* the act of trembling; division.
Shiv'er-y, *a.* loose of coherence; incompact.
Shoal, *n.* a crowd; a multitude, as of fish: — a shallow; a sand-bank. [*low*.]
Shoal, *v. n.* to crowd; to throng; to grow shoal.
Shoal, *a.* shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal'i-ness, *n.* frequency of shallow places.
Shoal'y, *a.* full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
Shock, *n.* a conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust: — a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook: — a shaggy dog; shough.
Shock, *v. a.* to shake; to offend; to disgust.
Shock'ing, *a.* that shocks; dreadful; frightful.
Shock'ing-ly, *ad.* so as to disgust; offensively.
Shoe, (**shō**) *n.* a cover for the foot.
Shoe, (**shō**) *v. a.* [i. shod; *pp.* shoeing, *shod*]; to furnish with shoes.
Shoe'black, *n.* one who cleans shoes.
Shoe'-būc-kle, *n.* a buckle for the shoe.
Shoe'ing-hörn, *n.* a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
Shoe'-hatch-et, *n.* a fastening for the shoe.
Shoe'mā-ker, *n.* one who makes shoes.
Shē'r, *n.* one who fits the foot with a shoe.
Shoe'string, *n.* a string to tie a shoe with.
Shoe'tle, (**shō'tl**) *n.* a shoestring.
Shōne, or **Shōne**, (**shōn**, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; **shōn**, *E. Wb.*; **shūn**, *P.*; **shōn** or **shōn**, *K.*) *i. & p.* from **shoe**.
Shōd, (*interj.*) begone; away. See **Shough**.
Shook, (**shāk**) [**shāk**, *S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.*; **shāk**, *W. Ja. K.*] *i. & p.* from **shake**.
Shook, (**shūk**) *n.* staves for hogsheads, &c.
Shōt, *v. a.* [i. shot; *pp.* shooting, *shot*]; to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit.
Shōt, *v. n.* to perform the act of shooting: — to germinate; to let out; to pass.
Shōt, *n.* a discharge: — a young branch.
Shōt'er, *n.* one that shoots; a gunner.
Shōp, *n.* a place or a room for retailing goods: — a place for work or for manufacturing.
Shōp, *v. n.* to frequent shops.
Shōp'board, *n.* a bench on which work is done.
Shōp'book, (**shōp'būk**) *n.* a book of accounts.
Shōp'keep-er, *n.* a trader who sells in a shop.
Shōp'lift-er, *n.* one who steals out of a shop.
Shōp'lift-ing, *n.* the crime of a shoplifter.
Shōp'man, *n.* a petty trader; shopkeeper.
Shōp'ping, *n.* the act of frequenting shops.
Shōre, *n.* the border or coast of the sea or other water: — a support; a buttress.
Shōre, *v. a.* to prop; to support.
Shōred, (**shōrd**) *a.* having a bank or shore.
Shōrl, *n.* a mineral. See **Schort**.
Shōrl'ing, *n.* a sheep shorn, or the skin.
Shōrn, *p.* from **shorn**.
Shōrt, *a.* not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Shōrt'-brēathed, (**-brēth**) *a.* breathing short.
Shōrt'-cōm-ing, *n.* defective performance.
Shōrt'en, (**shōrt'n**) *v. a.* to make short; to lop.
Shōrt'en-ing, *n.* act of making short; any thing that shortens.
Shōrt'hānd, *n.* short writing; stenography.
Shōrt'-hōrned, *a.* having short horns.
Shōrt'-lived, (**shōrt'livd**) *a.* not living long.

shem, **shir**; **mōve**, **mōk**, **mōn**; **bāl**, **bār**, **rāl**. — **C**, **Q**, **ç**, **ë**, **soft**; **E**, **A**, **ç**, **ë**, **hard**; **q** as **z**; **x** as **gs**; — **thān**.

Shört'ly, *ad.* quickly; soon; concisely; briefly.
Shört'ness, *n.* the quality of being short.
Shört'-sight'-ed, (**shört'sit'-ed**) *a.* not seeing far.
Shört'-sight'-ed'-ness, *n.* a defect of sight.
Shört'-waist'-ed, *a.* having a short body.
Shört'-wind'-ed, *a.* short-breathed; asthmatic.
Shört'-wit'-ed, *a.* simple; foolish; not wise.
Shöt, *i. & p.* from *Shoot*.
Shöt, *n.* the act of shooting; a very small granular bullet; a bullet; balls; a charge.
Shöte, *n.* a young hog; a pig:—written also, in England, *shoot, shoat, shot, &c.*
Shöt'-frée, *a.* clear of reckoning; uninjured.
Shöt'ten, (**shöt'tn**) *a.* having ejected spawn.
Shough, (**shök**) *n.* a shaggy dog; shock.
Shough, (**shö**) *interj.* begone; shoo:—used in driving away fowls.
Shöuld, (**shüd**) *v.* auxiliary and defective, usually denoting obligation or duty, and regarded as the preterite of *Shall*.
Shöul'dér, (**shöl'dér**) *n.* the joint which connects the arm to the body; a prominence.
Shöul'dér, *v. a.* to push; to put on the shoulder.
Shöul'dér'-bält, *n.* a belt crossing the shoulder.
Shöul'dér'-bläde, (**shöl'dér-bläd**) *n.* the scapula.
Shöul'dér'-knöt, (**shöl'dér-nöt**) *n.* an epaulet.
Shöüt, *n.* a loud cry of triumph or exultation.
Shöüt, *v. n.* to cry in triumph or exultation.
Shöve, (**shüv**) *v. a.* to push; to rush against.
Shöve, (**shüv**) *n.* the act of shoving; a push.
Shöv'el, (**shüv'vl**) *n.* a tool for digging, &c.
Shöv'el, (**shüv'vl**) *v. a.* to throw with a shovel.
Shöv'el'-lér, *n.* one who shovels:—a duck.
Shöw, (**shö**) *v. a.* [i. showed; *pp.* showing, shown;] to exhibit; to prove; to teach; to direct:—written also *shew*.
Shöw, (**shö**) *v. n.* to appear; to look.
Shöw, *n.* a spectacle; display; exhibition.
Shöw'-bräde, (**shö'bräd**) *n.* bread of exhibition.
Shöw'ér, (**shö'er**) *n.* one who shows.
Shöw'ér, (**shöü'er**) *n.* a short fall of rain or hail; any very liberal distribution.
Shöw'ér, *v. n.* to rain in showers.
Shöw'ér, (**shöü'er**) *v. a.* to wet; to pour down.
Shöw'ér-y, *a.* raining in showers; rainy.
Shöw'-i-ly, (**shö'e-ly**) *ad.* in a showy way.
Shöw'-i-ness, (**shö'e-ness**) *n.* state of being showy.
Shöwn, (**shön**) *p.* from *Show*; exhibited.
Shöw'y, (**shö'e**) *a.* splendid; gay; ostentatious.
†Shränk, *i.* from *Shrink*; shrunk.
Shréd, *v. a.* [i. shred; *pp.* shredding, shred;] to cut into small pieces.
Shréd, *n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment.
Shréd'ding, *n.* act of cutting; what is cut off.
Shrew, (**shrd**) *n.* a peevish, brawling woman.
Shrewd, (**shrud**) *a.* sly; cunning; sensible.
Shrewd'ly, (**shrud'ly**) *ad.* cunningly; slyly.
Shrewd'ness, (**shrud'ness**) *n.* sly cunning.
Shrew'ish, (**shrd'ish**) *a.* froward; clamorous.
Shrew'ish-ly, (**shrd'ish-ly**) *ad.* frowardly.
Shrew'ish-ness, (**shrd'ish-ness**) *n.* petulance.
Shrew'möuse, (**shrd'möus**) *n.* a small animal.
Shriek, (**shrek**) *v. n.* to cry out in anguish.
Shriek, (**shrek**) *n.* a cry of anguish or horror.
Shriv'el-ty, (**shrv'el-ty**) *n.* office of a sheriff.
†Shrive, (**shrev**) *n.* a sheriff.
†Shriv'e, (**shrev**) *n.* a confession made to a priest. *Shak.*
Shrike, *n.* the butcher-bird.
Shrill, *a.* sharp, piercing, or tremulous, as sound.
Shrill'ness, *n.* the quality of being shrill.
Shrill'y, *ad.* with a shrill noise.
Shrimp, *n.* a small crustaceous fish:—a dwarf.
Shrine, *n.* a case or box to hold things sacred.

Shrink, *v. n.* [i. shrunk; *pp.* shrinking, shrank] to contract itself; to shrivel; to fall back.
Shrink, *a.* a corrugation; a contraction.
Shrink'ér, *n.* one who shrinks.
Shritte, *n.* a name of the thrush.
†Shrive, *v. a.* [i. shröve or shrvved; *pp.* shrv shrvén;] to hear a confession. *Shak.*
Shriv'el, (**shrv'vl**) *v. a. & n.* to contract a contracted into wrinkles; to shrink.
Shrüd, *n.* the dress of the dead; winding-sail.
Shrüd, *v. a.* to shelter; to cover; to dress.
Shrüde, *n. pl.* (*West.*) large ropes of a ship.
Shröve'tide, (**shrv'v**) *n.* the Tuesday immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day in Lent.
Shrüb, *n.* a bush:—spirit with acid and sap.
Shrüb'ber-y, *n.* a plantation of shrubs.
Shrüb'by, *a.* full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
Shrüg, *v. a. & n.* to draw up the shoulder.
Shrüg, *n.* a contraction of the shoulders.
Shränk, *i. & p.* from *Shrink*.
Shränk'en, (**shränk'kn**) *p.* from *Shrink*.
Shöd'dér, *v. n.* to quake with fear; to tremble.
Shöd'dér, *n.* a tremor; state of trembling.
Shüf'de, *v. a.* to throw into disorder; to confuse; to change the position of.
Shüf'fle, *v. n.* to throw cards into a new order to play mean tricks; to shove the feet.
Shüf'fle, *n.* act of shuffling; a trick; quibble.
Shüf'fle'-cäp, *n.* a shaking of money in a cap.
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Shün, *v. n.* to decline; to avoid to do a thing.
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Shüt, *v. n.* to be closed; to close itself.
Shüt, *n.* a close; a small door or cover.
Shüt'ter, *n.* one that shuts; a cover; a door.
Shüt'tle, *n.* an instrument used in weaving.
Shüt'tle'-cöck, *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, beaten backward and forward.
Shy, *a.* reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.
Shy'ly, *ad.* with shyness; not familiarly.
Shy'ness, *n.* state of being shy; coyness.
SI-al'-gögue, (**-gög**) *n.* (*Med.*) a medicine that causes the flow of saliva, &c., from the mouth.
Sib'i-länt, *a.* sounding like the letter *s*; hissing.
Sib'i-länt, *n.* a hissing letter; *as, z*.
Sib'i-lä'tion, *n.* act of hissing; a hissing sound.
Sib'yl, *n.* a prophetess among the pagans.
Sib'yl'-line, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl.
Sic'a-möre, *n.* a tree. See *Sycamore*.
Sic'ca-tive, *a.* drying; tending to dry.
Sic'ci-ty, *n.* dryness; want of moisture.
Sice, (**siz**, **66**) *n.* the number six at dice.
Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease; ill in health; infected with nausea; sickly; disgusted.
Sick'en, (**sik'kn**) *v. n.* to become sick.
Sick'en, (**sik'kn**) *v. a.* to make sick; to impair.
Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; nauseating.
Sick'le, *n.* a hook with which corn is cut.
Sick'led, (**sik'kid**) *a.* supplied with a sickle.
Sick'ly-ness, *n.* the state of being sickly.
Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy; not sound; visited with sickness; diseased; faint; weak.
Sick'ness, *n.* disease; malady; illness; ailment.
Sic'pär'-sian, [*L.*] so every where.
Side, *n.* the part of an animal fortified by the ribs; a part; margin; edge; party; interest.
Side, *a.* lateral; oblique; indirect; long; large.

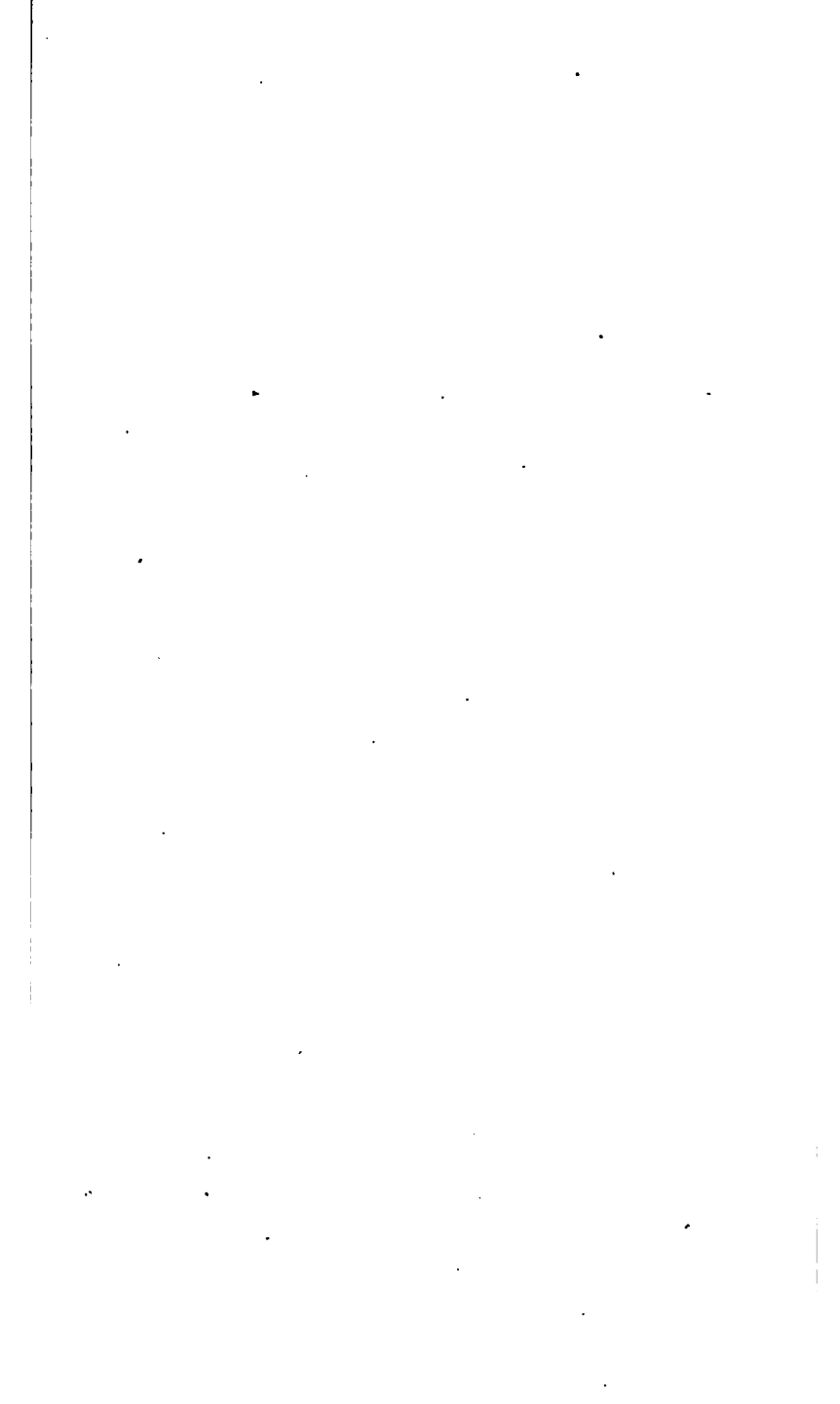
What too many want to have shown them.

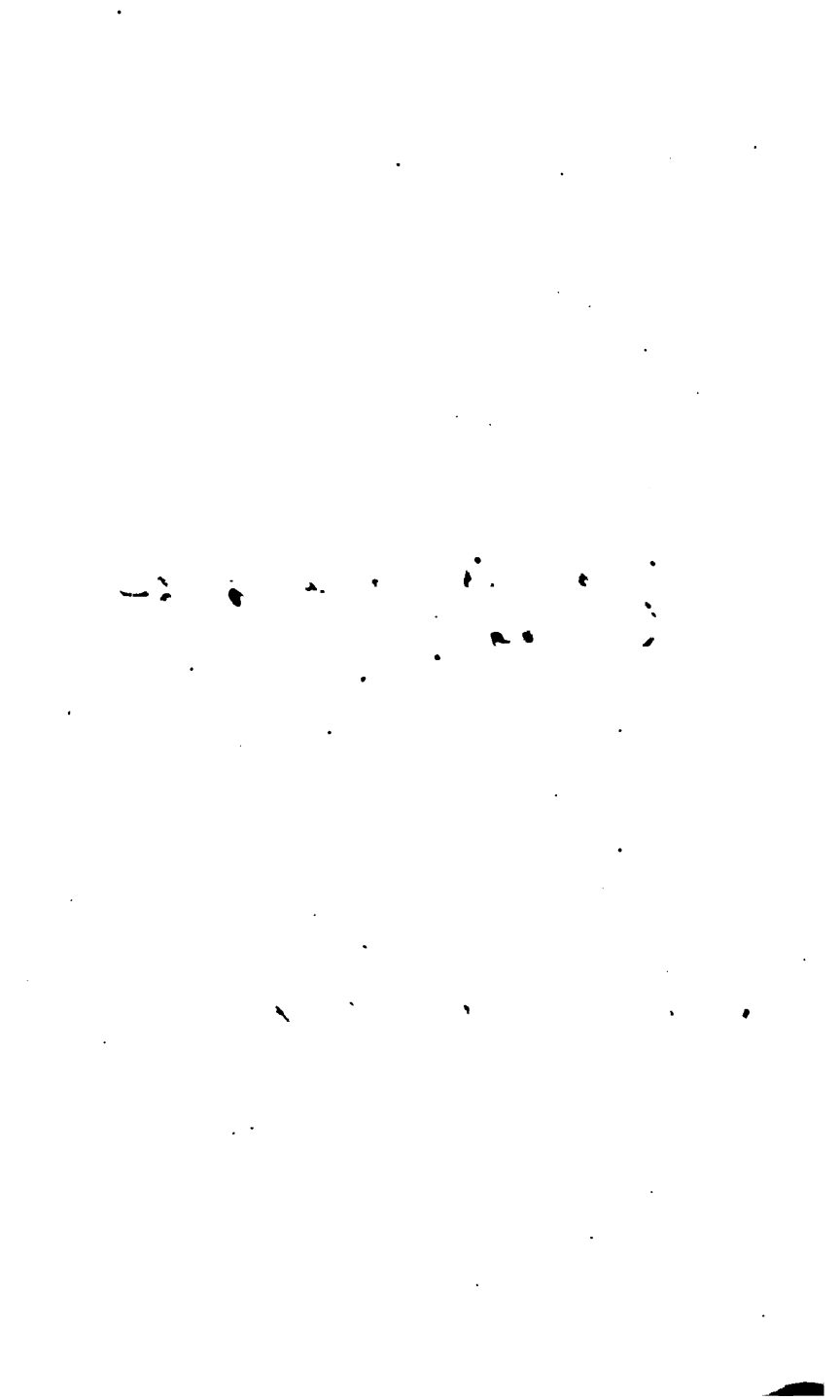
That would not shrink at such a hideous
solemnity.

Shuffle IV into

be lay sick of a fever.

After numberless disappointments on
the one side and the other, — on this
side the other world, &c. of
spoken side by side with the English
— to all others also he had his





It was no sign to them.

He signs his name to the
title page.

From a similitude of the prisoner's
title or circumstances, with their own.

side, *v. n.* to lean on one side; to take a party.
Side-board, *n.* a piece of furniture; side-table.
Side-bax, *n.* a seat on the side of a theatre.
Side-long, *a.* lateral; oblique; not direct.
Side-long, *ad.* laterally; obliquely; on the side.
Side-er-al, *a.* starry; astral; sideral.
Side-er-ed, *a.* blasted; planet-struck. [*R.*]
Side-er-tion, *n.* a sudden mortification. [*R.*]
Side-er-al, *a.* relating to the stars; starry.
Side-er-ite, *n.* a loadstone? — a plant.
Side-er-graph'ic, *a.* relating to siderography,
side-er-graph'ic-al, *a.* or engraving on steel.
Side-er-graphy, *n.* the art of engraving on steel.
Side-er-dle, *n.* a woman's seat on horseback.
Side-man, *n.* an assistant to a churchwarden.
Side-walk, (*-wik*) *n.* a walk for foot-passen-
 gers by the side of a street.
Side-way, or *Side-waye*, *ad.* on one side.
Side, *v. n.* to go sideways or side foremost.
Side, (*sā*) *n.* act of besetting a fortified place
 with an army; act of besieging.
Side-stone, *n.* a rock or stone resembling granite.
Side-er, *n.* [Sp.] rest; an afternoon's nap.
Sieve, (*siv*) *n.* a vessel with a bottom of net-
 work, by which flour is separated from bran,
 or fine powder from coarse; a seace; a bolt-
 er; a basket.
Sift, *v. a.* to separate by a sieve; to examine.
Sifter, *n.* one who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.
Sigh, (*sī*) *v. n.* to emit the breath audibly.
Sigh, (*sī*) *n.* a violent emission of the breath.
Sigh'er, (*sī'er*) *n.* one who sighs.
Sight, (*sīt*) *n.* the sense of seeing; a show.
Sight-less, (*sīt'les*) *a.* wanting sight; blind.
Sight'li-ness, (*sīt'le-nēs*) *n.* comeliness.
Sight'ly, (*sīt'le*) *a.* pleasing to the eye; comely.
Sig'il, *n.* [sigillum, *L.*] a seal; a signature.
Sig'moid'al, *a.* curved like the Greek letter sig-
 ma or the English letter S.
Sign, (*sin*) *n.* a token; an indication; a signal;
 a mark; a miracle; a device; a monument;
 a symbol: — a constellation in the zodiac.
Sign, (*sin*) *v. a.* to mark; to show; to ratify.
Sign, (*sin*) *v. n.* to make signs or signals.
Sign'al, *n.* a sign that gives notice; a mark.
Sign'al, *a.* eminent; memorable; remarkable.
Sign'al-ize, *v. a.* to make signal or remarkable.
Sign'al-ly, *ad.* remarkably; memorably.
Sign-a-ture, *n.* a person's name signed; mark;
 sign; stamp: — (*Printing*) a letter or figure to
 distinguish sheets or half-sheets.
Sign'er, (*sin'er*) *n.* one who signs.
Signet, *n.* a seal, particularly a king's seal.
Signif'icance, *n.* power of signifying; mean-
 ing; force; energy; import.
Signif'icant, *a.* expressive; important. [*tance*.]
Signif'icant-ly, *ad.* in a significant manner.
Signif'ic-ation, *n.* act of signifying; meaning
 of a word; sense; import.
Signif'ic-ative, *a.* strongly expressive.
Signif'ic-ative-ly, *ad.* in a significant manner.
Signif'ic-ator, *n.* he or that which signifies.
Signif'ic-atory, *n.* that which signifies. [*R.*]
Signify, *v. a.* to declare; to mean; to import.
Signify, *v. n.* to express meaning with force.
Signior, (*sin'yur*) *n.* a title. See *Seignior*.
Sign-man'u-al, (*sin-man'u-al*) *n.* the signature
 of a king, written with his own hand.
Sign-post, (*sin'pōst*) *n.* a post on which a sign hangs.
Sile, *n.* a small stream or rill. [*Local.*]
Sile, *v. a.* to strain, as fresh milk. [*Local.*]
Silence, *n.* state of being silent; taciturnity;
 secrecy; stillness; obscurity.

Silence, (*interj.*) commanding silence; be still.
Silence, *v. a.* to forbid to speak; to still.
Silent, *a.* not speaking; mute; still; quiet.
Sil'ent-ly, *ad.* without speech or noise.
Sil'ent-ness, *n.* state or quality of being silent.
Sil'ez, *n.* [*L.*] flint; silica. See *Silica*.
Silhouette, (*sil'ō-ēt'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a profile likeness.
Sil'ic-ae, *n.* (*Chem.*) a chemical earth; the earth
 of quartz and flint; the scientific term for *silica*.
Sil'ic-ious, (*se-lish'us*) *a.* [*silica, silicinus, or sili-*
ceus, L.] relating to or containing silica or silica;
 flinty: — written also *siliceous*.
Sil'ic-um, (*se-lish'um*) *n.* (*Chem.*) the metallic
 base of silica.
Sil'ic-gua, *n.* [*L.*] a pod; a seed-vessel.
Sil'ic-qua, or *Sil'ic-qua*, *a.* having a pod.
Silk, *n.* a fine, soft thread or filament spun by
 silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
Silk'en, (*silk'kn*) *a.* made of silk; soft; tender.
Silk'ness, *n.* state of being silky; softness.
Silk'mer-er, *n.* a dealer in silk.
Silk'-weav-er, *n.* one who weaves silk. [*silk*.]
Silk'-worm, (*silk'wurm*) *n.* a worm that spins
 silk; *y.* a made of silk; soft; tender; silken.
Sill, *n.* a bottom piece of timber; ground-sill.
Sil'ig-um, *n.* a liquor made of milk, wine, cider.
Sil'ly, *ad.* in a silly manner. [*&c.*]
Sil'ly-ness, *n.* state of being silly; folly.
Sil'y, *a.* artless; weak; foolish; witless.
Silt, *n.* sand, clay, and earth transported by run-
 ning water.
Sil'id-er-an, *a.* noting a series of rocks: — also, a
 genus of fishes.
Sil'id-er-an, [*L.*] a sheath-fish.
Sil'van, *a.* woody. See *Sylvan*.
Sil'ver, *n.* a white, hard, ductile metal; money.
Sil'ver, *a.* made of or like silver; white; soft.
Sil'ver, *v. a.* to cover with silver.
Sil'ver-beat'er, *n.* one who foliates silver.
Sil'ver-ly, *ad.* with the appearance of silver.
Sil'ver-smith, *n.* one who works in silver.
Sil'ver-y, *a.* besprinkled with or like silver.
Sil'mar, *n.* a robe; a scarf; a light garment.
Sim'i-q, *v. n.* [*L.*] (*Zool.*) a genus of animals resem-
 bling man, including the ape, monkey, &c.
Sim'i-lar, *a.* having resemblance; like.
Sim'i-lar'i-ty, *n.* likeness; resemblance.
Sim'i-lar-ly, *ad.* with resemblance.
Sim'i-lē, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a resemblance in things dis-
 similar; a comparison.
Sim'i-l'i-tude, *n.* resemblance; comparison.
Sim'i-lar, *n.* See *Similar* and *Cimeter*.
Sim'mor, *v. n.* to boil gently with a hissing.
Sim'mor-ic, *n.* one who practises simony.
Sim'mor-ic-ly, *ad.* relating to simony.
Sim'mor-ic-ly, *ad.* with the guilt of simony.
Sim'mor-ny, (*sim'mor-nē*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.*
Sm.; *sim'mor-nē*, *Kenrick*) *n.* the crime of buy-
 ing or selling church preferment.
Sim'mor-nē, *n.* a hot, suffocating wind in Africa
 and Arabia: — called also *simoon* and *samuel*.
Sim'per, *v. n.* to smile; to smile foolishly.
Sim'per, *a.* a smile; a foolish smile.
Sim'per-er, *n.* one who simper.
Sim'per-ing-ly, *ad.* with a foolish smile.
Sim'ple, *a.* plain; artless; sincere; single; un-
 mingled; not complex: — silly; foolish.
Sim'ple, *n.* a single ingredient; a drug.
Sim'ple-ness, *n.* the quality of being simple.
Sim'ple-ton, *n.* a silly person; a trifler.
Sim'ple-ty, *n.* [*fully*] plainness; artlessness.
Sim'pli-fi-cation, *n.* the act of simplifying.

sil, *sil*; *mōve*, *nōr*, *sōn*; *būll*, *būr*, *rūle*. — *C*, *G*, *c*, *g*, *soft*; *B*, *G*, *z*, *h*, *hard*; *q* as *q*; *x* as *gx*; — *this*

Shōrt'ly, *ad.* quickly; soon; concisely; briefly.
Shōrt'ness, *n.* the quality of being short.
Shōrt'-sight-ed, (**shōrt'-ait-ed**) *a.* not seeing far.
Shōrt'-sight-ed-ness, *n.* a defect of sight.
Shōrt'-waist-ed, *a.* having a short body.
Shōrt'-wind-ed, *a.* short-breathed; asthmatic.
Shōrt'-wit-ted, *a.* simple; foolish; not wise.
Shōt, *i. & p.* from *Shoot*.
Shōt, *n.* the act of shooting; a very small granular bullet; a bullet; balls; a charge.
Shōte, *n.* a young hog; a pig:—written also, in England, *shoot*, *shoot*, *shot*, &c.
Shōt'-frēe, *a.* clear of reckoning; uninjured.
Shōt'ten, (**shōt'tn**) *a.* having ejected spawn.
Shough, (**shōk**) *n.* a shaggy dog; shock.
Shough, (**shō**) *interj.* begone; shoo:—used in driving away fowls.
Shōuld, (**shūd**) *v.* auxiliary and defective, usually denoting obligation or duty, and regarded as the preterite of *Shall*.
Shōul'd'ēr, (**shōl'd'ēr**) *n.* the joint which connects the arm to the body; a prominence.
Shōul'd'ēr, *v. a.* to push; to put on the shoulder.
Shōul'd'ēr-bēlt, *n.* a belt crossing the shoulder.
Shōul'd'ēr-blāde, (**shōl'd'ēr-blād**) *n.* the scapula.
Shōul'd'ēr-knōt, (**shōl'd'ēr-nōt**) *n.* an epaulet.
Shōūt, *n.* a loud cry of triumph or exultation.
Shōūt, *v. n.* to cry in triumph or exultation.
Shōve, (**shūv**) *v. a.* to push; to rush against.
Shōve, (**shūv**) *n.* the act of shoving; a push.
Shōv'el, (**shūv'vl**) *n.* a tool for digging, &c.
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Shōw'i-ly, (**shō'ē-ly**) *ad.* in a showy way.
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Shōrd, *n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment.
Shōrd'ing, *n.* act of cutting; what is cut off.
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Shrill'ness, *n.* the quality of being shrill.
Shrill'y, *ad.* with a shrill noise.
Shrimp, *n.* a small crustaceous fish:—a dwarf.
Shrine, *n.* a case or box to hold things sacred.

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Shrink, *n.* a corrugation; a contraction.
Shrink'ēr, *n.* one who shrinks.
Shrive, *n.* a name of the thrush.
Shrive, *v. a.* [*i.* shrive or shrived; *pp.* shriven] to hear a confession. *Shak.*
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Shrūd, *v. a.* to shelter; to cover; to dress.
Shrūd's, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) large ropes of a ship.
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Shrub'ber-y, *n.* a plantation of shrubs.
Shrub'y, *a.* full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
Shrug, *v. a. & n.* to draw up the shoulders.
Shrug, *n.* a contraction of the shoulders.
Shrunk, *i. & p.* from *Shrink*.
Shrunk'en, (**shrunk'kn**) *p.* from *Shrink*.
Shūd'd'ēr, *v. n.* to quake with fear; to tremble.
Shūd'd'ēr, *n.* a tremor; state of trembling.
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Sib'yl, *n.* a prophetic among the pagans.
Sib'yl-line, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl.
Sic'ā-mōre, *n.* a tree. See *Sycamore*.
Sic'cā-tive, *a.* drying; tending to dry.
Sic'c-y, *n.* dryness; want of moisture.
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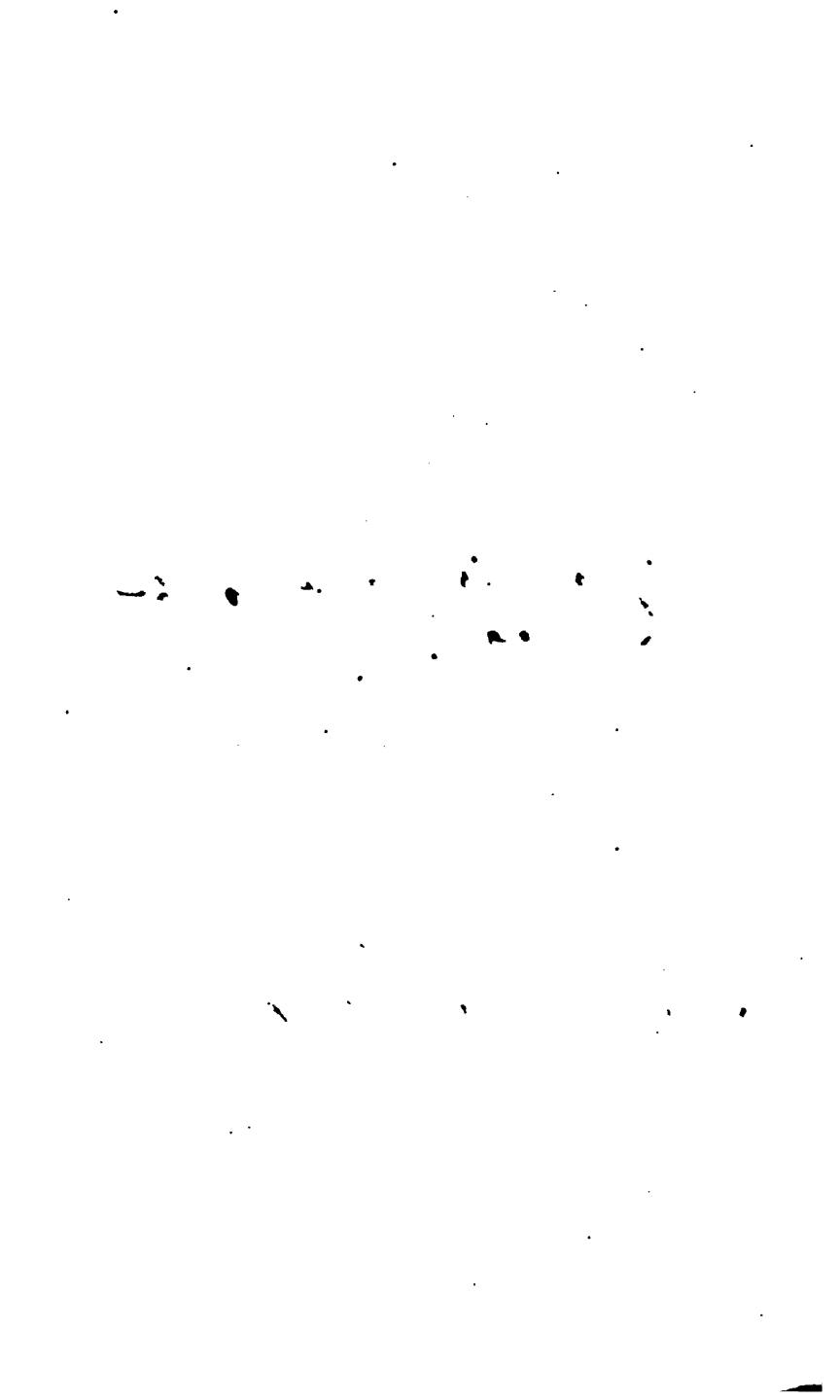
What would not shrink at such a hideous
solemnity.

Shuffle N into

be lay sick of a fever.

After numberless disappointments on
the one side and the other, — on this
side the other world, &c. of
spoken side by side with the English
- 6 - in 2 others side he traced his





It was no sign to them

He signs his name to the
~~title~~ page.

From a similitude of the prisoner's
title or circumstances, with their own.

side, *v. a.* to lean on one side; to take a party.
side-board, *n.* a piece of furniture; side-table.
side-box, *n.* a seat on the side of a theatre.
side/long, *a.* lateral; oblique; not direct.
side/long, *ad.* laterally; obliquely; on the side.
side/er-al, *a.* starry; astral; sideral.
side/er-at-ed, *a.* blasted; planet-struck. [*R.*]
side/er-a'tion, *n.* a sudden mortification. [*R.*]
side/er-a, *a.* relating to the stars; starry.
side/er-ite, *n.* a loadstone: — a plant.
side/er-graph'ic, { *a.* relating to siderography,
side/er-graph'i-cal, { or engraving on steel.
side/er-og-ra-phy, *n.* the art of engraving on steel.
side-side, *n.* a woman's seat on horseback.
side'sman, *n.* an assistant to a churchwarden.
side/walk, (-wák) *n.* a walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street.
side/ways, or Side/wise, *ad.* on one side.
side, *v. n.* to go sideways or side foremost.
siege, (sèj) *n.* act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging.
sie-nite, *n.* a rock or stone resembling granite.
sie-tiq, *n.* [*Sp.*] rest; an afternoon's nap.
sieve, (siv) *n.* a vessel with a bottom of network, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a seace; a bolter; a basket.
sift, *v. a.* to separate by a sieve; to examine.
sift'er, *n.* one who sifts; a bolter; a sieve.
sigh, (si) *v. n.* to emit the breath audibly.
sigh, (si) *a.* a violent emission of the breath.
sigh'er, (si'er) *n.* one who sighs.
sight, (sit) *n.* the sense of seeing; a show.
sight/less, (sit/les) *a.* wanting sight; blind.
sight/ly-ness, (sit/ly-nēs) *n.* comeliness.
sight/ly, (sit/ly) *a.* pleasing to the eye; comely.
sig'l, *n.* [*sigillum, L.*] a seal; a signature.
sig-moid'al, *a.* curved like the Greek letter sigma or the English letter S.
sign, (sin) *n.* a token; an indication; a signal; a mark; a miracle; a device; a monument; a symbol: — a constellation in the zodiac.
sign, (sin) *v. a.* to mark; to show; to ratify.
sign, (sin) *v. a.* to make signs or signals.
sign'al, *n.* a sign that gives notice; a mark.
sign'al, *a.* eminent; memorable; remarkable.
sign'al-ize, *v. a.* to make signal or remarkable.
sign'al-ly, *ad.* remarkably; memorably.
sign-a-ture, *n.* a person's name signed; mark; sign; stamp. — (*Printing*) a letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets.
sign'er, (sin'er) *n.* one who signs.
signet, *n.* a seal, particularly a king's seal.
signi-fi-cance, { *n.* power of signifying; mean-
signi-fi-can-cy, { ing; force; energy; import-
signi-fi-cant, *a.* expressive; important. [*tance.*]
signi-fi-cant-ly, *ad.* in a significant manner.
signi-fi-ca'tion, *n.* act of signifying; meaning of a word; sense; import.
signi-fi-ca-tive, *a.* strongly expressive.
signi-fi-ca-tive-ly, *ad.* in a significative manner.
signi-fi-cā-tor, *n.* he or that which signifies.
signi-fi-ca-to-ry, *n.* that which signifies. [*R.*]
signi-fy, *v. a.* to declare; to mean; to import.
signi-fy, *v. n.* to express meaning with force.
sign'ior, (sēn'yor) *n.* a title. See *Seignior*.
sign-man'u-al, (sin-man'u-ál) *n.* the signature of a king, written with his own hand.
sign'post, (sin'-) *n.* a post on which a sign hangs.
sile, *n.* a small stream or rill. [*Local.*]
sile, *v. a.* to strain, as fresh milk. [*Local.*]
silence, *n.* state of being silent; taciturnity; secrecy; stillness; obscurity.

Si'lence, interj. commanding silence; be still.
Si'lence, v. a. to forbid to speak; to still.
Si'lent, a. not speaking; mute; still; quiet.
Si-lén-ti-s'y, n. one who keeps silence.
Si'lent-ly, ad. without speech or noise.
Si'lent-nés, n. state or quality of being silent.
Si'lex, n. [L.] flint; silica. See *Silica*.
Silhouettes, (sil'ò-st') n. [Fr.] a profile likeness.
Sil'i-cé, n. (Chem.) a chemical earth; the earth of quartz and flint; the scientific term for *silica*.
Si-ly'cious, (se-lish'us) a. [sillex, silicinus, or sili-cus, L.] relating to or containing sillex or silica; flinty; — written also *sileceous*.
Si-ly'ci-úm, (se-lish'e-úm) n. (Chem.) the metallic base of silica.
Sil'i-quá, n. [L.] a pod; a seed-vessel.
Sil'i-quósé, or Sil'i-quóús, a. having a pod.
Silk, n. a fine, soft thread or filament spun by silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
Silk'en, (silk'kn) a. made of silk; soft; tender.
Silk'i-nés, n. state of being silky; softness.
Silk-inér-cér, n. a dealer in silk.
Silk-weav-ér, n. one who weaves silk. [*silk*.]
Silk-worm, (silk'würm) n. a worm that spins silk'y, *a.* made of silk; soft; tender; silken.
Sill, n. a bottom piece of timber; groundsill.
Sil'is-bib, n. a liquor made of milk, wine, cider.
Sil'i-ly, ad. in a silly manner. [*&c.*]
Sil'i-nés, n. state of being silly; folly.
Sil'y, a. artless; weak; foolish; witless.
Silt, n. sand, clay, and earth transported by running water.
Si-lú-trán, a. noting a series of rocks: — also, a genus of fishes.
Si-lú-rus, n. [L.] a sheath-fish.
Sil'ván, a. woody. See *Sylvan*.
Sil'ver, n. a white, hard, ductile metal; money.
Sil'ver, a. made of or like silver; white; soft.
Sil'ver, v. a. to cover with silver.
Sil'ver-beát'er, n. one who foliates silver.
Sil'ver-ly, ad. with the appearance of silver.
Sil'ver-smíth, n. one who works in silver.
Sil'ver-y, a. besprinkled with or like silver.
Si-már', n. a robe; a scarf; a light garment.
Sím'i-q, n. [L.] (Zool.) a genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, monkey, &c.
Sím'i-lár, a. having resemblance; like.
Sím-i-lár'i-ty, n. likeness; resemblance.
Sím'i-lár-ly, ad. with resemblance.
Sím'i-lé, n. (Rhet.) a resemblance in things dissimilar; a comparison.
Si-mí'l'i-túde, a. resemblance; comparison.
Sím'i-lar, n. See *Synilar* and *Cimeter*.
Sím'mér, v. n. to boil gently with a hissing.
Si-mó-ni-ác, n. one who practises simony.
Sim-ó-ni's-cál, a. relating to simony.
Sim-ó-ni's-cál-ly, ad. with the guilt of simony.
Sim'ó-n'y, [sim'ó-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; si'mó-ne, Kennick.] n. the crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Si-mó-m', n. a hot, suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia: — called also *simoon* and *samíed*.
Sím'per, v. n. to smile: to smile foolishly.
Sím'per, n. a smi'e; a foolish smile.
Sím'per-ér, n. one who simpers.
Sím'per-ing-ly ad. with a foolish smile.
Sím'ple, a. plain; artless; sincere; single; unmixed; not complex: — silly; foolish.
Sím'ple, n. a single ingredient; a drug.
Sím'ple-nés, n. the quality of being simple.
Sím'ple-tón, n. a silly person; a trifler.
Sím-plíc'i-ty, n. [tróly;] plainness; artlessness.
Sím-pli-fi-cá-tion, n. the act of simplifying.

Shōrt'ly, *ad.* quickly; soon; concisely; briefly.
Shōrt'ness, *n.* the quality of being short.
Shōrt'-sight-ed, (**shōrt'-sīt-ed**) *a.* not seeing far.
Shōrt'-sight'-ed-ness, *n.* a defect of sight.
Shōrt'-waist-ed, *a.* having a short body.
Shōrt'-wind-ed, *a.* short-breathed; asthmatic.
Shōrt'-wit-ted, *a.* simple; foolish; not wise.
Shōt, *i. & p.* from **Shoot**.
Shōt, *n.* the act of shooting; a very small granular bullet; a bullet; balls; a charge.
Shōte, *n.* a young hog; a pig: — written also, in England, **shoot**, **shoat**, **shot**, &c.
Shōt'-frēe, *a.* clear of reckoning; uninjured.
Shōt'ten, (**shōt'tn**) *a.* having ejected spawn.
Shough, (**shōk**) *n.* a shaggy dog; shock.
Shough, (**shō**) *interj.* begone; shoo: — used in driving away fowls.
Shōuld, (**shūd**) *v.* auxiliary and defective, usually denoting obligation or duty, and regarded as the preterite of **Shall**.
Shōul'd'er, (**shōl'd'ēr**) *n.* the joint which connects the arm to the body; a prominence.
Shōul'd'ēr, *v. a.* to push; to put on the shoulder.
Shōul'd'ēr-bēlt, *n.* a belt crossing the shoulder.
Shōul'd'ēr-blād, (**shōl'd'ēr-blād**) *n.* the scapula.
Shōul'd'ēr-knōt, (**shōl'd'ēr-nōt**) *n.* an epaulet.
Shōūt, *n.* a loud cry of triumph or exultation.
Shōūt, *v. n.* to cry in triumph or exultation.
Shōve, (**shūv**) *v. a.* to push; to rush against.
Shōve, (**shūv**) *n.* the act of shoving; a push.
Shōv'el, (**shūv'vl**) *n.* a tool for digging, &c.
Shōv'el, (**shūv'vl**) *v. a.* to throw with a shovel.
Shōv'el-er, *n.* one who shovels: — a duck.
Shōw, (**shō**) *v. a.* [i. showed; pp. showing, shown;] to exhibit; to prove; to teach; to direct: — written also **shew**.
Shōw, (**shō**) *v. n.* to appear; to look.
Shōw, *n.* a spectacle; display; exhibition.
Shōw'b'rēad, (**shō'b'rēd**) *n.* bread of exhibition.
Shōw'er, (**shō'ēr**) *n.* one who shows.
Shōw'ēr, (**shō'ēr**) *n.* a short fall of rain or hail; any very liberal distribution.
Shōw'ēr, *v. n.* to rain in showers.
Shōw'ēr, (**shō'ēr**) *v. a.* to wet; to pour down.
Shōw'ēr-y, *a.* raining in showers; rainy.
Shōw'i-ly, (**shō'ē-lē**) *ad.* in a showy way.
Shōw'i-ness, (**shō'ē-nēs**) *n.* state of being showy.
Shōwn, (**shōn**) *p.* from **Shōw**: exhibited.
Shōw'y, (**shō'ē**) *a.* splendid; gay; ostentatious.
Shrīnk, *i.* from **Shrink**; shrunk.
Shrēd, *v. a.* [i. shred; pp. shredding, shred;] to cut into small pieces.
Shrēd, *n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment.
Shrēd'd'ing, *n.* act of cutting; what is cut off.
Shrew, (**shrē**) *n.* a peevish, brawling woman.
Shrewd, (**shrūd**) *a.* sly; cunning; sensible.
Shrewd'ly, (**shrūd'lē**) *ad.* cunningly; slyly.
Shrewd'ness, (**shrūd'nēs**) *n.* sly cunning.
Shrew'ish, (**shrē'ish**) *a.* froward; clamorous.
Shrew'ish-ly, (**shrē'ish-lē**) *ad.* frowardly.
Shrew'ish-ness, (**shrē'ish-nēs**) *n.* petulance.
Shrew'mōuse, (**shrē'mōūs**) *n.* a small animal.
Shriek, (**shrēk**) *v. n.* to cry out in anguish.
Shriek, (**shrēk**) *n.* a cry of anguish or horror.
Shriev'al-ty, (**shrēv'al-tē**) *n.* office of a sheriff.
Shriev'e, (**shrēv**) *n.* a sheriff.
Shrift, *n.* a confession made to a priest. **Shak.**
Shrike, *n.* the butcher-bird.
Shrill, *a.* sharp, piercing, or tremulous, as sound.
Shrill'ness, *n.* the quality of being shrill.
Shrill'ly, *ad.* with a shrill noise.
Shrimp, *n.* a small crustaceous fish: — a dwarf.
Shrine, *n.* a case or box to hold things sacred.

Shrink, *v. n.* [i. shrunk; pp. shrinking, shrank] to contract itself; to shrivel; to fall back.
Shrink, *n.* a corrugation; a contraction.
Shrink'ēr, *n.* one who shrinks.
Shrite, *n.* a name of the thrush.
Shrive, *v. a.* [i. shrive or shrieved; pp. shrive, shriven;] to hear a confession. **Shak.**
Shriv'el, (**shriv'vl**) *v. a. & n.* to contract or contracted into wrinkles; to shrink.
Shrōd, *n.* the dress of the dead; winding-sheet.
Shrōd, *v. a.* to shelter; to cover; to dress.
Shrōds, *n. pl.* (**Naut.**) large ropes of a ship.
Shrove'tide, } *n.* the Tuesday immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, the first day in Lent.
Shrub, *n.* a bush: — spirit with acid and my.
Shrub'ber-y, *n.* a plantation of shrubs.
Shrub'y, *a.* full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
Shrug, *v. a. & n.* to draw up the shoulders.
Shrug, *n.* a contraction of the shoulders.
Shrunk, *i. & p.* from **Shrink**.
Shrunk'en, (**shrunk'kn**) *p.* from **Shrink**.
Shūd'd'ēr, *v. n.* to quake with fear; to tremble.
Shūd'd'ēr, *n.* a tremor; state of trembling.
Shūf'le, *v. a.* to throw into disorder; to confuse; to change the position of.
Shūf'flō, *v. n.* to throw cards into a new order to play mean tricks; to shove the feet.
Shūf'fle, *n.* act of shuffling; a trick; quibble.
Shūf'fle-clip, *n.* a shaking of money in a cap.
Shūf'fler, *n.* one who shuffles or plays tricks.
Shūf'fling, *n.* disorder; trick; an irregularity.
Shūn, *v. a.* to avoid; to decline; to keep clear.
Shūn, *v. n.* to decline; to avoid to do a thing.
Shūnt, *n.* a turning off to a short railroad.
Shūt, *v. a.* [i. shut; pp. shutting, shut;] close; to make close or tight; to confer bar; to exclude; to contract.
Shūt, *v. n.* to be closed; to close itself.
Shūt, *n.* a close; a small door or cover.
Shūt'ter, *n.* one that shuts; a cover; a door.
Shūt'tle, *n.* an instrument used in weaving.
Shūt'tle-cock, *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, beaten backward and forward.
Shy, *a.* reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.
Shy'ly, *ad.* with shyness; not familiarly.
Shy'ness, *n.* state of being shy; coyness.
Si-al'-gōgue, (**-gōg**) *n.* (**Naut.**) a medicine that causes the flow of saliva, &c., from the mouth.
Sib'j-lant, *a.* sounding like the letter s; hissing.
Sib'j-lant, *n.* a hissing letter; as, s.
Sib'-j-lā'tion, *n.* act of hissing; a hissing sound.
Sib'yl, *n.* a prophetess among the pagans.
Sib'yl-line, *a.* of or belonging to a sibyl.
Sic'ā-mōre, *n.* a tree. See **Sycamore**.
Sic'cā-tive, *a.* drying; tending to dry.
Sic'cā-ty, *n.* dryness; want of moisture.
Sice, (**siz**, 66) *n.* the number six at dice.
Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease; ill in health; infected with nausea; sickly; disgusted.
Sick'en, (**sik'kn**) *v. n.* to become sick.
Sick'en, (**sik'kn**) *v. a.* to make sick; to infect.
Sick'ish, *a.* somewhat sick; nauseating.
Sic'kle, *n.* a hook with which corn is cut.
Sic'kled, (**sik'kld**) *a.* supplied with a sickle.
Sick'li-ness, *n.* the state of being sickly.
Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy; not sound; visited with sickness; diseased; faint; weak.
Sick'ness, *n.* disease; malady; illness; want of health.
Sic' pā's-sim, [**L.**] so every where.
Side, *n.* the part of an animal fortified by ribs; a part; margin; edge; party; interest.
Side, *a.* lateral; oblique; indirect; long; long

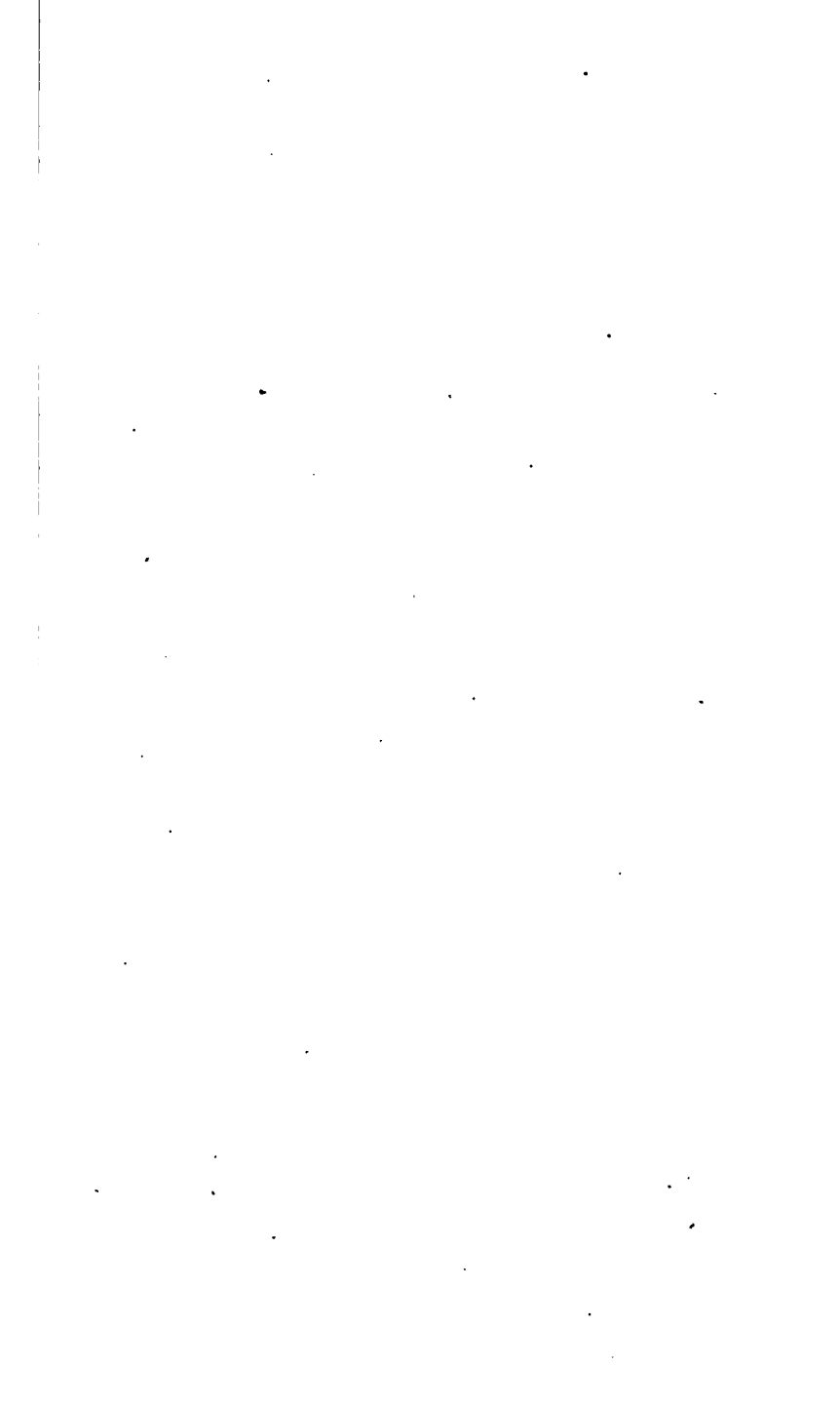
What too many want to have shown them.

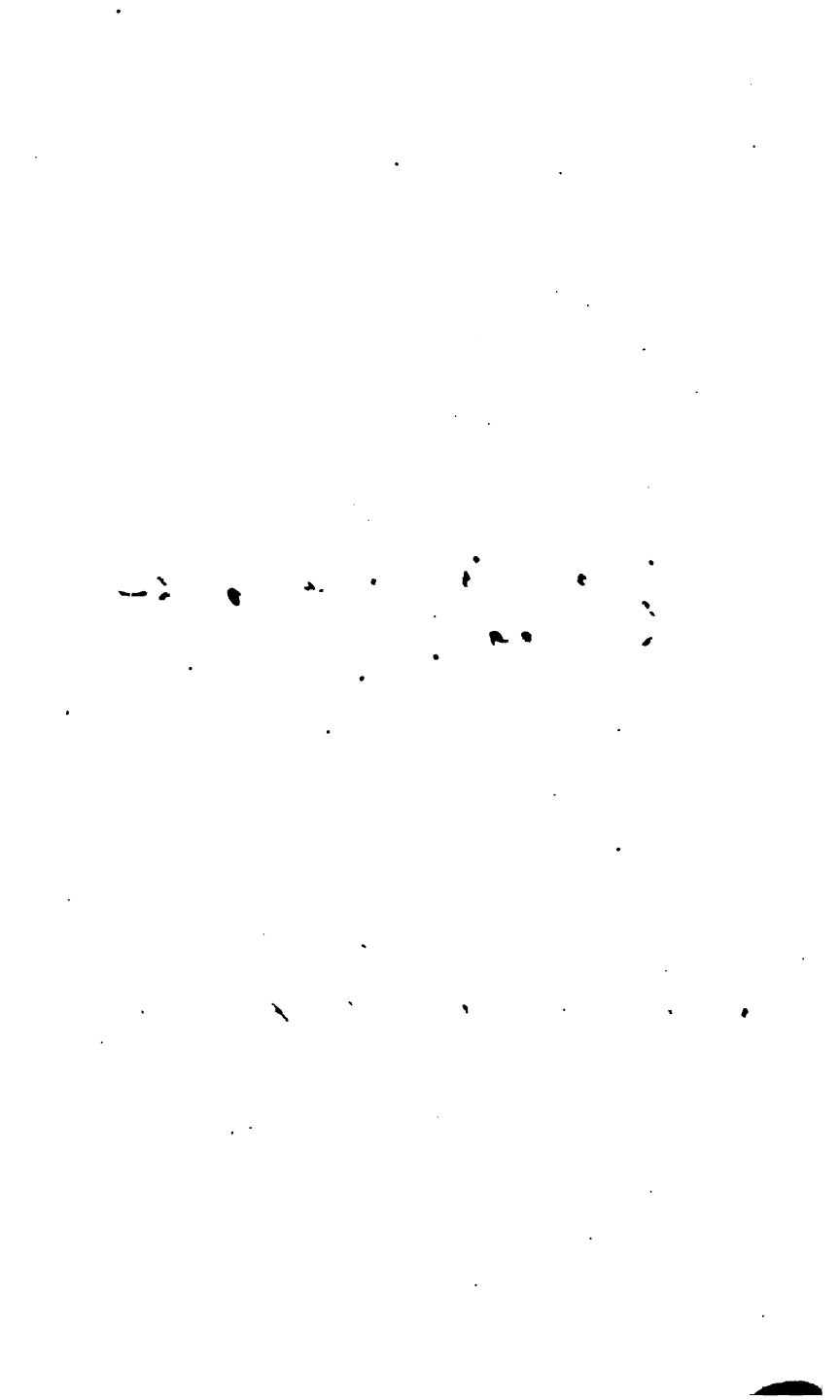
That would not shrink at such a hideous
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Shuffle N into

be lay sick of a fever.

After numberless disappointments on
the one side and the other, — on this
side the other world, &c. of
spoken side by side with the English
— but with others' side he had his
as is the case.





It was no sign to them.

He signs his name to the
title page.

From a similitude of the prisoner's
title or circumstances, with their own.

de, *v. n.* to lean on one side; to take a party.
 de'board, *n.* a piece of furniture; side-table.
 de'bdr, *n.* a seat on the side of a theatre.
 de'long, *a.* lateral; oblique; not direct.
 de'long, *ad.* laterally; obliquely; on the side.
 d'er-al, *a.* starry; astral; sidereal.
 d'er-al-pd, *a.* blasted; planet-struck. [*R.*]
 d'er-as-tion, *n.* a sudden mortification. [*R.*]
 de're-al, *a.* relating to the stars; starry.
 d'er-ile, *n.* a loadstone. — *a.* plant.
 d'er-igraph'ic, *a.* relating to siderography,
 d'er-igraph'ic-al, *a.* or engraving on steel.
 d'er-ograph'ic, *n.* the art of engraving on steel.
 de'sid die, *n.* a woman's seat on horseback.
 de'sman, *n.* an assistant to a churchwarden.
 de'walk, (-wák) *n.* a walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street.
 de'wáys, or Side'wáys, *ad.* on one side.
 d'le, *v. n.* to go sideways or side foremost.
 d'le, (sál) *n.* act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging.
 d'le, *n.* a rock or stone resembling granite.
 d'le, (sál) *n.* [Sp.] rest; an afternoon's nap.
 d'le, (sál) *n.* a vessel with a bottom of network, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a seace; a bolter; a basket.
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 d'le, (sál) *n.* the sense of seeing; a show.
 d'le's, (sál's) *n.* a wanting sight; blind.
 d'le's, (sál's) *n.* a pleasing to the eye; comely.
 d'le's, (sál's) *n.* a seal; a signature.
 d'le's, (sál's) *n.* a curved like the Greek letter sigma or the English letter S.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* a token; an indication; a signal; a mark; a miracle; a device; a monument; a symbol; — a constellation in the zodiac.
 d'le, (sín) *v. a.* to mark; to show; to ratify.
 d'le, (sín) *v. n.* to make signs or signals.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* a sign that gives notice; a mark.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* eminent; memorable; remarkable.
 d'le, (sín) *v. a.* to make signal or remarkable.
 d'le, (sín) *ad.* remarkably; memorably.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* a person's name signed; mark; sign; stamp. — (*Printing*) a letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets.
 d'le'er, (sín'er) *n.* one who signs.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* a seal, particularly a king's seal.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* power of signifying; meaning.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* ing; force; energy; import.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* expressive; important. [*tance*].
 d'le, (sín) *n.* in a significant manner.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* act of signifying; meaning of a word; sense; import.
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 d'le, (sín) *n.* the signature of a king, written with his own hand.
 d'le, (sín) *n.* a post on which a sign hangs.
 d'le, *n.* a small stream or rill. [*Local*].
 d'le, *v. a.* to strain; as fresh milk. [*Local*].
 d'le, *n.* state of being silent; taciturnity; secrecy; stillness; obscurity.

St'ence, *interj.* commanding silence; be still.
 St'ence, *v. a.* to forbid to speak; to still.
 St'ent, *a.* not speaking; mute; still; quiet.
 St'ent-ly, *ad.* without speech or noise.
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 St'et, *n.* [L.] flint; silica. See *Silica*.
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 St'et, (sál't) *n.* (Chem.) a chemical earth; the earth of quartz and flint; the scientific term for *silica*.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* (sál't) *a.* relating to or containing siliceous or silica; silty; — written also *siliceous*.
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 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a fine, soft thread or filament spun by silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* made of silk; soft; tender.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* state of being silky; softness.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a dealer in silk.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* one who weaves silk. [*silk*].
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a worm that spins.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* made of silk; soft; tender; silken.
 St'et, *n.* a bottom piece of timber; ground-sill.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a liquor made of milk, wine, cider.
 St'et, (sál't) *ad.* in a silly manner. [*&c.*]
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* state of being silly; folly.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* artless; weak; foolish; witless.
 St'et, *n.* sand, clay, and earth transported by running water.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a noting a series of rocks; — also, a genus of fishes.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* [L.] a sheath-fish.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* woody. See *Sylva*.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a white, hard, ductile metal; money.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* made of or like silver; white; soft.
 St'et, (sál't) *v. a.* to cover with silver.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* one who foliates silver.
 St'et, (sál't) *ad.* with the appearance of silver.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* one who works in silver.
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 St'et, (sál't) *n.* [Zool.] a genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, monkey, &c.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* having resemblance; like.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* likeness; resemblance.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* with resemblance.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* (Rhet.) a resemblance in things dissimilar; a comparison.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* resemblance; comparison.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* See *Symitar* and *Cimeter*.
 St'et, (sál't) *v. n.* to boil gently with a hissing.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* one who practises simony.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* relating to simony.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* with the guilt of simony.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* [S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.] a crime of buying or selling church preferment.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a hot, suffocating wind in Africa and Arabia; — called also *simoon* and *camial*.
 St'et, (sál't) *v. n.* to smile; to smile foolishly.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a smile; a foolish smile.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* one who simper.
 St'et, (sál't) *ad.* with a foolish smile.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* plain; artless; sincere; single; unmingled; not complex; — silly; foolish.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a single ingredient; a drug.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* the quality of being simple.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* a silly person; a trifler.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* [folly]; plainness; artlessness.
 St'et, (sál't) *n.* the act of simplifying.

See, str; máve, nör, sön; búll, búr, rúle.—C, G, c, g, soft; B, G, c, g, hard; q as x; x as g; —this

Sin'pli-fy, *v. a.* to render simple, plain, or easy.
Sin'pliat, *n.* one skilled in simples or plants.
Sin'ply, *ad.* in a simple manner; plainly.
Sin'y-lâte, *v. a.* to feign; to counterfeit.
Sin-y-lâ'tion, *n.* a feigning; false pretence.
Si-mul-tâ'ne-ous, *a.* acting or existing together.
Si-mul-tâ'ne-ous-ly, *ad.* at the same time.
Sin, *n.* a violation of the laws of God; iniquity.
Sin, *v. n.* to violate the laws of God; to offend.
Sin'a-plim, *n.* a poultice of mustard-seed, &c.
Since, *conj.* because that; seeing that.
Since, *ad.* ago; before this; from that time.
Since, *prep.* after; from some time past. [*rapt.*]
Sin-cère, *a.* honest; not feigned; real; uncor-
Sin-cère-ly, *ad.* honestly; without hypocrisy.
Sin-cère-ness, *n.* honesty; sincerity.
Sin-cér-i-ty, *n.* state of being sincere; honesty;
 purity; cordiality.
Sin'ci-pit, *n.* (*Anat.*) the fore part of the head.
Sine, *n.* (*Geom.*) a straight line drawn from one
 end of the arc of a circle, perpendicularly to
 the radius, passing through the other end.
Sin'e, *prep.* [*L.*] without; as, "*sine* invidia,"
 without envy.
Si'ne-cûre, *n.* an office which has revenue with-
 out any duties or employment.
Si'ne-cû-ris, *n.* one who holds a sinecure.
Si'ne d'i'e, [*L.*] without naming a day.
Si'ne in-ol'd'i-q. [*L.*] without envy.
Si'ne quâ nōn, [*L.*] an indispensable condition.
Sin'ew, (*sin'ny*) *n.* a tendon; muscle; nerve.
Sin'ew, (*sin'ny*) *v. a.* to knit as by sinews.
Sin'ewed, (*sin'nud*) *a.* having sinews; firm.
Sin'ew-léss, (*sin'ny-lés*) *a.* having no sinews.
Sin'ew-y, (*sin'ny-e*) *a.* strong; nervous.
Sin'ful, *a.* partaking of sin; addicted to sin; un-
 holy; iniquitous; impious; wicked.
Sin'ful-ly, *ad.* in a sinful manner; wickedly.
Sin'ful-ness, *n.* iniquity; wickedness; sin.
Sing, *v. n.* [*i.* sung or sang; *pp.* singing, sung;]
 to form the voice to melody.
Sing, *v. a.* to relate in poetry or song; to cele-
 brate in poetry or song; to utter harmoniously.
Singe, (*sinj*) *v. a.* to scorch; to burn slightly.
Singe, *n.* a slight burn on the surface.
Sing'er, *n.* one who is skilled in singing.
Sing'ing, *n.* the utterance of melodious sounds.
Sing'ing-mâs'ter, *n.* one who teaches to sing.
Sin'gle, (*sing'gl*) *a.* one; not double; only;
 sole; particular; individual; pure; unmarried.
Sin'gle, *v. a.* to select; to choose from.
Sin'gle-ness, *n.* state of being single.
Sin'gly, *ad.* individually; only; by himself.
Sing'song, *n.* bad singing; bad intonation.
Sin'gu-lar, (*sing'gu-lar*) *a.* single; only one; not
 plural; particular; rare; unusual; odd.
Sin'gu-lar-i-ty, *n.* state of being singular; strange-
 ness; peculiarity; a curiosity.
Sin'gu-lar-ly, *ad.* in a singular manner.
Sin'is-ter, *a.* bad; perverse; corrupt; unfair.
Sin'is-ter, or **Sin'is'ter**, [*sin'is-ter*, *S. W. P. J. K.*
Wb.: *se nis'ter*, *F. Ja. Sm.*] *a.* being on the left
 hand; left, not right; unlucky.
Sin'is-ter-ly, *ad.* corruptly; unfairly.
Sin'is-trôrs'al, *a.* rising from the left to the right,
 as a spiral line.
Sin'is-trôus, *a.* perverse; absurd; sinister.
Sink, *v. n.* [*i.* sunk or sank; *pp.* sinking, sunk;]
 to fall gradually; not to swim; to decline.
Sink, *v. a.* to immerse; to delve; to depress.
Sink, *n.* a drain; a jakes; a place of filth.
Sink'ing-fund, *n.* a portion of revenue set apart
 for the gradual reduction of a public debt.

Sin'less, *a.* exempt from sin; innocent.
Sin'less-ness, *n.* exemption from sin.
Sin'ner, *n.* one who sins; an irreligious per-
Sin'-ôf-fer-ing, *n.* an expiation or sacrifice.
Sin'-ô-fer, or **Sin'-ô-ple**, *n.* (*Min.*) a species.
Sin'ter, *n.* a mineral; carbonate of lime.
Sin'y-âte, (*sin'yû-ât*) *v. a.* to bend in and out.
Sin'y-ât-ion, *n.* a bending in and out.
Sin'y-ôse, *a.* turning in and out; sinuous.
Sin'y-ôse-i-ty, *n.* the quality of being sinuous.
Sin'y-ôus, *a.* bending in and out; sinuous.
Si'mus, *n.* [*L.*] a bay of the sea; an ocean.
Sip, *v. a. & n.* to drink by small draughts.
Sip, *n.* a very small draught.
Sipe, *v. n.* to ooze or drain out slowly. [*L.*]
Si'phon, *n.* a bent pipe or tube used for draw-
 ing liquor from a cask.
Sip'pet, *n.* a small sop.
Si'quis, *n.* [*L.*] a notification or advertise-
 ment beginning, "*Si quis*."
Sir, *n.* a word of respect; the title of a knight.
Sire, *n.* a father; a word of respect to a king.
Si'rên, *n.* a goddess or sea-monster, fabled
 have enticed men by singing, and to have
 vowed them; an enticing woman.
Si'rên, *a.* alluring; bewitching like a sire.
Si-ri'-ô-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) a stroke of the sun.
Si'-i-ûs, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) the great dog-star;
 brightest star visible.
Si'r-lôin, *n.* the loin of beef. See *Sarlina*.
Si'r-nâme, *n.* See *Sarnama*.
Si-rôc'cô, *n.* [*It.*] a periodical, warm, rain-
 south wind in the south of Italy, &c.
Si'r'rah, (*sâr'rah* or *air'rah*) [*sâr'ra*, *S. W. P. J. K.*
E. *n.* or *intery*, a term of reproach or insult.
***Si'r'up**, (*sir'rup* or *sûr'rup*) [*sûr'rup*, *S. W. P. J. K.*
Wb.: *sâr'rup*, *F. Ja.*; *sir'rup*, *P. K.*: *sâr'ra*
 or *sûr'rup*, *Sm.*] *n.* vegetable juice boiled vi-
 scous.
***Si'r'up-y**, *a.* resembling sirup.
Si's'kin, *n.* a bird; the greenfinch.
Si's'ter, *n.* a woman born of the same parents.
Si's'ter-hood, (*-hûd*) *n.* state or duty of a sister;
 a society of women.
Si's'ter-in-lâw, *n.* a sister of a husband or wife.
Si's'ter-ly, *a.* like a sister; becoming a sister.
Sit, *v. n.* [*i.* sat; *pp.* sitting, sat, or sate;]
sitten is nearly obsolete;] to repose on a seat
 to hold a session; to incubate.
Site, *n.* situation; local position; ground-plat.
†Sith, *conj.* since; seeing that.
Sithe, *n.* an instrument for mowing. See *Sick*.
Sithe, *v. n.* to sigh. [*Local and vulgar.*]
†Sithence, *ad.* since; in latter times. *Sithence*
 is superseded by *since*.
Sit'ten, (*sit'tn*) *p.* from *Sit*: — superseded by *sat*.
Sit'ting, *n.* act of resting; session; incubation.
Sit'y-âte, or **Sit'y-ât-ed**, *p.* a placed; seated.
Sit'y-ât-ion, *n.* a position; condition; state.
Si'tq., *n.* the third person in the Hindoo triad.
Six, *a. & n.* twice three: one more than five.
Six'fold, *a.* six times told.
Six'pence, *n.* an English coin; half a shilling.
Six'pen-ny, *a.* worth sixpence.
Six'téén, (*six'tén*) *a.* six and ten.
Six'téenth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen.
Sixth, *a.* next after the fifth. — *n.* a sixth part.
Sixth'y, *ad.* in the sixth place.
Six'ty-th, *a.* the tenth six times repeated.
Six'ty, *a. & n.* six times ten.
Siz'a-ble, *a.* of considerable or of proper bulk.
Si'zar, *n.* a student of a low rank at Cambridge.
 England: — written also *sizar*.
Si'zar-ship, *n.* rank or station of sizar.

a, â, I, ô, â, j, long; ù, ð, Y, ô, ù, j, short; q, q, i, o, y, obscure.—*fâre, fâr, fâs, fân; hân, hâ*

It has been published since his time

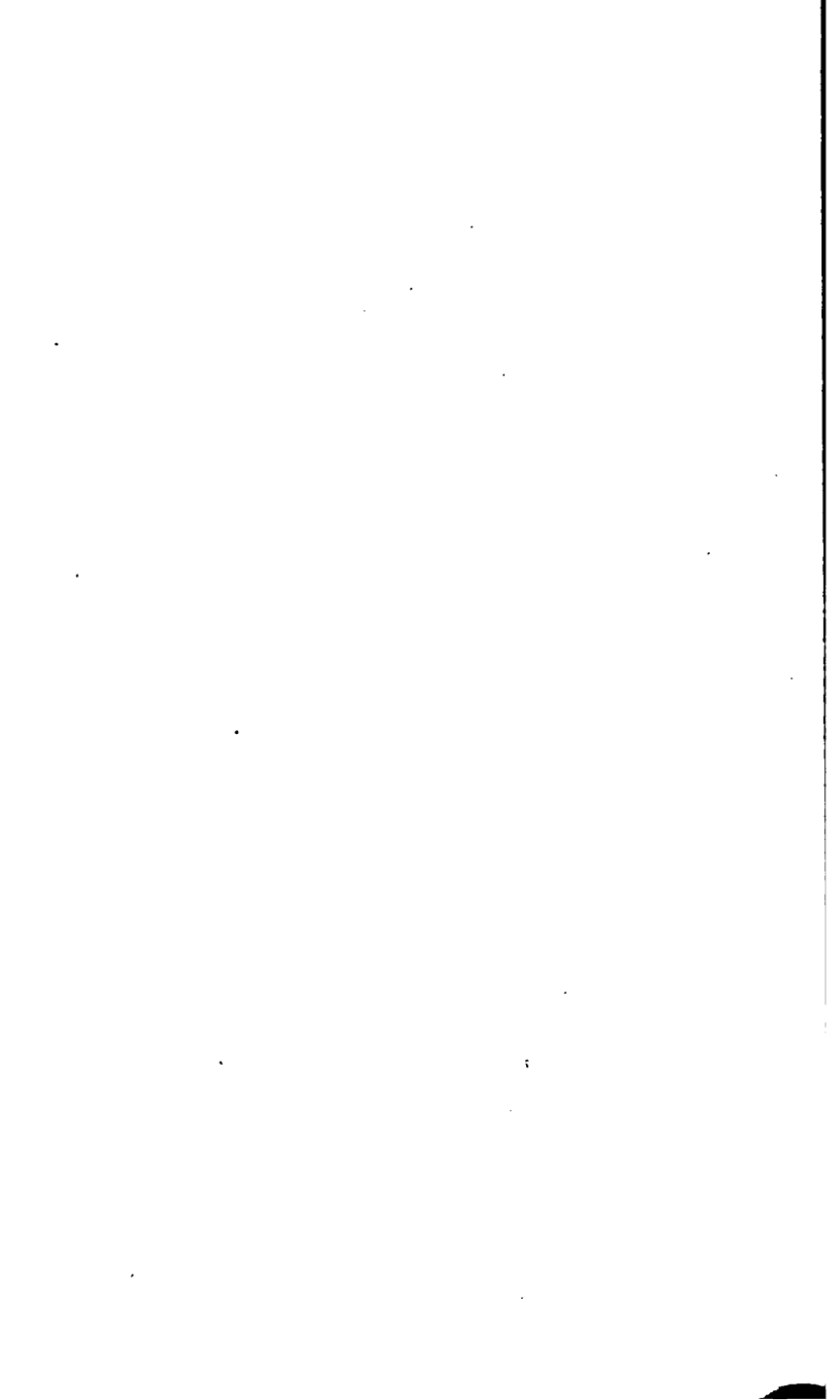
Sink me into flames

Sitting down to dinner — they sat
down to meat, Zedron in Q'n,

from persons in a ~~different~~ situation
in life different from ^{that} a king.

Situated in the Olympus in the ridge
f





His profound skill in discovering.
skill in

after the slaughter by Jezebel.

The people are slaves to laws — they
are too much slaves to custom

n. bulk; bigness: — a viscous substance.
v. a. to adjust; to fix: — to cover with size.
n. —ness, *n.* glutinousness; viscosity.
y., *a.* relating to size; viscous; glutinous.
in, *n.* a knot of thread, &c. See *Skain*.
to, *n.* an iron to slide with on ice: — a fish.
te, *v. a.* to slide with skates on ice.
l'e-ton, *n.* all the bones of a human or animal
 body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their nat-
 ural situation: — an outline.
p'tic, *n.* a doubter; an infidel. See *Sceptic*.
p'ti-cal, *a.* doubting. See *Sceptical*.
p'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* doubtingly. See *Sceptically*.
p'ti-cism, *n.* doubt. See *Scepticism*.
p'ti-cize, *v. n.* to doubt. See *Scepticize*.
sch, *v. a.* to trace the outlines of; to plan.
sch, *n.* an outline; a rough draught; to plan.
sch'y, *a.* relating to, or like, a sketch.
sk'er, *n.* a small wooden or iron pin.
sk'er, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers.
sk, *n.* a timber that preserves a ship's side; a
 short piece of timber; a slider.
sk, *n.* a small, light boat.
sk'ful, *a.* skilled; knowing; well-versed; able.
sk'ful-ly, *ad.* dexterously; with skill.
sk'ful-ness, *n.* dexterity; art; ability.
sk, *n.* knowledge; experience; dexterity.
sked, (*skild*) *a.* knowing; versed; skillful.
sk'less, *a.* wanting skill; artless.
sk'let, *n.* a small kettle or boiler.
sk, *v. a.* to clear off, as the cream or scum;
 to pass near the surface of.
sk, *v. n.* to pass lightly; to glide along.
sk'm'er, *n.* one who skims; a shallow vessel.
sk'm'-milk, *n.* milk deprived of the cream.
sk'm'ing, *n.* act of one that skims; that which
 is skimmed off.
sk, *n.* the natural covering of the flesh; hide.
sk, *v. a.* to flay: — to cover with skin.
sk, *v. n.* to become covered with skin.
sk-dēp, *a.* slight; superficial.
sk'dint, *n.* a very niggardly person; a miser.
sk'ind, (*sk'ind*) *a.* having skin.
sk'n'er, *n.* one who skins; a dealer in skins.
sk'n'-ness, *n.* the quality of being skinny.
sk'ny, *a.* consisting of skin; wanting flesh.
sk, *v. n.* to pass by leaps; to leap; to jump.
sk, *v. a.* to pass by: — to miss; to omit.
sk, *n.* a light leap or bound; a spring.
sk'jack, *n.* an upstart: — a child's toy: — a
 sea-fish.
sk'hōn-nel, *n.* a lackey; a footboy. [*R.*]
sk'per, *n.* one who skips: — a shipmaster.
sk, *v. n.* to scream out. [*Local.*]
sk'mish, *n.* a slight fight in war; a contest.
sk'mish, *v. n.* to fight loosely or in parties.
sk'mish-er, *n.* one who skirmishes.
sk't, *n.* a loose edge; a margin; a border.
sk't, *v. a.* to border; to run along the edge.
sk't, *n.* a wanton wench: — a reflection; a jeer.
sk'tish, *a.* shy; easily frightened; fickle; wan-
 dering-ly, *ad.* shyly; wantonly; ficklely. [*ton.*]
sk'tish-ness, *n.* shyness; fickleness.
sk't'leq, (*sk't'iz*) *n.* pl. ninepins; a game.
sk'w, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat, scow.
sk'w, *n.* a shelter. See *Screen*.
sk'k, *v. a.* to hide; to lurk in fear or malice.
sk'k'er, *n.* one who skulks.
sk'k, *n.* the bony case that encloses the brain;
 the cranium or brain-pan; the head: — an ear.
sk'k'ap, *n.* a head-piece: — a plant; *scutellaria*.
sk'k, *n.* a fetid animal of the weasel tribe.
sk'y, (*sk'i*), *P. E. Ja. R.*; *skyt*, *S. J. F.*; *skēt*,

W. K.; *sk'y*, *Sm.*] *n.* the apparent arch of
 vault of heaven; firmament; atmosphere.
***Sk'y'-cōl-er**, *n.* the color of the sky.
***Sk'y'-cōl-ored**, (*sk'i'kūl-ord*) *a.* blue; azure.
***Sk'y'ey**, (*sk'i'ē*) *a.* ethereal; like the sky.
***Sk'y'lark**, *n.* a lark that mounts and sings.
***Sk'y'light**, (*sk'i'lit*) *n.* a window in a roof.
***Sk'y'rock-et**, *n.* a kind of rising firework.
slab, *n.* a plane of stone; an outside plank.
***Slab'ber**, (*slab'ber*, *J. E. F. Ja. R.*; *slōb'ber*, *S.*
P. K.; *slāb'ber* or *slōb'ber*, *W. Sm.*) *v. a. & n.* to
 sup up hastily; to smear; to drive; to slaver.
***Slab'ber-er**, *n.* one who slabbars; an idiot.
slab'by, *a.* thick; viscous; wet; floody.
slack, *a.* not tense; loose; remiss; not diligent.
slack, *v. a.* to loosen; to relax; to slacken; to
 deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake.
slack, *v. n.* to become slack; to be remiss; to
 flag; to abate; to slacken.
slack, *n.* coal broken in small parts.
slack'en, (*slak'kn*) *v. a.* to relax; to slack.
slack'en, *v. n.* to be remiss; to flag; to slack.
slack'ly, *ad.* loosely; negligently; remissly.
slack'ness, *n.* state of being slack; looseness.
slag, *n.* the dross or recrement of metal.
slain, (*slān*) *p.* from *slay*.
slake, *v. a.* to quench; to extinguish: — to de-
 prive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.
slam, *v. a.* to shut hard; to crush; to beat.
slam, *n.* a bang: — a defeat, applied at cards.
slam'kin, or **slam'mer-kin**, *n.* a slut; a trollop.
slan'der, (*ll*) *v. a.* to censure falsely; to defame.
slan'der, *n.* defamation; reproach; calumny.
slan'der-er, *n.* one who slanders.
slan'der-ous, *a.* falsely abusive; calumnious.
slan'der-ous-ly, *ad.* with false reproach.
slan'der-ous-ness, *n.* abusiveness.
slang, *n.* low, vulgar language; cant; jargon.
†slang, *i.* from *slang*; a slang.
slant, or **slant'ing**, *a.* oblique; sloping.
slant, *v. a.* to turn aslant or aside; to slope.
slant'ly, or **slant'wise**, *ad.* obliquely.
slap, *n.* a blow with the hand open.
slap, *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow.
slap, *v. a.* to strike with the open hand.
slap-dash', *ad.* all at once; with hurry.
slash, *v. a.* to cut; to cut with long cuts.
slash, *v. n.* to cut or strike at random.
slash, *n.* a cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.
slat, *n.* a narrow, thin piece of timber in the
 bottom of a cart; sloat.
slate, *n.* a kind of stone: — a thin plate of stone.
slate, *v. a.* to cover with slate, as the roof; to tile.
slat'er, *n.* one who covers with slates or tiles.
slat'ing, *n.* act of covering with slate; a cover.
slat'ter, *v. n.* to be slovenly or careless. [*ing.*]
slat'tern, *a.* a negligent, untidy woman; a slut.
slat'tern-ly, *a.* not clean; awkward; slovenly.
slat'tern-ly, *ad.* awkwardly; negligently.
slat'ty, *a.* having the form of slate; laminated.
slaugh'ter, (*slaw'ter*) *n.* destruction; butchery.
slaugh'ter, (*slaw'ter*) *v. a.* to slay; to kill.
slaugh'ter-er, (*slaw'ter-er*) *n.* a killer.
slaugh'ter-house, (*slaw'ter-hōūs*) *n.* a house in
 which beasts are killed by the butcher.
slaugh'ter-ous, (*slaw'ter-ūs*) *a.* destructive.
slave, *n.* one who is owned by, and subject to
 the will of, another; a bondman; a drudge.
slave, *v. n.* to drudge; to toil: — to procure slaves.
slav'er, *n.* one who slaves; a slave-ship.
slav'or, *n.* spittle running from the mouth.
slav'or, *v. n. & a.* to emit spittle; to sllobber.
slav'or-er, *n.* a driveller; an idiot.

len, *str*; *mōve*, *nōr*, *sōn*; *dāll*, *būr*, *rāle*.—*C*, *G*, *ç*, *g*, *soft*; *C*, *G*, *ç*, *g*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *z* as *gs*; — *this*

Sin'less, *a.* exempt from sin; innocent.
Sin'less-ness, *a.* exemption from sin.
Sin'ner, *n.* one who sins; an irreligious person.
Sin'-of-fer-ing, *n.* an expiation or sacrifice.
Sin'-o-per, or **Sin'-o-ple**, *v.* (*Min.*) a species.
Sin'ter, *n.* a mineral; carbonate of lime.
Sin'-u-ate, (**sin'-yū-āt**) *v.* *a.* to bend in and out.
Sin'-u-ā-ti-ōn, *n.* a bending in and out.
Sin'-u-ōse; *a.* turning in and out; sinuous.
Sin'-u-ōs-i-ty, *n.* the quality of being sinuous.
Sin'-u-ōus, *a.* bending in and out; sinuous.
Sin'us, *n.* [*L.*] a bay of the sea; an opening.
Sip, *v.* *a.* & *n.* to drink by small draughts.
Sip, *n.* a very small draught.
Sipe, *v.* *a.* to ooze or drain out slowly. [*Local*.]
Siphon, *n.* a bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquor from a cask.
Sip'pet, *n.* a small sup.
Sis'que, *n.* [*L.*] a notification or advertisement beginning, "*If any one.*"
Sis', *n.* a word of respect; the title of a knight.
Sisr, *n.* a father; a word of respect to a king.
Sis'ren, *n.* a goddess or sea-monster, fabled to have enticed men by singing, and to have vowed them; an enticing woman.
Sis'ren, *a.* alluring; bewitching like a siren.
Sis'-ri'-g-sis, *n.* (*Med.*) a stroke of the sun.
Sis'-sū, *n.* [*L.*] (*Astron.*) the great dog-star; the brightest star visible.
Sis'tōin, *n.* the loin of beef. See *Servicia*.
Sis'tāme, *n.* See *Sarnama*.
Sis-rōc'cō, *n.* [*It.*] a periodical, warm, relaxing south wind in the south of Italy, &c.
Sis'rāb, (**sir'rah** or **sir'rah**) [**sir'ā**, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; **sēr'ā**, *Ja. Sm.*; **sir'rah**, *W. b.*; **sir'ā**, *E.*] *n.* or *interj.* a term of reproach or insult.
***Sir'up**, (**sir'rup** or **sūr'rup**) [**sir'rup**, *S. W. P. J. F. K.*; **sēr'rup**, *F. Ja.*; **sir'rup**, *P. R.*; **sir'ro** or **sūr'rup**, *Sm.*] *n.* vegetable juice boiled with sugar.
***Sir'up-y**, *a.* resembling sirup. [*sup*.]
Sis'kin, *n.* a bird; the greenfinch.
Sis'ter, *n.* a woman born of the same parents.
Sis'ter-hood, (**-hūd**) *n.* state or duty of a sister; a society of women.
Sis'ter-in-law, *n.* a sister of a husband or wife.
Sis'ter-ly, *a.* like a sister; becoming a sister.
Sit, *v.* *n.* [*i.* eat; *pp.* sitting, sat, or sates; *-siten* is nearly obsolete; *to* repose on a seat to hold a session; to incubate.]
Site, *n.* situation; local position; ground-plan.
†**Sith**, *conj.* since; seeing that.
Sithe, *n.* an instrument for mowing. See *Sickle*.
Sithe, *v.* *n.* to sigh. [*Local and vulgar.*]
†**Sithence**, *ad.* since; in latter times. See *Since*.
Sit'en, (**sit'n**) *p.* from *Sit*; — superseded by *sate*.
Sit'ing, *n.* act of resting; session; incubation.
Sit'-u-ate, or **Sit'-u-āt-ed**, *p.* *a.* placed; seated.
Sit'-u-ā-ti-ōn, *n.* a position; condition; state.
Sit'og, *n.* the third person in the Hindoo trinity.
Six, *a.* & *n.* twice three; one more than five.
Six'fold, *a.* six times told.
Six'pence, *n.* an English coin; half a shilling.
Six'pen-ny, *a.* worth sixpence.
Six'tēen, (**six'tēn**) *a.* six and ten.
Six'tēnth, *a.* the ordinal of sixteen.
Sixth, *a.* next after the fifth. — *n.* a sixth part.
Sixthly, *ad.* in the sixth place.
Six'ti-ēth, *a.* the tenth six times repeated.
Six'ty, *a.* & *n.* six times ten.
Siz'-a-ble, *a.* of considerable or of proper bulk.
Siz'ar, *n.* a student of a low rank at Cambridge.
England: — written also *sizer*.
Siz'ar-ship, *n.* rank or station of sizar.

a, ä, i, ö, ü, y, *long*; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, *short*; a, o, j, o, u, y, *obscure*.—fare, far, fast, fall; hair, hat

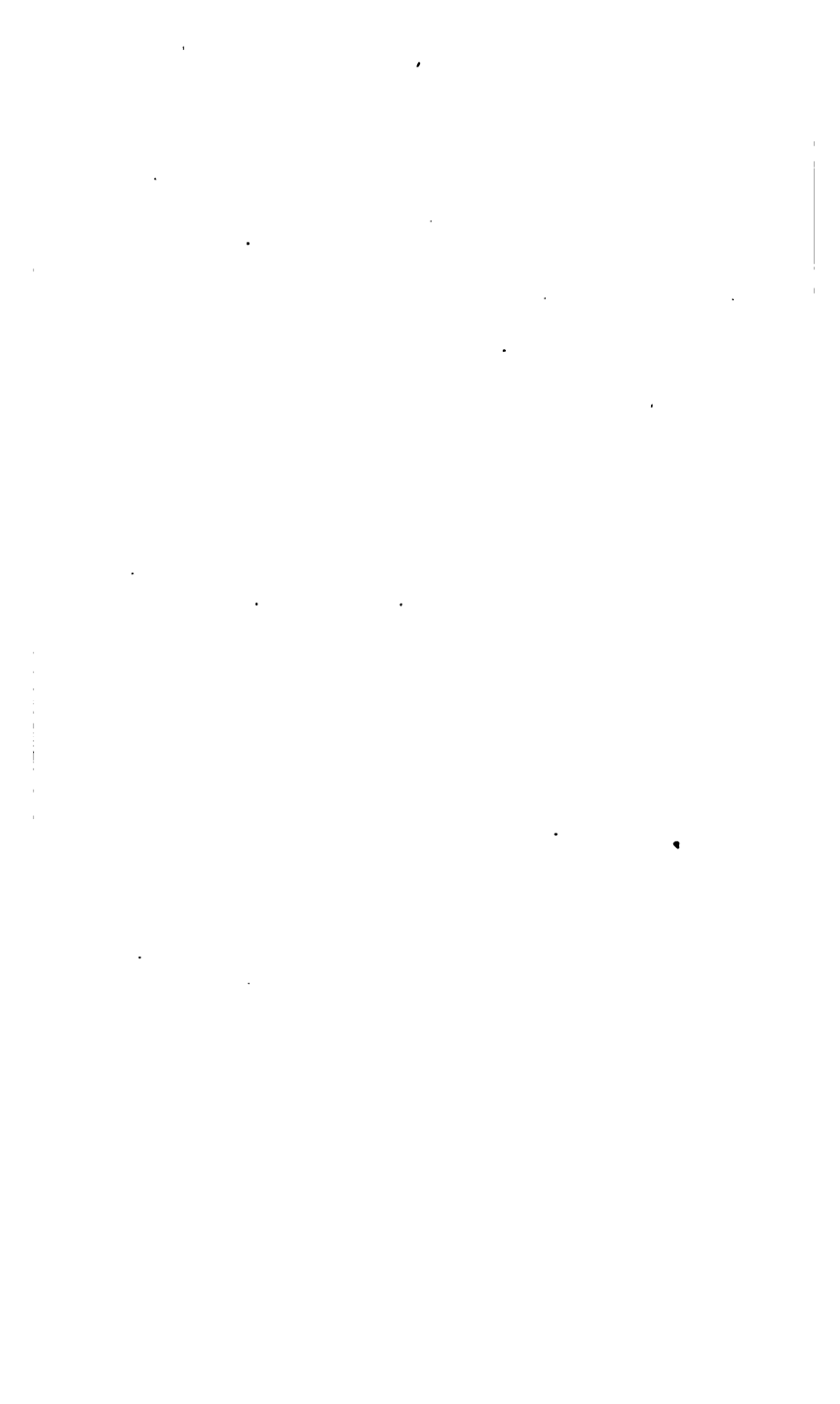
It has been published since his time

Sink me into flames

Sitting down to dinner — they sat
down to meat, Zaidon in Qion,

from persons in a different situation
in life different from ^{that} a king.

Situated in that Olympus in the ridge
f





His profound skill in discovering.
skill in -

after the slaughter by Jezebel.

the people are slaves to laws - they
are too much slaves to custom

n. bulk; bigness: — a viscous substance.
v. a. to adjust; to fix: — to cover with size.
n. *nēss*, *n.* glutinousness; viscosity.
ty, *a.* relating to alze; viscous; glutinous.
in, *n.* a knot of thread, &c. See *Stein*.
ite, *n.* an iron to slide with on ice: — a fish.
ite, *v. n.* to slide with skates on ice.
lō-ton, *n.* all the bones of a human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natural situation: — an outline.
ēp'tic, *n.* a doubter; an infidel. See *Sceptic*.
ēp'ti-cal, *a.* doubting. See *Sceptical*.
ēp'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* doubtfully. See *Sceptically*.
ēp'ti-cism, *n.* doubt. See *Scepticism*.
ēp'ti-clize, *v. n.* to doubt. See *Scepticize*.
etch, *v. a.* to trace the outlines of; to plan.
etch, *n.* an outline; a rough draught; a plan.
ēch'y, *a.* relating to, or like, a sketch.
ēw'er, *n.* a small wooden or iron pin.
ēw'er, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers.
ld, *n.* a timber that preserves a ship's side; a short piece of timber; a slider.
lff, *n.* a small, light boat.
ll'ful, *a.* skilled; knowing; well-versed; able.
ll'ful-ly, *ad.* dexterously; with skill.
ll'ful-nēss, *n.* dexterity; art; ability.
ll, *n.* knowledge; experience; dexterity.
ll'ed, (*skld*) *a.* knowing; versed; skillful.
ll'less, *a.* wanting skill; artless.
ll't, *n.* a small kettle or boiler.
lm, *v. a.* to clear off, as the cream or scum; to pass near the surface of.
lm, *v. n.* to pass lightly; to glide along.
lm'mer, *n.* one who skims; a shallow vessel.
lm'milk, *n.* milk deprived of the cream.
lm'ming, *n.* act of one that skims; that which is skimmed off.
ln, *n.* the natural covering of the flesh; hide.
ln, *v. a.* to flay: — to cover with skin.
ln, *v. n.* to become covered with skin.
ln'dēp, *a.* slight; superficial.
ln'flnt, *n.* a very niggardly person; a miser.
ln'ncd, (*skld*) *a.* having skin.
ln'ngr, *n.* one who skins; a dealer in skins.
ln'ngr-nēss, *n.* the quality of being skinny.
ln'ny, *a.* consisting of skin; wanting flesh.
lp, *v. n.* to pass by leaps; to leap; to jump.
lp, *v. a.* to pass by: — to miss; to omit.
lp, *n.* a light leap or bound; a spring.
lp'jack, *n.* an upstart: — a child's toy: — a sea-fish.
lp'kōn-nēl, *n.* a lackey; a footboy. [*R.*]
lp'per, *n.* one who skips: — a shipmaster.
lri, *v. n.* to scream out. [*Local*.]
lri'mish, *n.* a slight fight in war; a contest.
lri'mish, *v. n.* to fight loosely or in parties.
lri'mish-er, *n.* one who skirmishes.
lri, *n.* a loose edge; a margin; a border.
lri, *v. a.* to border; to run along the edge.
lri, *n.* a wanton wench: — a reflection; a jeer.
lri'ish, *a.* shy; easily frightened; fickle; wan-
lri'ish-ly, *ad.* shyly; wantonly; ficklely. [*Lon.*]
lri'tānēss, *n.* shyness; fickleness.
lri'tēg, (*skl'tz*) *n.* pl. ninepins; a game.
lō, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat; scow.
lōn, *n.* a shelter. See *Screen*.
lōk, *v. n.* to hide; to lurk in fear or malice.
lōk'ēr, *n.* one who skulks.
lōll, *n.* the bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brain-pan; the head: — an ear.
lōll'asp, *n.* a head-piece: — a plant; *scutellaria*.
lōnk, *n.* a fetid animal of the weasel tribe.
lōy, (*skl*) *P. E. Ja. R.*; *skyl*, *S. J. F.*; *skēl*,

W. R.; *sk'y*, *Sm.*] *n.* the apparent arch of vault of heaven; firmament; atmosphere.
***Sk'y'-cōl-er**, *n.* the color of the sky.
***Sk'y'-cōl-ored**, (*sk'l'kūl-ord*) *a.* blue; azure.
***Sk'y'ey**, (*sk'l'ē*) *a.* ethereal; like the sky.
***Sk'y'lark**, *n.* a lark that mounts and sings.
***Sk'y'light**, (*sk'l'lt*) *n.* a window in a roof.
***Sk'y'rōck-er**, *n.* a kind of rising firework.
slāb, *n.* a plane of stone; an outside plank.
***slāb'ber**, (*slāb'ber*, *J. E. F. Ja. R.*; *slōb'ber*, *S. P. K.*; *slāb'ber* or *slōb'ber*, *W. Sm.*) *v. a. & n.* to sup up hastily; to smear; to drivel; to slaver.
***slāb'ber-er**, *n.* one who slabbars; an idiot.
slāb'by, *a.* thick; viscous; wet; floody.
slāck, *a.* not tense; loose; remiss; not diligent.
slāck, *v. a.* to loosen; to relax; to slacken; to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake.
slāck, *v. n.* to become slack; to be remiss; to flag; to abate; to slacken.
slāck, *n.* coal broken in small parts.
slāck'en, (*slak'kn*) *v. a.* to relax; to slack.
slāck'en, *v. n.* to be remiss; to flag; to slack.
slāck'ly, *ad.* loosely; negligently; remissly.
slāck'nēss, *n.* state of being slack; looseness.
slāg, *n.* the dross or recement of metal.
slāin, (*slān*) *p.* from *slay*.
slāke, *v. a.* to quench; to extinguish: — to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.
slām, *v. a.* to shut hard; to crush; to beat.
slām, *n.* a bang: — a defeat, applied at cards.
slām'kin, or **slām'mer-kin**, *n.* a slut; a trollop.
slān'der, (*ll*) *v. a.* to censure falsely; to defame.
slān'der, *n.* defamation; reproach; calumny.
slān'der-er, *n.* one who slanders.
slān'der-ōus, *a.* falsely abusive; calumnious.
slān'der-ōus-ly, *ad.* with false reproach.
slān'der-ōus-nēss, *n.* abusiveness.
slāng, *n.* low, vulgar language; cant; jargon.
†slāng, *i.* from *slung*; a slung.
slānt, or **slānt'ing**, *a.* oblique; sloping.
slānt, *v. a.* to turn aslant or aside; to slope.
slānt'ly, or **slānt'wise**, *ad.* obliquely.
slāp, *n.* a blow with the hand open.
slāp, *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow.
slāp, *v. a.* to strike with the open hand.
slāp-dash', *ad.* all at once; with hurry.
slāsh, *v. a.* to cut; to cut with long cuts.
slāsh, *v. n.* to cut or strike at random.
slāsh, *n.* a cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.
slāt, *n.* a narrow, thin piece of timber in the bottom of a cart; sloat.
slāte, *n.* a kind of stone: — a thin plate of stone.
slāte, *v. a.* to cover with slate, as the roof; to tile.
slāt'er, *n.* one who covers with slates or tiles.
slāt'ing, *n.* act of covering with slate; a cover.
slāt'ter, *v. n.* to be slovenly or careless. [*ing*.]
slāt'ter, *n.* a negligent, untidy woman; a slut.
slāt'tern-ly, *a.* not clean; awkward; slovenly.
slāt'tern-ly, *ad.* awkwardly; negligently.
slāt'ty, *a.* having the form of slate; laminated.
slāugh'ter, (*slāw'ter*) *n.* destruction; butchery.
slāugh'ter, (*slāw'ter*) *v. a.* to slay; to kill.
slāugh'ter-er, (*slāw'ter-er*) *n.* a killer.
slāugh'ter-hōuse, (*slāw'ter-hōūs*) *n.* a house in which beasts are killed by the butcher.
slāugh'ter-ōus, (*slāw'ter-ūs*) *a.* destructive.
slāve, *n.* one who is owned by, and subject to the will of, another; a bondman; a drudge.
slāvo, *v. a.* to drudge; to toil: — to procure slaves.
slāv'er, *n.* one who slaves; a slave-ship.
slāv'er, *n.* spittle running from the mouth.
slāv'ēr, *v. n. & a.* to emit spittle; to sllobber.
slāv'ēr-er, *n.* a driveller; an idiot.

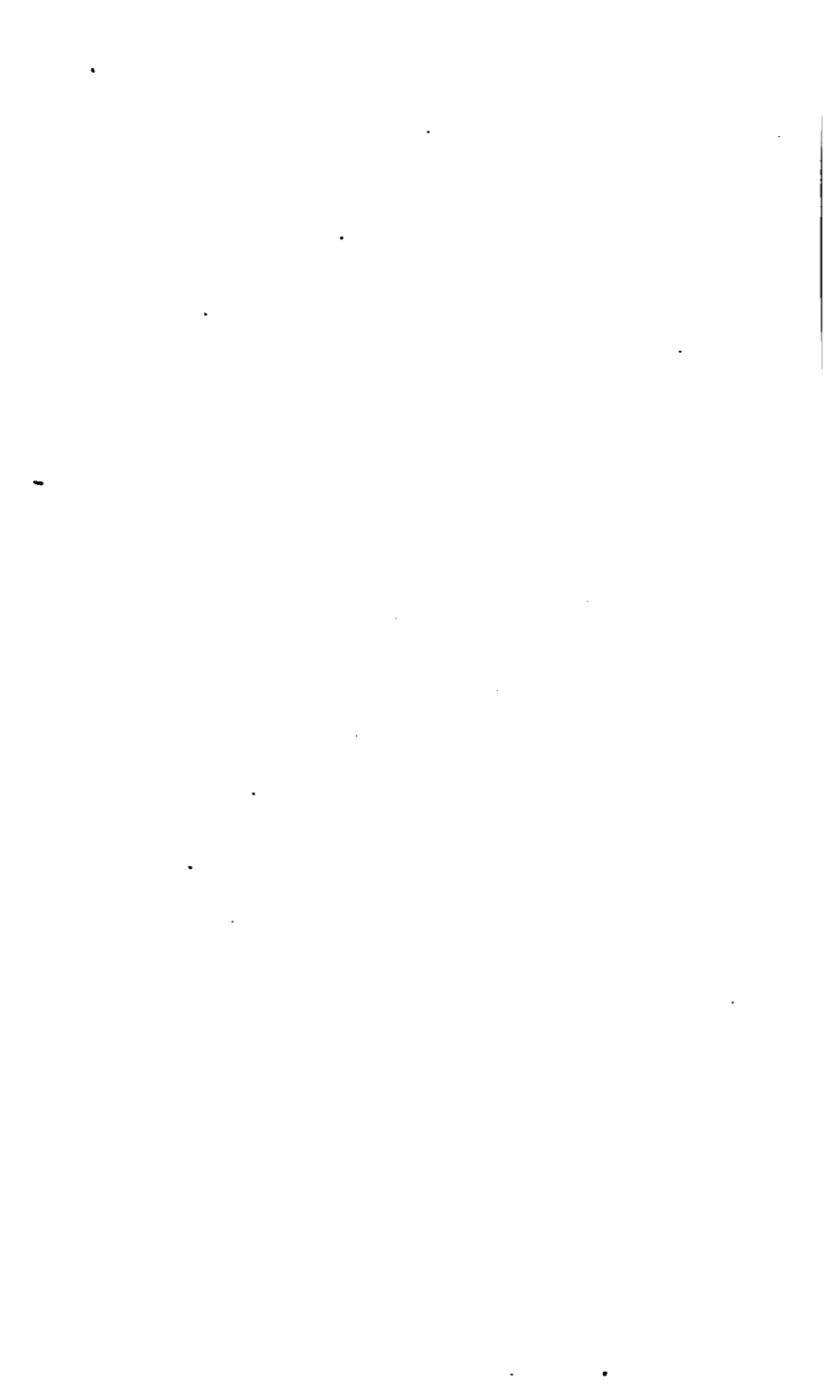
den, sīr; nōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rālo. — C, G, c, g, soft; E, G, c, g, hard; q as x; y as g; — thin

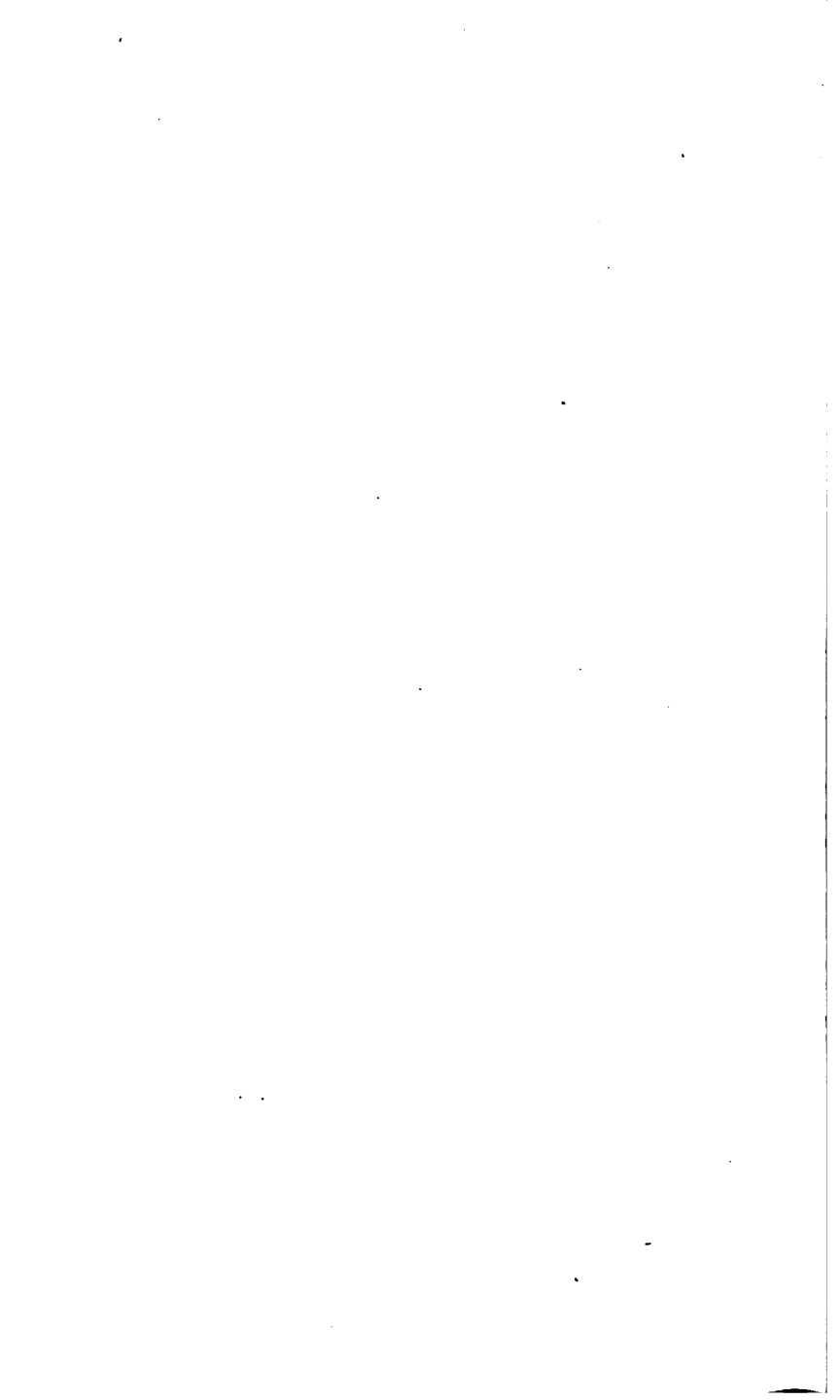
Slav'er-y, *n.* the state of a slave; servitude.
Slave-ship, *n.* a ship used in the slave-trade.
Slave-trade, *n.* the traffic in slaves.
Slav'ish, *a.* servile; mean; base; dependent.
Slav'ish-ly, *ad.* in a slavish manner.
Slav'ish-ness, *n.* servility; meanness.
Slay, (slā) *v. a.* [*i.* slew; *pp.* slaying, slain;] to kill; to destroy; to butcher.
Slay'er, (slā'er) *n.* a killer; a destroyer.
Slave, *n.* the knotted part of silk or thread.
Slave, *v. a.* to separate into threads; to sleid.
Sled, *n.* a carriage drawn on runners.
Sled, *v. a.* to carry or transport on a sled.
Sledge, *n.* a large, heavy hammer:—a sled.
Sleek, *a.* smooth; glossy; not rough; not harsh.
Sleek, *v. a.* to render soft, smooth, or glossy.
Sleek'ly, *ad.* smoothly; glossily; softly.
Sleek'ness, *n.* smoothness; glossiness.
Sleek'y, *a.* of a sleek or smooth appearance.
Sleep, *v. n.* [*i.* slept; *pp.* sleeping, slept;] to take rest; to slumber; to repose; to be dead.
Sleep, *a.* repose; rest; slumber; nap; drowse.
Sleep'er, *n.* one who sleeps:—a floor-timber.
Sleep'ly, *ad.* drowsily; lazily; stupidly.
Sleep'y-ness, *n.* disposition to sleep; drowsiness.
Sleep'less, *a.* wanting sleep; always awake.
Sleep'less-ness, *n.* want of sleep.
Sleep'y, *a.* disposed to sleep; drowsy; dull.
Sleed, *n.* a kind of smooth, small hail or snow.
Sleet, *v. n.* to snow with a mixture of rain.
Sleety, *a.* bringing, or consisting of, sleet.
Sleeve, *n.* the dress that covers the arm.
Sleeveless, *a.* having no sleeves.
Sleid, (slād) *v. a.* to prepare for the sleigh.
Sleigh, (slā) *n.* a vehicle for travelling, drawn on runners, upon the snow; a sledge.
Sleighb'ing, (slā'ing) *n.* the act of travelling or transporting with sleighs.
Sleight, (slīt) *n.* art; trick; artifice; dexterity.
Sleight'y, (slīt'ē) *a.* crafty; artful. [*R.*]
Slend'er, *a.* thin; not bulky; slight; weak.
Slend'er-ly, *ad.* without bulk; slightly; meanly.
Slend'er-ness, *n.* quality of being slender.
Slept, *i. & p.* from *Sleep*.
Slew, (slū) *i.* from *Slay*.
Sley, (slā) *n.* a weaver's reed:—written also *slay*.
Sley, (slā) *v. n.* to part or twist; to sleid.
Slice, *v. a.* to cut into thin pieces; to divide.
Slice, *n.* a thin, broad piece cut off; a pecl.
Slid, *i. & p.* from *Slide*.
Slid'den, (slīd'dn) *p.* from *Slide*.
Slide, *v. n. & a.* [*i.* slid; *pp.* sliding, slidden or slid;] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
Slide, *n.* a smooth passage; flow; even course.
Slid'er, *n.* he or that which slides.
Slid'ing-rūle, *n.* a mathematical instrument.
Slight, (slīt) *a.* small; worthless; weak; feeble; slim; superficial; negligent; careless.
Slight, (slīt) *n.* neglect; contempt; scorn.
Slight, (slīt) *v. a.* to neglect; to disregard.
Slight'er, (slīt'er) *n.* one who slights.
Slight'ly, (slīt'le) *ad.* in a slight manner.
Slight'ness, (slīt'nes) *n.* weakness; neglect.
Slily, *ad.* cunningly. See *Slyly*.
Slim, *a.* weak; slight; slender; thin of shape.
Slime, *n.* a viscous mire; a glutinous substance.
Slim'ni-ness, *n.* viscosity; glutinous matter.
Slim'ness, *n.* the state or quality of being slim.
Slim'y, *a.* overpread with slime; glutinous.
Slit'ness, *n.* artful secrecy. See *Slyness*.
Sling, *n.* a missile weapon for stones; a throw:—a bandage to sustain a limb.
Sling, *v. a.* to throw by a sling; to cast.

Sling'er, *n.* one who slings, or uses the sling.
Slink, *v. n.* [*i.* slunk; *pp.* slinking, slunk; *sn.* sneak;] to steal away.
Slink, *v. a.* to miscarry, as cows; to cast.
Slip, *v. n.* to slide; to glide; to escape; to *sl.*
Slip, *v. a.* to convey secretly; to let loose.
Slip, *n.* false step; mistake; an escape;—
Slip/board, *n.* a board sliding in grooves. [*cr.*
Slip/knot, *n.* a bowknot; a knot easily untied.
Slip/pe'r, *n.* one who slips:—a thin shoe.
Slip/pered, (*slip/perd*) *a.* wearing slippers.
Slip/per-ily, *ad.* in a slippery manner.
Slip/per-ness, *n.* smoothness; uncertainty.
Slip-per-y, *a.* glib; smooth; causing to *sl.*
hard to hold:—uncertain; changeable.
Slip/shod, *a.* having the shoes not pulled up
the heels; wearing slippers.
Slip/slop, *n.* bad liquor. [*A cant term.*]
Silt, *v. a.* [*i.* silt or silted; *pp.* silting, *s.* silted;] to cut lengthwise; to cut.
Silt, *n.* a long cut, or narrow opening.
Silt'er, *n.* one who cuts or slashes.
Silt'ing-mill, *n.* a mill in which iron bars
silt into nail-roads, &c.
***Sil'ver**, *v. a.* to split; to tear off; to *slit*.
***Sil'ver**, or **Sil'ver**, (*sil'ver*, *S. W. P. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.*: *sil'ver*, *Wb.*) *n.* a piece cut or torn *sl.*
Slat, (*słk*) *n.* a narrow piece of timber: a *sl.*
Slat/ber, *v. a.* to spill upon; to *slab*.
Slab, (*słk*) *n.* the fruit of the blackthorn; a *sl.*
Sloop, *n.* a small vessel with one mast:—a *sl.*
of war smaller than a frigate.
Slop, *v. a.* to drink hastily; to dash with *sl.*
Slop, *n.* mean liquor.—*pl.* ready-made clothes.
Slope, *a.* oblique; not perpendicular; *sloping*.
Slope, *n.* an oblique direction: a declivity.
Slope, *v. a.* to form to obliquity or declivity.
Slope, *v. n.* to take an oblique direction.
Slope/ness, *n.* obliquity; declivity.
Slope/wise, *ad.* obliquely; not perpendicularly.
Slop/py, *a.* mazy and wet; *slushy*; *slushy*.
Slop/-shop, *n.* a shop for ready-made clothes.
Slush, *n.* snow in a melting state; *slush*.
Slush'y, *a.* slushy; *slushy*; *slushy*.
***Slöth**, (*slöth*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*: *slöth*
Wb.) *n.* slowness; tardiness; laziness:—*a*
animal of very slow motion.
***Slöth'ful**, *a.* idle; lazy; sluggish; *indolent*.
***Slöth'ful-ly**, *ad.* idly; lazily; with *slöth*.
***Slöth'ful-ness**, *n.* laziness; sluggishness.
Slöüch, *n.* a clown; a clownish gait or *manner*.
Slöüch, *v. n.* to have a downcast, clownish *gait*,
gait, or manner.
Slöüch, *v. a.* to depress; to press down.
Slough, (*slöf*) (*slöf*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*
n. the skin which a serpent casts off:—*the*
part that separates from a foul sore.
Slough, (*slöf*) *v. n.* to part from the sound *sl.*
Slough, (*slöf*) (*slöf*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*
slöf, *Ja.*) *n.* a deep, miry place.
Slough'y, (*slöf'e*) *a.* miry; boggy; *muddy*.
Slöw, (*slöw*) *n.* one carelessly or dirtily dressed.
Slöw'en-li-ness, *n.* negligence of dress, &c.
Slöw'en-ly, *a.* indecently negligent of dress.
Slöw'en-ly, *ad.* in a coarse, inelegant manner.
Slöw, (*slö*) *a.* not swift; late; dull; tardy:—
used in competition, *as*, *slow-paced*.
Slöw'ly, (*slö'e*) *ad.* not swiftly; not *sl.*
Slöw'ness, (*slö'nes*) *n.* want of velocity; delay.
Slöw'-worm, (*slö'würm*) *n.* the blind worm.
Slöb, *n.* a roll of wool slightly twisted.
Slöb, *v. a.* to form into slubs.
Slöb/ber, *v. a.* to stain; to *sl.*; to *sl.*

A bag that was slung to
his neck.

slow of speech





though small of influenza.
Smile to his own nosegay.

A mad dog snaps at every thing

Småb-ber-de-güll'on, *n.* a base wretch. [*Low.*]
Sludge, *n.* mire; dirt mixed with water; slosh.
Slue, (*slä*) *v. a.* to turn about its axis; to turn.
Slug, *n.* a drone; — a hindrance; — a snail; — a piece of metal shot from a gun.
Slüg, *v. n.* to lie idle; to play the drone.
Slüg'gard, *n.* an idler; an inactive, lazy fellow.
Slüg'gard, *a.* lazy; sluggish.
Slüg'gish, *a.* dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow.
Slüg'gish-ly, *ad.* dully; lazily; idly; slowly.
Slüg'gish-ness, *n.* dullness; sloth; laziness.
Slüice, (*släs*) *n.* a water-gate; a floodgate; a vent for water; a stream of water.
Slüice, (*släs*) *v. a.* to emit by floodgates.
Slüicy, (*slü'se*) *a.* pouring, as from a sluice.
Slüm'ber, *v. n.* to sleep lightly; to doze.
Slüm'ber, *n.* light sleep; sleep; repose; doze.
Slüm'ber-er, *n.* one who slumbers.
Slüm'ber-ös, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy.
Slümp, *v. n.* to sink, go down, or tread through snow, ice, rotten ground, &c.
Slüng, *i. & p.* from *Slüg*.
Slünk, *i. & p.* from *Slünk*.
Slür, *v. a.* to sully; to soil; to reproach.
Slür, *n.* slight reproach; a trick; a mark.
Slush, *n.* snow in a melting state; slosh; sludge.
Slät, *n.* a dirty woman; a slattern; — a bitch.
†Slät'ter-y, *n.* the qualities of a slut. *Spak.*
Slät'tish, *a.* dirty; not nice; not cleanly.
Slät'tish-ly, *ad.* in a slutish manner; dirtily.
Slät'tish-ness, *n.* nastiness; dirtiness.
Slä, *a.* meanly artful; insidious; cunning.
Slä-ly, *ad.* with secret artifice; insidiously.
Slä'ness, *n.* artful secrecy; art; cunning.
Smack, *v. n.* to kiss; to have a taste.
Smack, *v. a.* to move, as the lips; to kiss.
Smack, *n.* taste; savor; a loud kiss; small vessel.
Small, *a.* little; not great; slender; minute.
Small, *n.* the small or narrow part of any thing.
Small'-beer, *n.* a beer of little strength. [*ships.*]
Small'-craft, *n.* a vessel or vessels smaller than
Small'-ness, *n.* littleness; want of greatness.
Small'-pox', *n.* an eruptive malignant disease.
Small'ly, *ad.* in a small manner or degree.
Smalt, *n.* a beautiful blue substance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c.
Smæ-rag'dine, *a.* made of, or like, emerald.
Smart, *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; pain.
Smart, *v. n.* to feel quick, lively pain.
Smart, *a.* pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively; active; vigorous; witty; acute.
Smart'en, (*smär'tn*) *v. a.* to make smart.
Smart'ly, *ad.* sharply; briskly; vigorously.
Smart'ness, *n.* quickness; vigor; briskness.
Smash, *v. a.* to break in pieces; to dash.
Smash, *n.* state of being crushed; a crush.
Smäs'ter, *v. a.* to talk superficially or ignorantly.
Smät'ter, *a.* superficial or slight knowledge.
Smät'ter-er, *n.* one who has a slight knowledge.
Smät'ter-ing, *n.* superficial knowledge; smatter.
Smear, *v. a.* to besmear; to soil; to contaminate.
Smear, *n.* an ointment; any fat liquor.
Smear'y, *a.* dauby; adhesive.
Smell, *v. a.* [*l. smell*; *pp.* smelling, *smelt*] to perceive by the nose, or by the sense of smell.
Smell, *v. n.* to perceive or emit smell; to scent.
Smell, *n.* the power of smelling; scent; odor.
Smell'fast, *n.* one who haunts good tables.
Smell'ing, *n.* the power of perceiving smells.
Smell, *i. & p.* from *Smell*.
Smelt, *n.* a small sea-fish; a young salmon.
Smelt, *v. a.* to extract metal from ore.
Smelt'er, *n.* one who melts ore.

Smérk, *v. n.* to smile wantonly. See *Smérk*.
Smérk, *n.* an affected smile; smirk.
Smérk'y, *a.* nice; smart; jaunty. [*R.*]
Smick'er, *v. n.* to smirk; to look amorously
Smil'dz, *n.* [*L.*] a plant; sarsaparilla.
Smile, *v. n.* to look gay, &c.; to be propitious.
Smile, *n.* a look of pleasure or kindness.
Smil'ing-ly, *ad.* with a look of pleasure.
Smirch, *v. a.* to cloud; to soil; to smutch.
Smirk, *v. a.* to smile affectedly or wantonly.
Smirk, *n.* an affected smile; smirk.
Smite, *v. a.* [*L.* smote; *pp.* smiting, *smitten* or *amit*] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast
Smite, *v. n.* to strike; to collide.
Smith, *n.* one who works in metals.
Smith'craft, *n.* the art of a smith.
Smith'er-y, *n.* the shop or work of a smith.
Smith'y, *n.* the shop of a smith; smithery.
Smitt, *n.* a fine, clayey ore, or ochre.
Smilt'en, (*smilt'tn*) *p.* from *Smite*; struck.
Smilt'le, *v. a.* to infect. — *a.* infectious. [*Local.*]
Smöck, *n.* a woman's under garment; a shift.
Smöck'-faced, (*smök'fäst*) *a.* pale; maidenly.
Smöck'fröck, *n.* a laborer's frock.
Smöke, *n.* a sooty exhalation or vapor, arising from burning wood, &c.
Smöke, *v. n.* to emit smoke; to use tobacco.
Smöke, *v. a.* to scent or dry by smoke; to find
Smöck'er, *n.* one who smokes. [*out.*]
Smö'ki-ly, *ad.* so as to be full of smoke.
Smö'ky, *a.* emitting smoke; fumid; obscure.
Smöth, *a.* even; glossy; soft; bland; mild.
Smöth, *v. a.* to level; to make easy; to soften.
Smöth'en, (*smö'thn*) *v. a.* to make smooth.
Smöth'-faced, (*smöth'fäst*) *a.* mild-looking.
Smöth'ly, *ad.* not roughly; evenly; mildly.
Smöth'ness, *n.* evenness of surface; softness.
Smöte, *i.* from *Smite*.
Smöth'er, *v. a.* to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.
Smöth'er, *v. n.* to be suffocated; to smother.
Smöth'er, *n.* suppression; smother; thick dust.
†Smöth, *v. a.* to salute; to kiss.
Smöul'der, *v. n.* to burn and smoke without flame.
Smöul'der-ing, (*smöul'dre*) *a.* burning and smoking without vent.
Smög, *a.* nice; spruce; dressed with niceness.
Smög'gle, *v. a.* to import or export secretly and unlawfully, or without paying the duties.
Smög'gler, *n.* one who smuggles.
Smög'gling, *n.* a secret importation of goods.
Smüt, *n.* a spot with soot; mildew; obscenity.
Smüt, *v. a.* to mark with soot; to soil; to taint with mildew.
Smüt, *v. n.* to gather smut.
Smütch, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke or soot.
Smüt'ti-ly, *ad.* blackly; smokily; obscenely.
Smüt'ti-ness, *n.* state of being smutty.
Smüt'ty, *a.* black with smoke; dirty; obscene.
Snack, *n.* a share; a part taken by compact.
Snä'fle, *n.* a bridle which crosses the nose.
Snä'fle, *v. a.* to bridle; to hold in a bridle.
Snä, *n.* a protuberance; a tooth; a branch; *†* a tree having its roots fastened at the bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree.
Snä'g'd, or **Snä'gy**, *a.* full of snags; jaggy.
Snäil, *n.* a slimy insect; a testaceous animal.
Snäil'-paced, (*-päst*) *a.* moving slowly.
Snake, *n.* a serpent of the oviparous kind.
Snake'root, *n.* a medicinal plant.
Snä'ky, *a.* serpentine; belonging to a snake.
Snäp, *v. a.* [*l.* snapped or snapt; *pp.* snapping, *snapped or snapt*] to break short; to strike to catch at; to bite.

Snip, *v. n.* to break short; to crack; to try to bite; to snarl.
Snip, *n.* a quick breaking or bite; catch; noise.
Snip-drag-on, *n.* a kind of play: — a plant.
Snip-pish, *n.* eager to bite; peevish; tart.
Snip-pish-ly, *ad.* peevishly; tartly.
Snip-pish-ness, *n.* peevishness; tartness.
Snare, *n.* a gin; a net; a noose; a trap.
Snare, *v. a.* to entrap; to ensnare.
Snarl, *v. n.* to growl; to speak roughly.
Snarl, *v. a.* to entangle; to embarrass; to twist.
Snarl, *n.* entanglement; a quarrel; a growl.
Snarl'er, *n.* one who snarls; a surly fellow.
Snarl'y, *a.* entangling; insidious. [catch.
Snatch, *v. a. & n.* to seize hastily; to bite or snatch, *n.* a hasty catch; a broken part; a fit.
Snath, *n.* the handle of a scythe. [U. S.] In England, called *mead, sned, snathe, and snathe*.
Snack, *v. n.* to creep or withdraw slyly or meanly; to skulk; to truckle.
Snack, *n.* a sneaking fellow; a niggard.
Snack'er, *n.* a sneak: — a small vessel of drink.
Snack'ing, *p. a.* servile; mean; niggardly.
Snack'ing-ly, *ad.* meanly; servilely.
Snack'ing-ness, *n.* meanness; servility.
Snatch, or **Snatch**, *v. a.* to chide; to reprimand.
Snatch, *n.* the latch of a door or casement.
Snatch, *v. n.* to show contempt by looks or actions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe.
Snatch, *n.* a look of contempt; scorn; derision.
Snatch'er, *n.* one who sneers; a scorner.
Snatch'ing-ly, *ad.* with a look of ludicrous scorn.
Snatch, *v. n.* to emit wind audibly by the nose.
Snatch, *n.* an emission of wind by the nose.
Snatch'ing, *n.* the act of sneezing; sternutation.
Snatch'er, *v. n.* to laugh slyly; to giggle.
Snuff, *v. n.* to draw breath up the nose; to snuff.
Snuff, *v. n.* to snort; to snuff. [R.]
Snuff, *n.* a kind of feel. [Local.]
Snuff'ger, *v. n.* to giggle; to snicker.
Snuff'gle, *v. n.* to fish for eels. — *v. a.* to snare.
Snuff, *v. a.* to cut at once with scissors; to clip.
Snuff, *n.* a chip; a shred; a share; a snack.
Snuff, *n.* a small fen-fowl with a long bill.
Snuff'pet, *n.* a small part; a share; a snip.
Snuff'snap, *n.* a tart dialogue, with quick replies.
Snuff'el, (*sniv'el*) *n.* mucus of the nose; snout.
Snuff'el, (*sniv'el*) *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry childishly; to complain.
Snuff'el-ler, (*sniv'el-ler*) *n.* a weak lamenter.
Snuff'el-ling, (*sniv'el-ling*) *a.* whining; pitiful.
Snuff, *a.* trimmed; smooth: — sly. [Local.]
Snuff, *v. n.* to slumber. — *n.* a slumber.
Snuff, *v. n.* to breathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.
Snuff, *n.* a noise through the nose in sleep.
Snuff'ing, *n.* loud breathing in sleep.
Snuff, *v. n.* to blow hard through the nose.
Snuff, *v. a.* to turn up in anger or derision.
Snuff, *n.* the secretion or mucus of the nose.
Snuff'tor, *v. n.* to snivel; to sob or cry. [Local.]
Snuff'ty, *a.* full of snout; dirty; mean.
Snuff'ty, *n.* the nose of a beast; the nozzle.
Snuff'ty, *v. a.* to furnish with a nozzle or point.
Snuff'ty, *a.* resembling a beast's snout. [sel.
Snuff, (*snod*) *n.* vapor frozen in flakes: — a ves.
Snuff, (*snod*) *v. n.* to fall in snow or flakes.
Snuff'ball, *n.* a round lump of snow.
Snuff'-ber-ry, *n.* a small garden shrub.
Snuff'drop, *n.* a plant and very early flower.
Snuff'-white, *a.* white as snow.
Snuff'y, *a.* full of snow; white like snow.
Snuff, *n.* a snag; a knot in wood; a check.

Snuff, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand; to nip.
Snuff'-sided, (*snuff'-sided*) *a.* having a flat nose.
Snuff'dge, *v. n.* to lie idle, close, or snug.
Snuff, *n.* the burnt wick of a candle: — powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
Snuff, *v. a.* to inhale; to smell: — to crop the snuff, as of a candle.
Snuff, *v. n.* to snort; to draw breath by the nose to sniff in contempt.
Snuff'box, *n.* a box in which snuff is carried.
Snuff'er, *n.* one who snuffs.
Snuff'er, *n.* a utensil to snuff candles.
Snuff'fle, *v. n.* to speak through the nose.
Snuff'fles, *n.* one who speaks through the nose.
Snuff'fles, *n.* obstruction in the nose.
Snuff'tak'er, *n.* one who takes snuff.
Snuff'y, *a.* soiled with snuff: — sulky.
Snuff, *v. n.* to lie close; to snuggle.
Snuff, *a.* close; concealed; convenient; neat.
Snuff'gle, *v. n.* to lie close; to lie snug or warm.
Snuff'ly, *ad.* in a snug manner; closely.
Snuff'ness, *n.* retiredness; closeness.
Snuff, *ad.* in like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner or degree.
Snuff, (*sok*) *v. a.* to steep. — *v. n.* to be steeped.
Snuff'er, *n.* one who soaks; a great drinker.
Snuff'ing, *n.* a substance compounded of oil and snuff, used in washing and shaving.
Snuff'ing-er, *n.* one who makes soap.
Snuff'stone, *n.* a magnesic stone; steatite.
Snuff'sud, *n.* water impregnated with soap.
Snuff'wort, (*-wurt*) *n.* a genus of plants.
Snuff'y, *a.* resembling soap; soft.
Snuff, *v. n.* to fly aloft; to tower; to mount.
Snuff, (*sok*) *n.* a towering flight; ascent.
Snuff'ing, *n.* the act of mounting aloft.
Snuff, *v. n.* to sigh with sorrow and convulsion.
Snuff, *n.* a convulsive sigh; audible grief.
Snuff'er, *a.* temperate; regular; calm; serious.
Snuff'er, *v. a.* to make sober; to calm.
Snuff'er-ly, *ad.* temperately; calmly; seriously.
Snuff'er-mind'ed, *a.* calm; regular; temperate.
Snuff'er-ness, *n.* temperance; calmness.
Snuff'et-ty, *n.* temperance; soberness; calmness.
Snuff'et, (*sok'et*) *n.* [Fr.] a nickname.
Snuff, *n.* a jurisdiction; a circuit; a privilege.
Snuff'age, *n.* an ancient tenure of lands by the vice: — written also *socage*.
Snuff'age, *n.* a tenant by socage.
Snuff'-a-bill'ity, (*sok'-a-bill'ity*) *n.* sociableness.
Snuff'-a-bile, (*sok'-a-bil*) [*sok'-a-bil*, W. P. F. Ja. Sm.; *sok'-a-bil*, S. J.] *a.* familiar; inclined to company; affable; conversable; social.
Snuff'-a-bile, (*sok'-a-bil*) *n.* a kind of phobos.
Snuff'-a-bile-ness, (*sok'-a-bil-ness*) *n.* state of being sociable; inclination to company.
Snuff'-a-bly, (*sok'-a-bil*) *ad.* conversably.
Snuff'al, (*sok'al*) *a.* relating to society or to the public interest; companionable; sociable.
Snuff'al-ism, *n.* a social state in which there is community of property.
Snuff'-al'ity, (*sok'-al'ity*) *n.* sociableness.
Snuff'al-ize, *v. a.* to render social.
Snuff'al-ly, (*sok'-al-ly*) *ad.* in a social way.
Snuff'al-ness, (*sok'-al-ness*) *n.* the being social.
Snuff'-a-ty, *n.* union of a number in one interest a community; a company; partnership.
Snuff'-a-ty, *n.* a follower of Socinus.
Snuff'-a-ty, *n.* of or belonging to Socialism.
Snuff'-a-ty-ism, *n.* the doctrines of Socinus.
Snuff, *n.* a short stocking; a covering for the foot; the shoe of the ancient tragic actor.
Snuff'et, *n.* a hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

To succor at

with which it stands in need of

it is and so of the merchant & of every

he approximates only in so far as he
begins to confine himself to it

So that it shall pass into circulation

The world gave him so very bad a reception.

They are so numerous, that they actually
make up the bulk of natural history.

Nothing is so easy as to backbite any
man's manner.

The Chinese are always concise, so is he.

There is nothing so ridiculous that has not
at some time been said by some philosopher
— so soon as this is the case with any one who
thinks, it then has acquired exchangeable value
— just so soon as they are willing to give
whether the result of any labor has exchange
able value.

So far as regards this

though small of influenza.
to Smell to his own nosegay.

A mad dog snaps at every thing

Små, *der-de-gällön*, *n.* a base wretch. [*Low.*]
Sludge, *n.* mire; dirt mixed with water; slosh.
Släp, (*slä*) *v. a.* to turn about its axis; to turn.
Slög, *n.* a drone:—a hindrance:—a snail:—
 a piece of metal shot from a gun.
Slög, *v. a.* to lie idle; to play the drone.
Slög-gård, *n.* an idler; an inactive, lazy fellow.
Slög-gård, *a.* lazy; sluggish.
Slög-gish, *a.* dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow.
Slög-gish-ly, *ad.* dully; lazily; idly; slowly.
Slög-gish-näss, *n.* dullness; sloth; laziness.
Sluice, (*slås*) *n.* a water-gate; a floodgate; a
 vent for water; a stream of water.
Sluice, (*slås*) *v. a.* to emit by floodgates.
Slä-cy, (*slä-cy*) *a.* pouring, as from a sluice.
Slum-bör, *v. a.* to sleep lightly; to doze.
Slum-bör, *n.* light sleep; sleep; repose; doze.
Slum-bör-er, *n.* one who slumbers.
Slum-bör-ös, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy.
Slump, *v. a.* to sink, go down, or tread through
 snow, ice, rotten ground, &c.
Slung, *i. & p.* from *Slung*.
Slunk, *i. & p.* from *Slunk*.
Slur, *v. a.* to sully; to soil; to reproach.
Slur, *n.* slight reproach; a trick; a mark.
Slush, *n.* snow in a melting state; slosh; sludge.
Slut, *n.* a dirty woman; a slattern:—a bitch.
Slut-ter-y, *n.* the qualities of a slut. [*Spak.*]
Slut-tish, *a.* dirty; not nice; not cleanly.
Slut-tish-ly, *ad.* in a sluttish manner; dirtily.
Slut-tish-näss, *n.* nastiness; dirtiness.
Slut, *a.* meanly artful; insidious; cunning.
Slut-ly, *ad.* with secret artifice; insidiously.
Slut-näss, *n.* artful secrecy; art; cunning.
Smack, *v. a.* to kiss; to have a taste.
Smack, *v. a.* to move, as the lips; to kiss.
Smack, *n.* taste; savor; a loud kiss; small vessel.
Small, *a.* little; not great; slender; minute.
Small, *n.* the small or narrow part of any thing.
Small-höer, *n.* a beer of little strength. [*ships.*]
Small-craft, *n.* a vessel or vessels smaller than
 small-näss, *n.* littleness; want of greatness.
Small-pox, *n.* an eruptive malignant disease.
Small-ly, *ad.* in a small manner or degree.
Smält, *n.* a beautiful blue substance, made by
 fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c.
Små-råd-ne, *a.* made of, or like, emerald.
Smart, *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; pain.
Smart, *v. a.* to feel quick, lively pain.
Smart, *a.* pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively;
 active; vigorous; witty; acute.
Smart-en, (*smärtn*) *v. a.* to make smart.
Smart-ly, *ad.* sharply; briskly; vigorously.
Smart-näss, *n.* quickness; vigor; briskness.
Smash, *v. a.* to break in pieces; to dash.
Smash, *n.* state of being crushed; a crush.
Småt-ter, *v. a.* to talk superciliously or ignorantly.
Småt-ter, *n.* superficial or slight knowledge.
Småt-ter-er, *n.* one who has a slight knowledge.
Småt-ter-ing, *n.* superficial knowledge; smattering.
Smear, *v. a.* to besmear; to soil; to contaminate.
Smear, *n.* an ointment; any fat liquor.
Smear-y, *a.* dauby; adhesive.
Smell, *v. a.* [*i. smelt*; *pp.* smelling, smelt;] to
 perceive by the nose, or by the sense of smell.
Smell, *v. a.* to perceive or emit smell; to scent.
Smell, *n.* the power of smelling; scent; odor.
Smell-fast, *n.* one who haunts good tables.
Smell-ing, *n.* the power of perceiving smells.
Smelt, *i. & p.* from *Smelt*.
Smelt, *n.* a small sea-fish; a young salmon.
Smelt, *v. a.* to extract metal from ore.
Smelt-er, *n.* one who melts ore.

Smérk, *v. a.* to smile wantonly. See *Smérk*.
Smérk, *n.* an affected smile; smirk.
Smérk-y, *a.* nice; smart; jaunty. [*R.*]
Smick'er, *v. a.* to smirk; to look amorously
Smil-lär, *n.* [*L.*] a plant; sarsaparilla.
Smile, *v. a.* to look gay, &c.; to be propitious.
Smile, *n.* a look of pleasure or kindness.
Smil-ing-ly, *ad.* with a look of pleasure.
Smirch, *v. a.* to cloud; to soil; to smutch.
Smirk, *v. a.* to smile affectedly or wantonly.
Smirk, *n.* an affected smile; smirk.
Smite, *v. a.* [*i. smote*; *pp.* smiting, smitten or
 smit;] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast
Smite, *v. n.* to strike; to collide.
Smith, *n.* one who works in metals.
Smith-craft, *n.* the art of a smith.
Smith-er-y, *n.* the shop or work of a smith.
Smith-y, *n.* the shop of a smith; smithery.
Snitt, *n.* a fine, clayey ore, or ochre.
Smitt'en, (*smitt'n*) *p.* from *Smite*; struck.
Smitt-le, *v. a.* to infect.—*a.* infectious. [*Local.*]
Smock, *n.* a woman's under garment; a shift.
Smock-faced, (*smock'fast*) *a.* pale; maidenly.
Smock'frock, *n.* a laborer's frock.
Smoke, *n.* a sooty, exhalation or vapor, arising
 from burning wood, &c.
Smoke, *v. a.* to emit smoke; to use tobacco.
Smoke, *v. a.* to scent or dry by smoke; to find
Smok'er, *n.* one who smokes. [*out.*]
Smok'ky, *a.* emitting smoke; fumid; obscure.
Smooth, *a.* even; glossy; soft; bland; mild.
Smooth, *v. a.* to level; to make easy; to soften.
Smooth'en, (*smoth'n*) *v. a.* to make smooth.
Smooth-faced, (*smoth'fast*) *a.* mild-looking.
Smooth-ly, *ad.* not roughly; evenly; mildly.
Smooth-näss, *n.* evenness of surface; softness.
Smote, *i.* from *Smite*.
Smoth'er, *v. a.* to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.
Smoth'er, *v. n.* to be suffocated; to smoke.
Smoth'er, *n.* suppression; smother; thick dust.
Smoth'ch, *v. a.* to salute; to kiss.
Smoul'der, *v. a.* to burn and smoke without flame.
Smoul'der-ing, *a.* burning and smoking
Smoul'dry, (*smold're*) *a.* without vent.
Smüg, *a.* nice; spruce; dressed with niceness.
Smüg-gle, *v. a.* to import or export secretly and
 unlawfully, or without paying the duties.
Smüg-gler, *n.* one who smuggles.
Smüg-gling, *n.* a secret importation of goods.
Smüt, *n.* a spot with soot; mildew; obscenity.
Smüt, *v. a.* to mark with soot; to soil; to taint
 with mildew.
Smüt, *v. n.* to gather smut.
Smütch, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke or soot.
Smüt-ti-ly, *ad.* blackly; smokily; obscenely.
Smüt't-näss, *n.* state of being smutty.
Smüt'ty, *a.* black with smoke; dirty; obscene.
Snack, *n.* a share; a part taken by compact.
Snaf'fe, *n.* a bridle which crosses the nose.
Snaf'fe, *v. a.* to bridle; to hold in a bridle.
Snag, *n.* a protuberance; a to-th; a branch;
 jag:—a tree having its roots fastened at the
 bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree.
Snag-ged, or **Snag-gy**, *a.* full of snags; jaggy.
Snail, *n.* a slimy insect; a testaceous animal.
Snail-paced, (*-päst*) *a.* moving slowly.
Snake, *n.* a serpent of the oviparous kind.
Snake-root, *n.* a medicinal plant.
Snä'ky, *a.* serpentine; belonging to a snake.
Snäp, *v. a.* [*i. snapped or snapt*; *pp.* snapping,
 snapped or snapt;] to break short; to strike
 to catch at; to bite.

Snip, *v. n.* to break short; to crack; to try to bite; to snarl.
Snip, *n.* a quick breaking or bite; catch; noise.
Snip-drag-on, *n.* a kind of play: — a plant.
Snip/pish, *a.* eager to bite; peevish; tart.
Snip/pish-ly, *ad.* peevishly; tartly.
Snip/pish-ness, *n.* peevishness; tartness.
Snare, *n.* a gin; a net; a noose; a trap.
Snare, *v. a.* to entrap; to ensnare.
Snarl, *v. n.* to growl; to speak roughly.
Snarl, *v. a.* to entangle; to embarrass; to twist.
Snarl, *n.* entanglement; a quarrel; a growl.
Snarl'er, *n.* one who snarls; a surly fellow.
Snarl'y, *ad.* entangling; insidious.
Snatch, *v. a. & n.* to seize hastily; to bite or snatch.
Snatch, *n.* a hasty catch; a broken part; a fit.
Snath, *n.* the handle of a scythe. [*U. S.*] In England, called *snead*, *snead*, *snathe*, and *sneathe*.
Snack, *v. n.* to creep or withdraw slyly or meanly; to skulk; to truckle.
Snack, *n.* a sneaking fellow; a niggard.
Snack'er, *n.* a sneak: — a small vessel of drink.
Snack'ing, *p. a.* servile; mean; niggardly.
Snack'ing-ly, *ad.* meanly; servilely.
Snack'ing-ness, *n.* meanness; pitifulness.
Snäp, or **Snëb**, *v. a.* to chide; to reprimand.
Snëck, *n.* the latch of a door or casement.
Snëer, *v. n.* to show contempt by looks or actions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe.
Snëer, *n.* a look of contempt; scorn; derision.
Snëer'er, *n.* one who sneers; a scorner.
Snëer'ing-ly, *ad.* with a look of ludicrous scorn.
Snëeze, *v. n.* to emit wind audibly by the nose.
Snëeze, *n.* an emission of wind by the nose.
Snëez'ing, *n.* the act of sneezing; sternutation.
Snëck'er, *v. n.* to laugh slyly; to giggle.
Sniff, *v. n.* to draw breath up the nose; to snuff.
Sniff, *v. n.* to snort; to snuff. [*R.*]
Snig, *n.* a kind of eel. [*Local.*]
Snig'ger, *v. n.* to giggle; to snicker.
Snig'gle, *v. n.* to fish for eels. — *v. a.* to snare.
Snip, *v. a.* to cut at once with scissors; to clip.
Snip, *n.* a chip; a shred; a share; a snack.
Snipe, *n.* a small fen-fowl with a long bill.
Snip/pet, *n.* a small part; a share; a snip.
Snip/snap, *n.* a tart dialogue, with quick replies.
Sniv'el, (*sniv'vl*) *n.* mucus of the nose; snout.
Sniv'el, (*sniv'vl*) *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry childishly; to complain.
Sniv'el-ler, (*sniv'vl-er*) *n.* a weak lamenter.
Sniv'el-ling, (*sniv'vl-ing*) *a.* whining; pitiful.
Snöd, *a.* trimmed; smooth: — sly. [*Local.*]
Snöoze, *v. n.* to slumber. — *n.* a slumber.
Snöre, *v. n.* to breathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.
Snöre, *n.* a noise through the nose in sleep.
Snör'ing, *n.* loud breathing in sleep.
Snört, *v. n.* to blow hard through the nose.
Snört, *v. a.* to turn up in anger or derision.
Snöt, *n.* the secretion or mucus of the nose.
Snöt'er, *v. n.* to snivel; to sob or cry. [*Local.*]
Snöt'y, *a.* full of snout; dirty; mean.
Snöüt, *n.* the nose of a beast; the nozzle.
Snöüt, *v. a.* to furnish with a nozzle or point.
Snöüt'y, *a.* resembling a beast's snout. [*col.*]
Snöw, (*snö*) *n.* vapor frozen in flakes: — a ves.
Snöw, (*snö*) *v. n.* to fall in snow or flakes.
Snöw/ball, *n.* a round lump of snow.
Snöw/bër-ry, *n.* a small garden shrub.
Snöw/dröf, *n.* a plant and very early flower.
Snöw'/white, *a.* white as snow.
Snöw'y, *a.* full of snow; white like snow.
Snüb, *n.* a snag; a knot in wood; a check.

Snüb, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand; to nip.
Snüb'-nëd, (*snüb'nözd*) *a.* having a flat nose.
Snüdge, *v. n.* to lie idle, close, or snug.
Snüff, *n.* the burnt wick of a candle: — powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
Snüff, *v. a.* to inhale; to smell: — to crop the snuff, as of a candle.
Snüff, *v. n.* to snort; to draw breath by the nose to sniff in contempt.
Snüff'böx, *n.* a box in which snuff is carried.
Snüff'er, *n.* one who snuffs.
Snüff'erq, *n. pl.* a utensil to snuff candles.
Snüff'le, *v. n.* to speak through the nose.
Snüff'ler, *n.* one who speaks through the nose.
Snüff'leg, *n. pl.* obstruction in the nose.
Snüff'täk'er, *n.* one who takes snuff.
Snüff'y, *a.* soiled with snuff: — sauky.
Snüg, *v. n.* to lie close; to snuggle.
Snüg, *a.* close; concealed; convenient; most.
Snüg'gle, *v. n.* to lie close; to lie snug or warm.
Snüg'ly, *ad.* in a snug manner; closely.
Snüg'nëw, *n.* retiresness; cloaceness.
Sö, *ad.* in like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner or degree.
Soak, (*sök*) *v. a.* to steep. — *t. n.* to be steeped.
Soak'er, *n.* one who soaks; a great drinker.
Soap, (*söy*) *n.* a substance compounded of oil and alkali, used in washing and shaving.
Soap'böil'er, *n.* one who makes soap.
Soap'stöne, *n.* a magnesian stone; straitite.
Soap'süde, *n.* water impregnated with soap.
Soap'wort, (*-würt*) *n.* a genus of plants.
Soap'y, *a.* resembling soap; soft.
Söar, *v. n.* to fly aloft; to tower; to mount.
Söar, (*sör*) *n.* a towering flight; ascent.
Söar'ing, *n.* the act of mounting aloft.
Söb, *v. n.* to sigh with sorrow and convulsion.
Söb, *n.* a convulsive sigh; audible grief.
Sö'ber, *a.* temperate; regular; calm; serious.
Sö'ber, *v. a.* to make sober; to calm.
Sö'ber-ly, *ad.* temperately; calmly; seriously.
Sö'ber-mind'ed, *a.* calm; regular; temperate.
Sö'ber-nëss, *n.* temperance; calmness.
Sö'br'ë-ty, *n.* temperance; soberness; calmness.
Söbr'iquet, (*söb'rë-kä'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a nickname.
Söc, *n.* a jurisdiction; a circuit; a privilege.
Söc'ägo, *n.* an ancient tenure of lands by service: — written also *socage*.
Söc'a-gër, *n.* a tenant by socage.
Söc'ä-bil'ë-ty, (*sö-shë-ä-bil'ë-ty*) *n.* sociableness.
Sö'ci-a-ble, (*sö-shë-ä-bl*) [*sö-shë-ä-bl*, *W. F. F. Ja. Sm.*; *sö-shë-bl*, *S. J.*] *a.* familiar; inclined to company; affable; conversable; social.
Sö'ci-a-ble, (*sö-shë-ä-bl*) *n.* a kind of phœcea.
Sö'ci-a-ble-nëss, (*sö-shë-ä-bl-nëss*) *n.* state of being sociable; inclination to company.
Sö'ci-a-bly, (*sö-shë-ä-bl*) *ad.* conversably.
Sö'cial, (*sö-shpl*) *a.* relating to society or to the public interest; companionable; sociable.
Sö'cial-ism, *n.* a social state in which there is a community of property.
Sö'ci-äl'ë-ty, (*sö-shë-ä-l'ë-ty*) *n.* sociableness.
Sö'cial-ize, *v. a.* to render social.
Sö'cial-ly, (*sö-shpl-ly*) *ad.* in a social way.
Sö'cial-nëss, (*sö-shpl-nëss*) *n.* the being social.
Sö'ci'ë-ty, *n.* union of a number in one interest a community; a company; partnership.
Sö-cin'ä-n, *n.* a follower of Socinus.
Sö-cin'ä-n, *a.* of or belonging to Socinianism.
Sö-cin'ä-n-ism, *n.* the doctrines of Socinus.
Söck, *n.* a short stocking; a covering for the foot; the shoe of the ancient tragic actors.
Söck'ët, *n.* a hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

To succeed at

with which it stands in a

and so of the merchant & of every

he approximates only in so far as he
begins to confine himself to it

So that it shall pass into circulation

The world gave him so very bad a reception

They are so numerous, that they actually
make up the bulk of natural history.

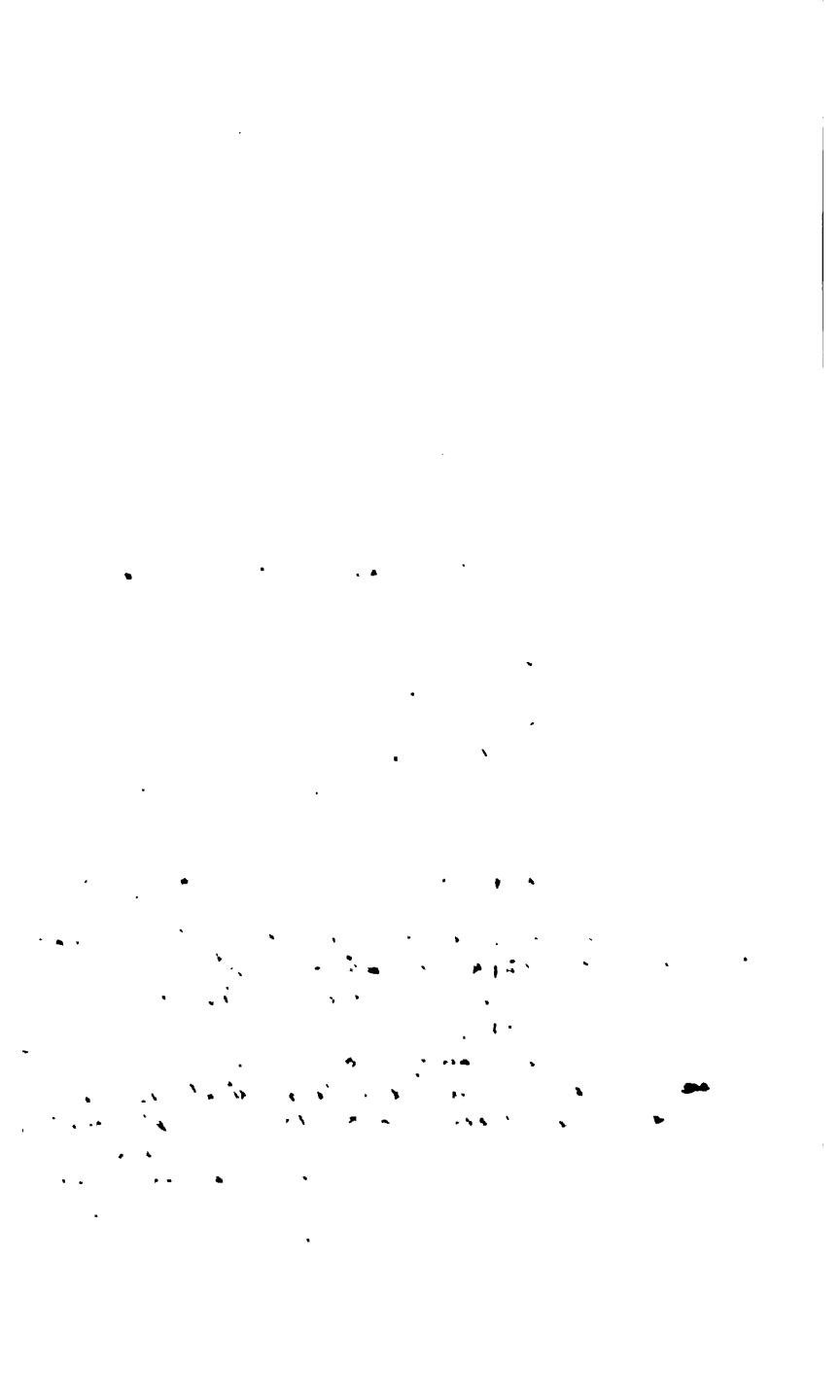
Nothing is so easy as to backbite any
man's manner.

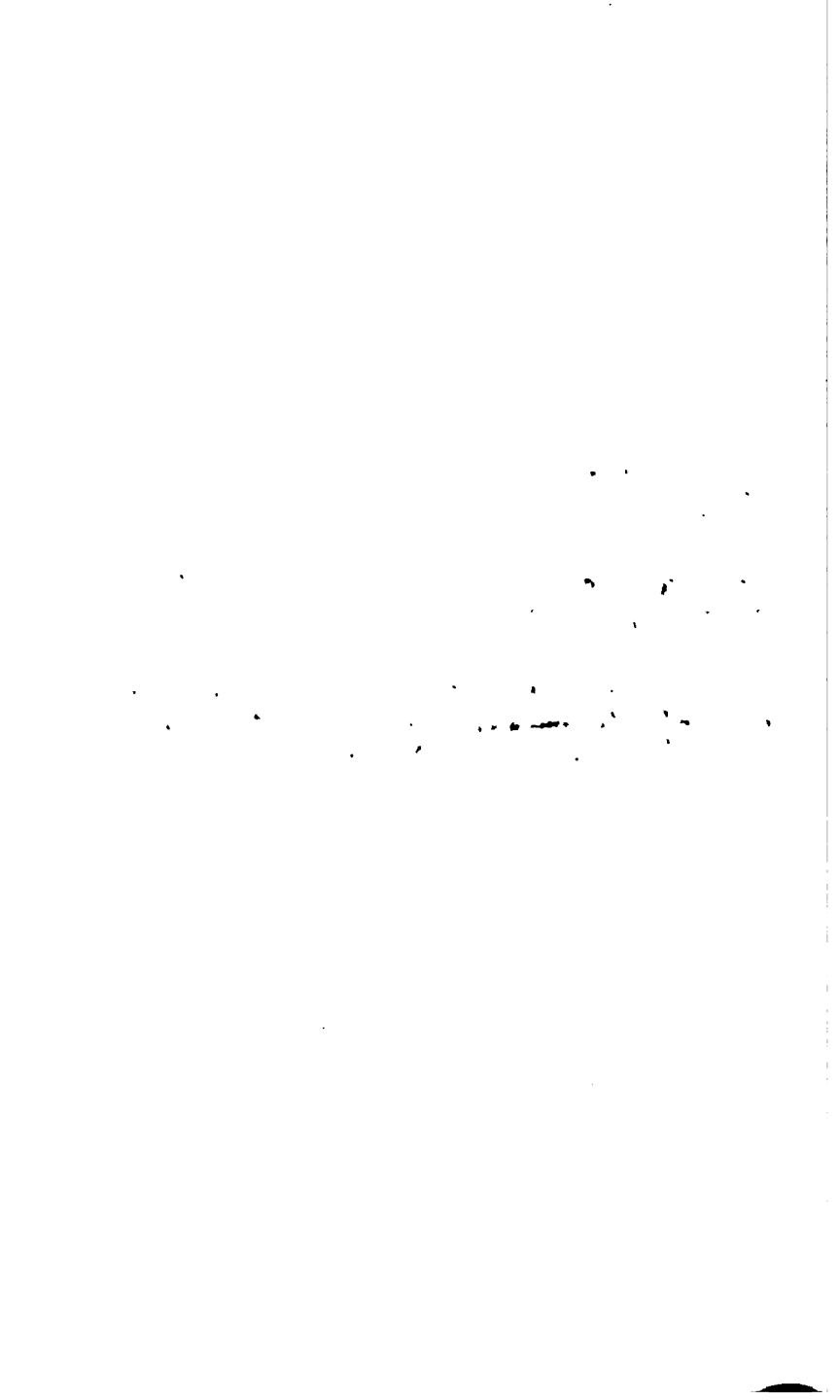
The Chinese are always concise, so is he.

There is nothing so ridiculous that has not
at some time been said by some philosopher

— so soon as this is the case with any one not
— there, it has acquired exchangeable value
— just so soon as they are willing to give
— whether the result of any labor has exchange
the value.

So far as regards this





how great soever

It softens all other minds into tenderness.

the numerous solicitations made by a criminal's friends for mercy.

Solicitous of raising. — Solicitous to show that he might ~~could~~ write — not for riches but freedom.

He finds less solicitude for evils & con-

c'le, [sòk'ki, S. Sm.; sò'ki, W. K. Fb.] n. a square member or piece of masonry; a pedestal: — a foot-stand: — written also *sòk* and c'men, n. a sort of tenant; a socrager. [*socle*. — crát'ic, or Sò-crát'-ic, a. relating to Socrates. d, n. a turf; a clod. — a. made of turf. d, i. from *Seethe*; seethed. /dè, n. a fixed, mineral alkali. — Soda-water, water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. /dèl'-ty, n. a fellowship; a fraternity. /d'èen, (sòd'dn) p. from *Seethe*; seethed. /d'èy, a. turfy; full of soda. /d'èr, [sòd'èr, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R. Fb.; sò'dèr, P.; sàw'dèr, K. Sm.] v. a. to unite with cement; to cement; to solder. See *Solder*. /d'èr, n. metallic cement. See *Solder*. /d'èum, n. (Chem.) the metallic base of soda. /d'è-my, n. an unnatural crime. /d'è-er, ad. a word usually joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *however, however*. /d'è, n. a long, soft, easy seat. /d'è't, n. part of a cornice. Sòft, (sòft or sàwt, 21) [sòft, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sàwt, S. K. Nares.] a. not hard; yielding; tender; easy; mild; low; weak; simple. Sòft, *interj.* hold; stop; not so fast. Sòft'en, (sòf'f'n) v. a. to make soft; to mollify. Sòft'en, (sòf'f'n) v. n. to grow soft or less hard. Sòft'en-er, n. he or that which softens. Sòft'-heart-ed, a. kind-hearted; gentle. Sòft'ling, n. an effeminate person. Sòft'ly, ad. without hardness or noise; gently. Sòft'ness, n. quality of being soft; mildness. Sò'gy, a. moist; damp; steaming with damp. Sò-hò, *interj.* a form of calling from a distance. Sò'-dèant, (sàw'dè-zàng) a. [Fr.] self-called; pretended; would-be. Sòl, v. a. to foul; to dirty; to pollute; to sully: — to feed with green fodder, as cattle. Sòl, n. dirt; ground; earth; dung; compost. Sòl'ing, n. act of *òs* who soils; act of feeding cattle with green fodder. Sòirée, (sàw-ré') n. [Fr.] an evening party. Sò'-journ, (sò'jurn, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sò'jurn or sò'-jurn, P.; sò'-jurn, Kenrick, Ectick.) v. n. to dwell awhile in a place. *Sò'-journ, (sò'jurn) n. a temporary residence. *Sò'-journ-er, n. a temporary dweller. *Sò'-journ-ing, (sò'jurn-ing) n. the act of one who sojourns; a temporary residence. Sòl, n. [L.] the sun. — [Fr.] a French copper coin; a sou. See *Sou*. Sòl, (sòl, Ja. K. R.; sòl, Fb.) n. a note in music. Sòl'ace, v. a. to comfort; to console; to cheer. Sòl'ace, n. comfort in grief; consolation; alleviation; recreation; pleasure. Sò-làn'dèr, n. a disease in horses. Sò'-làn-gòòe, Sò'-làn-gòòe, n. an aquatic fowl. Sò-là'nò, n. [Sp.] a hot wind which blows on the south-east part of Spain. Sò-là'nym, n. [L.] (Bot.) a genus of plants. — Sò-là'nym tà-bèr-ò'-nym, the potato. Sò'lar, a. relating to, or measured by, the sun. Sòld, i. & p. from *Sell*. Sòl'dàn, n. the emperor of Turkey. See *Sultan*. *Sòl'dèr, (sòl'dèr or sà'dèr) [sòl'dèr, W. P. J. R.; sà'dèr, K. Sm.; sòd'èr, S.; sòl'dèr or sà'dèr, Ja.; sòl'dèr, F.] v. a. to unite or fasten with metallic cement; to solder. *Sòl'dèr, n. a metallic cement. See *Soder*. Sòl'dèr, (sòl'dèr) n. a fighting man; a warrior. Sòl'dèr-like, (sòl'dèr-lik) a. martial; soldierly. Sòl'dèr-ly, (sòl'dèr-ly) a. martial; warlike.

Sòl'dèr-shìp, n. martial qualities or skill. Sòl'dèr-y, (sòl'dèr-y) n. a body of soldiers. Sòle, n. the bottom of the foot or shoe: — a *sho*. Sòle, v. a. to furnish with soles. [ried Sòle, a. single; only; alone. — (Law) not mar Sòl'e-clém, n. an offence against the rules of grammar; an impropriety in language. Sòl'e-clét, n. one who uses solecism. Sòl'e-clét'ic, a. partaking of solecism. Sòle'ly, ad. singly; only; separately. Sòl'èmn, (sòl'è'm) a. anniversary; religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; serious. Sòl'èmn-ness, n. the quality of being solemn. Sò-lém-ni-ty, n. an annual religious ceremony; a rite; seriousness; gravity. Sòl'è-m-ni-zà'tion, n. the act of solemnizing. Sòl'è-m-nize, v. a. to celebrate in due form; to perform religiously; to make solemn or se- Sòl'è-m-ni-ly, ad. in a solemn manner. [rious. Sòl'-fà', (sòl'-fà', Ja. K. Sm. R.; sòl'-fà', Fb.) v. n. to pronounce the musical notes. Sò-lìc'it, v. a. to importune; to entreat; to ask; to request; to implore; to beg; to beseech. Sò-lìc'it-tà'tion, n. importunity; invitation. Sò-lìc'it-tor, n. one who solicits; an attorney. Sò-lìc'it-tor-èn'-er-al, n. a high law-officer of the crown of England. Sò-lìc'it-òs, a. anxious; careful; concerned. Sò-lìc'it-òs-ly, ad. anxiously; carefully. Sò-lìc'it-rèss, n. a woman who solicits. Sò-lìc'it-tùde, n. anxiety; carefulness; concern. Sòl'id, a. not fluid; compact; firm; real; grave. Sòl'id, n. a firm, compact body or substance. Sò-lid-i-f-i-cà'tion, n. act of making solid. Sò-lid-i-f-y, v. a. to make solid or firm. Sò-lid-i-ty, n. firmness; compactness; density. Sòl'id-ly, ad. firmly; densely; compactly. Sòl'id-ness, n. solidity; firmness; density. Sòl'-dün'gy-lòis, n. a solid. Sòl'-dün'gy-lòis, a. whole-hoofed, as a horse. Sòl'-fid'-an, n. one who holds to faith alone. Sòl'-fid'-an, a. relating to the Solifidians. Sòl'-fid'-an-tism, n. the tenets of Solifidians. Sò-lil'o-quize, v. n. to utter a soliloquy. Sò-lil'o-quy, n. a discourse to one's self. Sòl'i-péd, n. an animal having a single hoof on each foot; a solidungulate. Sòl'-táirè, (sòl'-tár') n. [Fr.] a hermit: — an ornament for the neck: — a game with cards. Sòl'-tèr-ly, ad. in solitude; with loneliness. Sòl'-tèr-ness, n. solitude; retirement. Sòl'-tèr-ry, a. living alone; retired; single. Sòl'-tèr-ry, n. one who lives alone; a hermit. Sòl'-tùde, n. a lonely life or place; a desert. Sò'w, n. [It.] a tune played by one person. Sòl'stice, n. the time when the sun is farthest from the equator, and the days are longest or shortest, viz. midsummer and midwinter. Sòl'st'ic'al, (sòl'stish'al) a. belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice. Sòl'u-bil'-ity, n. state of being soluble. Sòl'u-ble, a. that may be dissolved; solvable; capable of dissolution; relaxing. Sò-lù'tion, n. act of solving; explanation. Sòl'u-tive, a. laxative; causing relaxation. Sòl'-và-bil'-ity, n. state of being solvable. Sòl'-và-ble, a. that may be solved or paid. Sòl've, v. a. to clear; to explain; to resolve. Sòl'ven-cy, n. state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts. Sòl'vènd, n. a substance to be dissolved. Sòl'vent, a. having power to dissolve; dissolving: — able to pay all debts.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84



It comprises the space of 80 years
too large a space of time

Sow-thistle, σόγχος (ζοχαΐ)

soled, (sôld) *a.* furnished with mind.
 sul'less (sôl'les) *a.* without soul; mean; low.
 sûnd, *a.* healthy; hearty; whole; sane; right; not erroneous; strong; valid; stout; deep.
 sûnd, *n.* any thing audible; noise: — a shallow sea: — the air-bladder of a fish.
 sûnd, *v. n.* to make or emit a noise.
 sûnd, *v. a.* to try the depth of; to examine: — to cause to make a noise; to celebrate by sound.
 sûnd'-board, *n.* a board which propagates sound.
 sûnd'ing, *a.* having sound; sonorous.
 sûnd'ing, *n.* act of sounding; sound emitted: — a place fathomable at sea.
 sûnd'ing-board, *n.* same as sound-board.
 sûnd'ly, *ad.* heartily; stoutly; rightly; fast.
 sûnd'ness, *n.* state of being sound; health.
 sûp, (sôp) *n.* a decoction of flesh for food.
 sûr, *a.* acid; crabbed; tart; sharp; harsh; acrimonious; peevish; morose; severe.
 sûr, *n.* acid substance.
 sûr, *v. a.* to make acid; to make uneasy.
 sûr, *v. n.* to become acid or peevish.
 source, (sôrs) (sôrs, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.*; sôrs, *P. Kerwick*) *n.* a spring; a fountain; a head; an origin; first cause.
 sûr'-krût, *n.* a German dish made of cabbage.
 sûr'ly, *ad.* with acidity; with acrimony.
 sûr'ness, *n.* acidity; austerity; asperity.
 sôus, (sô) (sô, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; sôus or sô, *W.*) [*sol* or *sou*, *Fr.*] a French penny.
 See *Sou*.
 sôse, *n.* food made of pigs' feet and ears pickled; pickle; brine: — a plunge.
 sôse, (sôse) *v. a.* to parboil and steep in pickle: — to strike; to throw into water.
 sôse, *v. n.* to fall as a bird on its prey.
 sôse, *ad.* with a sudden plunge.
 sôu'ter-rân, (sô'ter-rân) *n.* [*Fr.*] a grotto.
 sôuth, *n.* one of the cardinal points; opposed to the north; the part where the sun is to us at noon.
 sôuth, *a.* southern; meridional.
 sôuth, *ad.* towards the south; from the south.
 sôuth-east', *n.* point between the east and south.
 sôuth-east', *a.* between the south and east.
 sôuth'er-ly, (sôuth'er-ly, *S. P. Ja. K.*; sôuth'er-ly or sôuth'er-ly, *W. J. Sm.*) *a.* lying towards the south; relating to the south; southern.
 sôuth'ern, (sôuth'ern, *S. P. E. K. Wb.*; sôuth'ern or sôuth'ern, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*) *a.* belonging to the south; meridional; southerly.
 sôuth'ern-er, *n.* an inhabitant of the south.
 sôuth'ern-ly, *ad.* toward the south.
 sôuth'ern-most, *a.* furthest towards the south.
 sôuth'ern-wood, (sôuth'ern-wôd) *n.* a plant.
 sôuth'ing, *n.* the passing of a heavenly body over the meridian: — distance to the south.
 sôuth'môst, *a.* furthest towards the south.
 sôuth'ron, *n.* an inhabitant of the south.
 sôuth'ward, or sôuth'ward, (sôuth'ard, *S. P. J. E. R.*; sôuth'ward or sôuth'ard, *W. F. Sm.*; sôuth'ward, *Ja.*) *n.* the southern regions.
 sôuth'ward, sôuth'ward, *ad.* towards the south.
 sôuth-west', *n.* point between south and west.
 sôuth-west', *a.* between the south and west.
 sôu'stir, (sôu'nêr) *n.* [*Fr.*] a remembrancer.
 sôu'er-eign, (sôu'er-in or sôu'er-in) (sôu'er-in, *S. W. P. J. E. K. R.*; sôu'er-in, *Ja.*; sôu'er-in, *Sm.*) *a.* supreme in power; effectual; powerful.
 sôu'er-eign, (sôu'er-in) *n.* a supreme ruler; a monarch: — an English gold coin.
 sôu'er-eign-ly, (sôu'er-in-ly) *ad.* supremely.
 sôu'er-eign-ty, (sôu'er-in-ty) *n.* supreme power.

sôw, *n.* a female pig; the female of a boar.
 sôw, (sô) *v. a.* [*i.* sowed; *pp.* sowing, sown or sowed;] to scatter, as seed; to spread.
 sôw, (sô) *v. n.* to scatter seed; to plant.
 sôw'er, (sô'er) *n.* one who sows; a scatterer.
 sôw'ing, *n. pl.* flummery made of oatmeal soured: — written also *sowens* and *sowens*.
 sôwn, (sôn) *p.* from *Sow*.
 sôy, *n.* a kind of sauce from Japan.
 Spâ, *n.* a mineral water, as at the town of Spa.
 Spâce, *n.* room; extension; quantity of time.
 Spâ'cious, (spâ'shys) *a.* wide; extensive; roomy.
 Spâ'cious-ly, (spâ'shys-ly) *ad.* extensively.
 Spâ'cious-ness, (spâ'shys-nê) *n.* roominess.
 Spâ'd'le, *n.* a little spade.
 Spâde, *n.* a sort of shovel: — a suit of cards.
 Spâde-bone, *n.* the shoulder-blade.
 Spâ-dil'leous, (spâ-dil'us) *a.* of a light red color.
 Spâ-dille', (spâ-dil') *n.* [*Fr.*] the ace of spades.
 Spâke, *i.* from *Speak*: spoke.
 Spân, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, extended; nine inches; any short duration: — a pair. [*U. S.*]
 Spân, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended.
 Spân, *i.* from *Spis*: spun.
 Spân'cel, *n.* a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
 Spân'cel, *v. a.* to tie the legs of a horse or cow.
 Spân'gle, *n.* a small plate of shining metal.
 Spân'gle, *v. a.* to besprinkle with spangles.
 Spân'iard, (spân'yard) *n.* a native of Spain.
 Spân'iel, (spân'yel) (spân'yel, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; spân'el, *P.*) *n.* a sporting dog.
 Spân'ish, *n.* the language of Spain.
 Spân'ish, *a.* relating to Spain.
 Spân'ish-fly', *n.* a fly used to raise blisters.
 Spânk, *v. a.* to strike with the open hand; to slap.
 Spânk'er, *n.* a small coin: — a stout person.
 Spânk'ing, *a.* large; fine; strong. [*Low.*]
 Spân'-new, (spân'nû) *a.* quite new; brand-new.
 Spâr, *n.* a mineral; fluato of lime: — a raft: — a round piece of timber.
 Spâr, *v. n.* to fight; to quarrel; to dispute.
 Spâr'-ble, *n.* a small nail for shoes.
 Spâr'e, *v. a.* to forbear; to omit; to save; to use frugally; to afford; to grant; to forgive.
 Spâr'e, *v. n.* to be frugal, tender, or merciful.
 Spâr'e, *a.* scanty; frugal: — lean; thin: — superfluous; not in use; not wanted.
 Spâr'ely, *ad.* in a spare manner; sparingly.
 Spâr'ness, *n.* state of being spare; leanness.
 Spâr'er, *n.* one who avoids expense.
 Spâr'rib, *n.* ribs of pork with little flesh.
 Spâr'ing, *a.* frugal; scanty; saving; forbearing.
 Spâr'ing-ly, *ad.* not abundantly; frugally.
 Spâr'ing-ness, *n.* parsimony; caution.
 Spâr'k, *n.* a particle of fire: — a gallant; a lover.
 Spâr'k'ful, or Spâr'k'ish, *a.* airy; gay; showy.
 Spâr'kle, *n.* a spark; a luminous particle.
 Spâr'kle, *v. n.* to emit sparks; to shine, glitter.
 Spâr'kling-ness, *n.* a vivid, twinkling lustre.
 Spâr'ling, *n.* a smelt. [*Local, Eng.*]
 Spâr'row, (spâr'ro) *n.* a small bird.
 Spâr'row-grass, *n.* corrupted from *asparagus*.
 Spâr'row-hawk, or Spâr'hawk, *n.* a small hawk.
 Spâr'ry, *a.* consisting of, or resembling, spar.
 Spâr'se, *a.* thinly scattered; set here and there.
 Spâr'sely, *ad.* in a sparse manner; thinly.
 Spâs'm, *a.* a violent convulsion; cramp.
 Spâs-môd'ic, *a.* having spasms; convulsive.
 Spât, *i.* from *Spis*: spit. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
 Spâ-thâ'ceous, (spâ-thâ'shus) *a.* relating to, or enclosed in, a spathe.
 Spât'he, *n.* (*Bot.*) a bract; a kind of sheath.

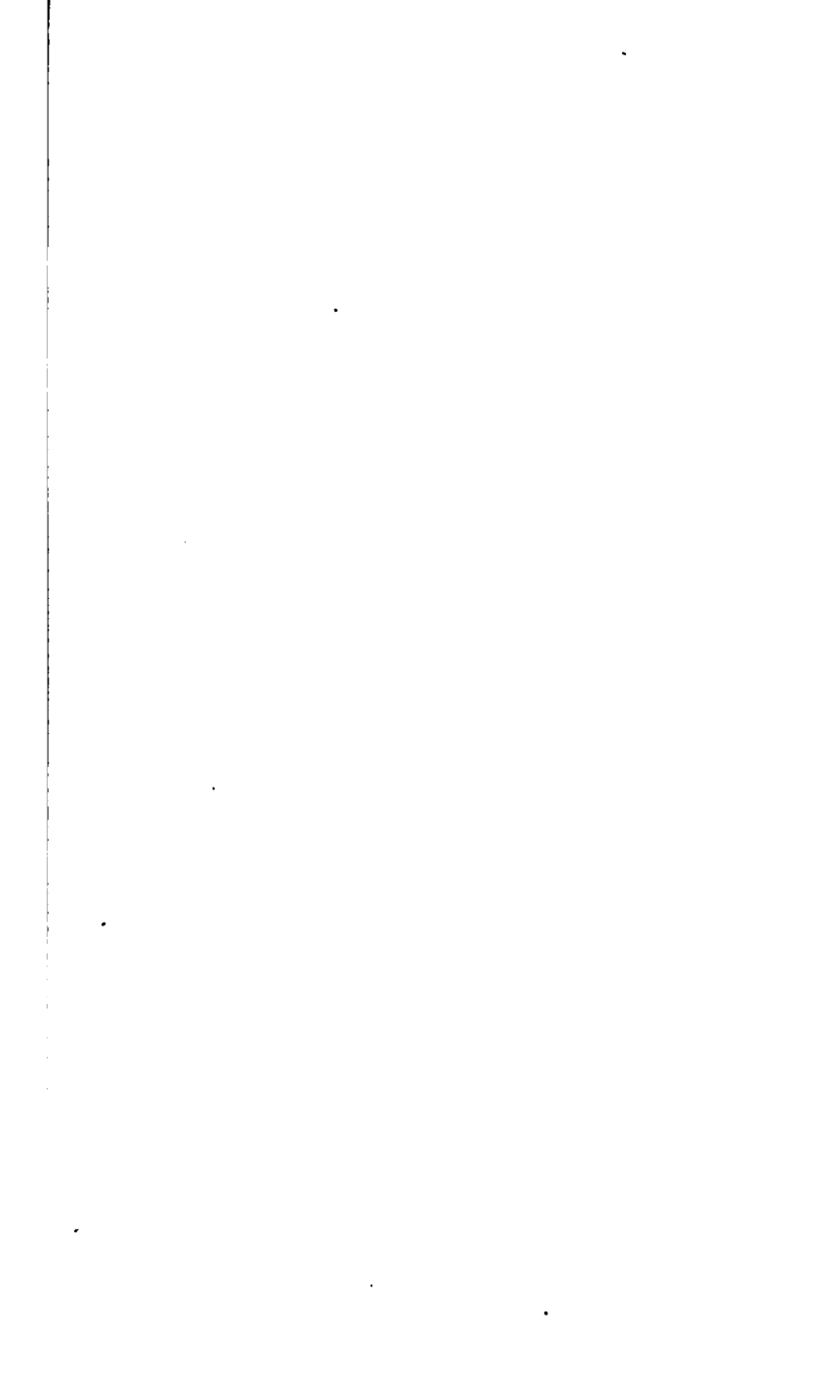
licen, sô; sôve, sôr, sôn; bôll, bûr, rûle.—Ç, Ç, ç, é, œf; Ë, Ë, Ê, hard; ç as s; ç as ç; — this 30

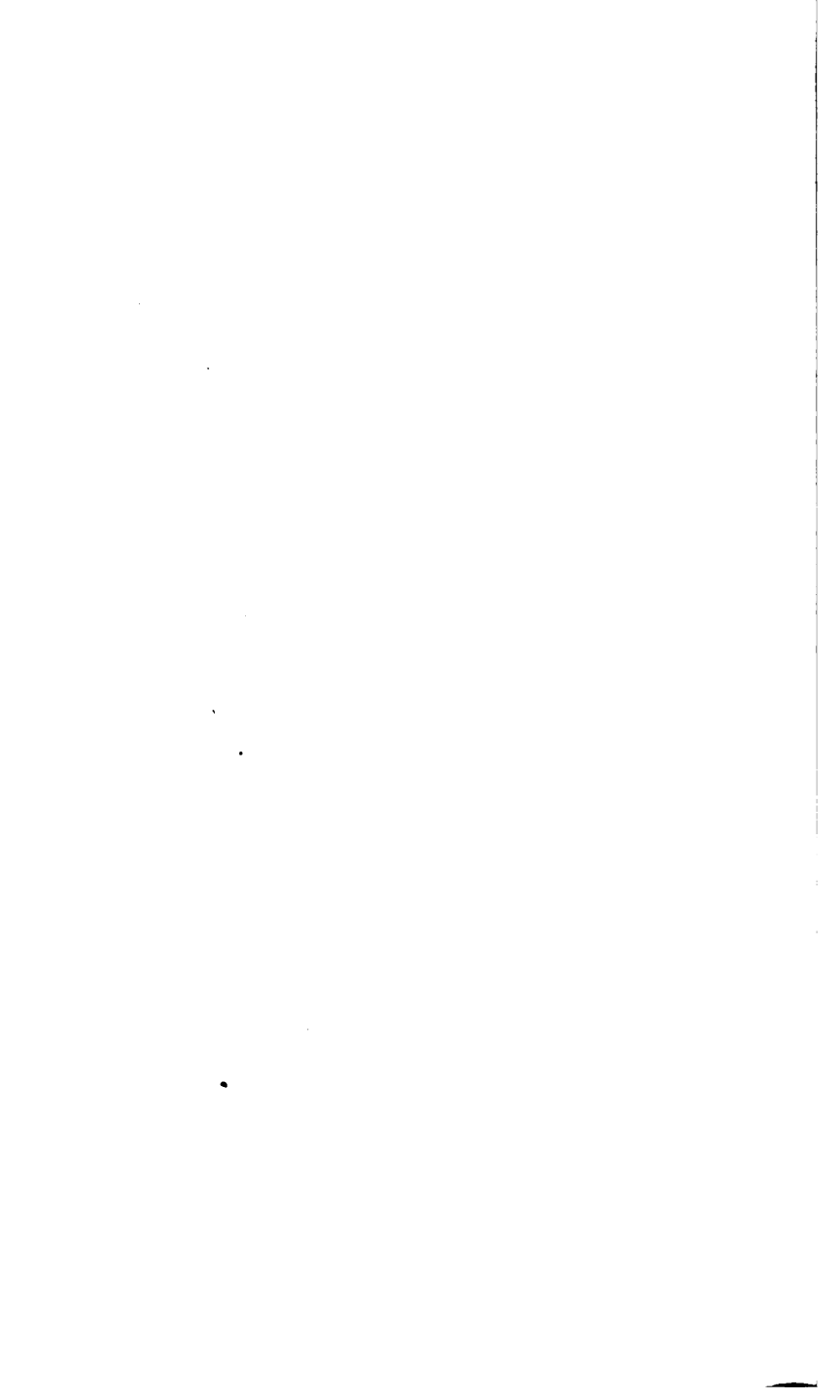
Specially is this the case when they
are divided.

A spectacle for those that shall come
after to behold.

Speculations on

He is a spendthrift of his tongue.
Shak.





Spike, *n.* an ear of corn; a shoot: — a large nail.
Spoke, *v. a.* to fasten or set with spikes, &c.
Spiked, (*spikt*) *a.* having ears or spikes.
Spokelet, *n.* a little spike.
Spikeward, (*spik'ward*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*: *spik'ward*, *E. Wb. Elphinst.*) *n.* a plant and its oil or balsam.
Spiky, *a.* having spikes; having a sharp point.
Spile, *n.* a peg; a wooden pin; a spigot.
Spill, *v. a.* [*i.* spilt or spilled; *pp.* spilling, spilt or spilled;] to shed; to lose by shedding.
Spill, *v. n.* to waste; to be shed.
Spin, *v. a. & n.* [*i.* spun; *pp.* spinning, spun;] to draw out into threads; to form threads; to protract; to draw out.
Spinach, *n.* a garden plant, cultivated for the table: — written also *spinage*.
Spinale, *a.* belonging to the spine or back-bone.
Spindle, *n.* a pin used in spinning; a stalk.
Spindle, *v. n.* to shoot into a long, small stalk.
Spindle-shanked, (*-shāngkt*) *a.* having small
Spindling, *a.* long and slender. [*legs*.]
Spine, *n.* the back-bone: — a large thorn.
Spinell, (*spī'nel*, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *spīn'el*, *S. K. Sm.*) *n.* a species of ruby; a gem.
Spinnelle, *n.* a ruby; spinel.
Spinnet, or **Spinnet**, (*spīn'et*, *W. P. F. Ja. Wb.*; *spē-nēt*, *S. J. K. Sm.*) *n.* a musical, stringed instrument; a small harpsichord; a virginal.
Spiniferous, *a.* bearing thorns.
Spink, (*spīngk*) *n.* a finch; a bird.
Spinney, *n.* one who spins; a spider.
Spinning-jenny, *n.* an engine or machine for spinning cotton or wool.
Spinning-wheel, *n.* a wheel for spinning.
Spinosity, *n.* state of being spiny or thorny.
Spinous, *a.* thorny; full of thorns; spiny.
Spinster, *n.* a woman that spins; a maiden. — (*Law*) an unmarried woman.
Spinstry, *n.* the work of spinning.
Spinny, *a.* thorny; briery; perplexed.
Spira-cle, or **Spira-cle**, (*spīr'a-kī*, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*; *spīr'a-kī*, *S. P. E. K. Sm. R.*) *n.* a breathing-hole; a vent; a pore.
Spiral, *a.* winding or circular, like a screw.
Spirally, *ad.* in a spiral form.
Spire, *n.* a curve line; a wreath: — a steeple.
Spire, *v. n.* to shoot up pyramically.
Spired, (*spīrd*) *a.* having a steeple or spire.
Spirit, *n.* an intelligent being imperceptible to the corporeal senses; an immaterial substance; the soul; a ghost: — temper; disposition; excitement; ardor; vigor; life: — strong liquor.
Spirit, *v. a.* to animate; to excite; to inspirit.
Spirit-ed, *a.* lively; vivacious; full of fire.
Spirit-edly, *ad.* in a lively or strong manner.
Spirit-edness, *n.* state of being spirited.
Spirit-less, *a.* wanting spirit; dejected; low.
Spirit-lessly, *ad.* without spirit.
Spirit-lessness, *n.* the state of being spiritless.
Spirit-ous, *a.* partaking of spirit; refined; fine; ardent; active; spirituous.
Spirit-ousness, *n.* a refined state; activity.
Spirit-ual, (*spīr'it-yu-əl*) *a.* relating to the spirit or soul; partaking of spirit; immaterial; incorporeal; holy; pure; heavenly; ecclesiastical.
Spirit-ual-ism, *n.* spiritual nature or doctrine; the doctrine that all which is real is spiritual: — opposed to *materialism*. [*rent to spiritualism*.]
Spirit-ual-ist, *n.* one who is spiritual; an adherent.
Spirit-ual-ity, *n.* state of being spiritual; incorporeity; immateriality; pure devotion.
Spirit-ual-ization, *n.* the act of spiritualizing.

Spirit-ual-ize, *v. a.* to render spiritual; to refine; to purify: — to raise by distillation.
Spirit-ual-ly, *ad.* in a spiritual manner.
Spirit-ual-ty, *n.* the ecclesiastical body.
Spirit-y-ous, (*spīr'it-yu-ūs*) *a.* having the quality of spirit; refined; active; ardent; spirituous.
Spirit-y-ousness, *n.* quality of being spirituous.
Spirit, *v. a. & n.* to stream or throw out, as a fluid; to throw out: — written also *spurt*.
Spirit, *n.* an ejection; a short effort; a spurt.
Spirit-ly, *v. a.* to shoot scatteringly; to spirt.
Spiry, *a.* pyramidal; wreathed; spiral.
Spir-tude, *n.* grossness; thickness.
Spit, *v. n. & a.* [*i.* spit *eg* spat; *pp.* spitting, spit or spitten: — *spat* and *spitten* are nearly obsolete;] to throw out saliva or spittle.
Spit, *n.* what is thrown from the mouth; spittle.
Spit, *n.* a utensil for roasting meat.
Spit, *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* spitted;] to put on a spit.
Spital, *n.* a charitable foundation; hospital.
Spit-box, *n.* a box to spit in; a spittoon.
Spite, *n.* malice; rancor; hate; malignity.
Spite, *v. a.* to mischief; to vex; to thwart; to
Spiteful, *a.* malicious; malignant. [*offend*.]
Spiteful-ly, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.
Spiteful-ness, *n.* malice; malignity.
Spit-ten, (*spī'tn*) *p.* from *Spit*. See *Spit*.
Spitter, *n.* one who spits: — a young deer
Spittle, *n.* moisture of the mouth; saliva.
Spittoon, *n.* a vessel or box to spit in.
Spitch-nol-gy, *n.* a treatise on the viscera.
Spish, *v. a.* to spatter with water or mud.
Spish, *n.* water and mud thrown about.
Spishy, *a.* full of dirty water; wet and muddy.
Spit, *v. a.* to dislocate or break: — to slope.
Spit, *a.* displayed; turned outward.
Spit-foot, (*spī'fūt*) *a.* having the foot
Spit-foot-ed, (*spī'fūt-ed*) *a.* turned outward.
Spit-mouth, *n.* a mouth widened by design.
Spit-n, *n.* the mill: — ill-will; spite; ill-humor
Spit-nful, *a.* peevish; fretful; melancholy.
Spit-n, *a.* peevish; fretful; sullen.
Spit-nent, *a.* shining; glossy; resplendent.
Spit-n, *a.* showy; magnificent; pompous.
Spit-n, *a.* shining; magnificent; pompously.
Spit-n, *n.* [*L.*] lustre; magnificence; pomp.
Spit-n, (*spīn'e-tik*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.*; *spīn'e-tik*, *K. Ash.*) *a.* fretful; peevish.
Spit-n, *a.* belonging to the spleen. [*ish*.]
Spit-n, *a.* fretful; peevish; splenetic. [*R.*.]
Spit-n, (*spīn'e-tis*, *n.* (*Med.*) an inflammation of the
Splēn, *a.* callous substance; a splint. [*spleen*.]
Splice, *n.* the joining of two ropes without a knot; a part added or spliced on.
Splice, *v. a.* to join the ends of a rope, &c.
Splint, or **Splint-ter**, *n.* a thin piece of wood.
Splint, *v. a.* to secure by splints; to splinter.
Splint-ter, *v. a.* to shiver; to split; to support.
Splint-ter-y, *a.* having splinters; scaly.
Split, *v. a.* [*i.* split; *pp.* splitting, split;] to part asunder; to cleave; to divide.
Split, *v. n.* to burst in sunder; to crack.
Split-ter, *n.* bustle; tumult. [*Vulgar.*.]
Split-ter, *v. n.* to speak hastily and confusedly.
Spill, *v. a.* to plunder; to rob; to corrupt; to max
Spill, *n.* a. to practise robbery; to decay.
Spill, *n.* a. plunder; pillage; booty; robbery.
Spill-er, *n.* one who spoils; a plunderer.
Spoke, *n.* a bar of a wheel; a spar of a ladder.
Spoke, *i.* from *Speak*.
Spoken, (*spōkn*) *p.* from *Speak*.
Spokesman, *n.* one who speaks for another.
Spoliate, *v. a.* to rob; to plunder. [*n.*]

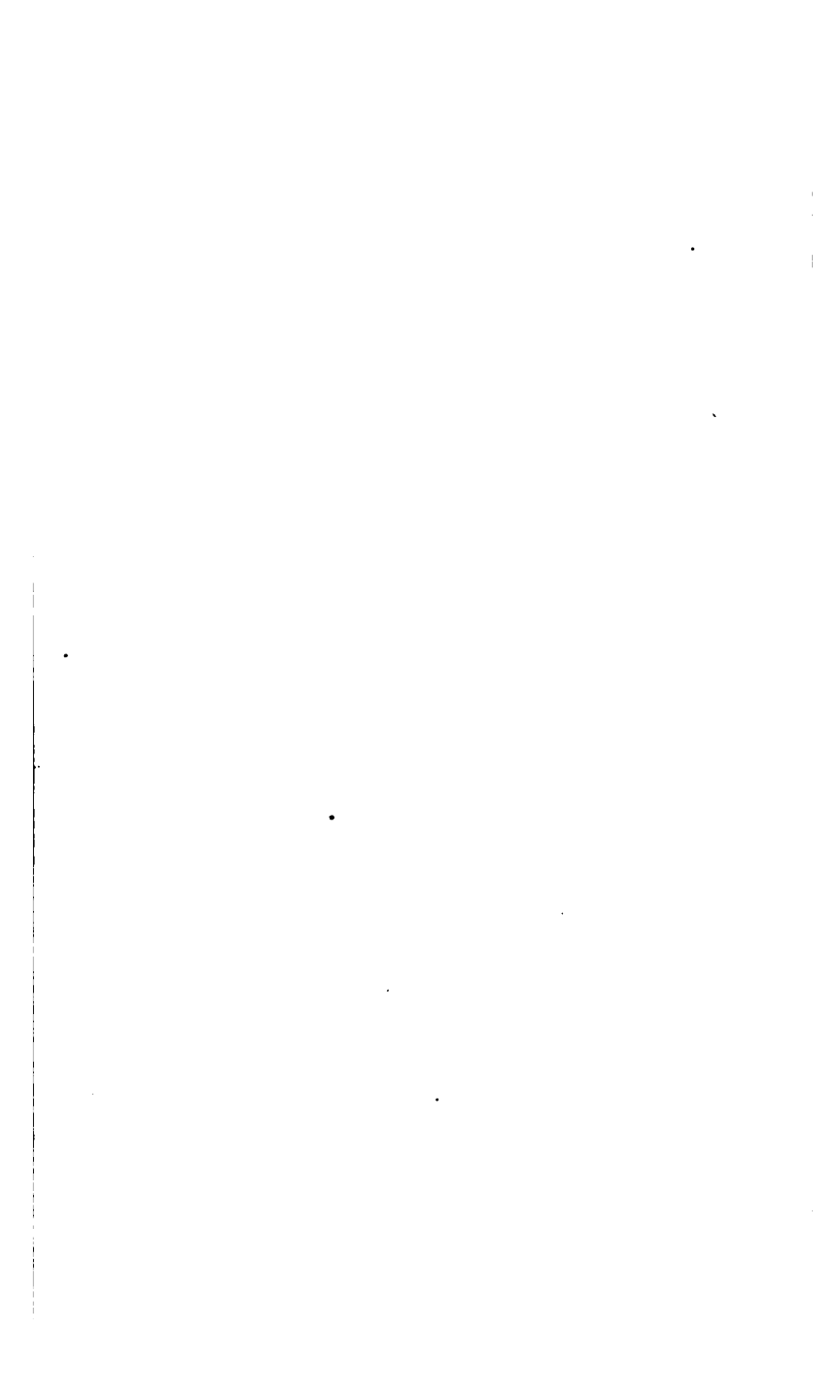
miss, str; move, mōv, sōn; ball, bāl, rōis.—C, G, t, ē, ept; D, S, z, ē, hard; q as z; z as g;—thū

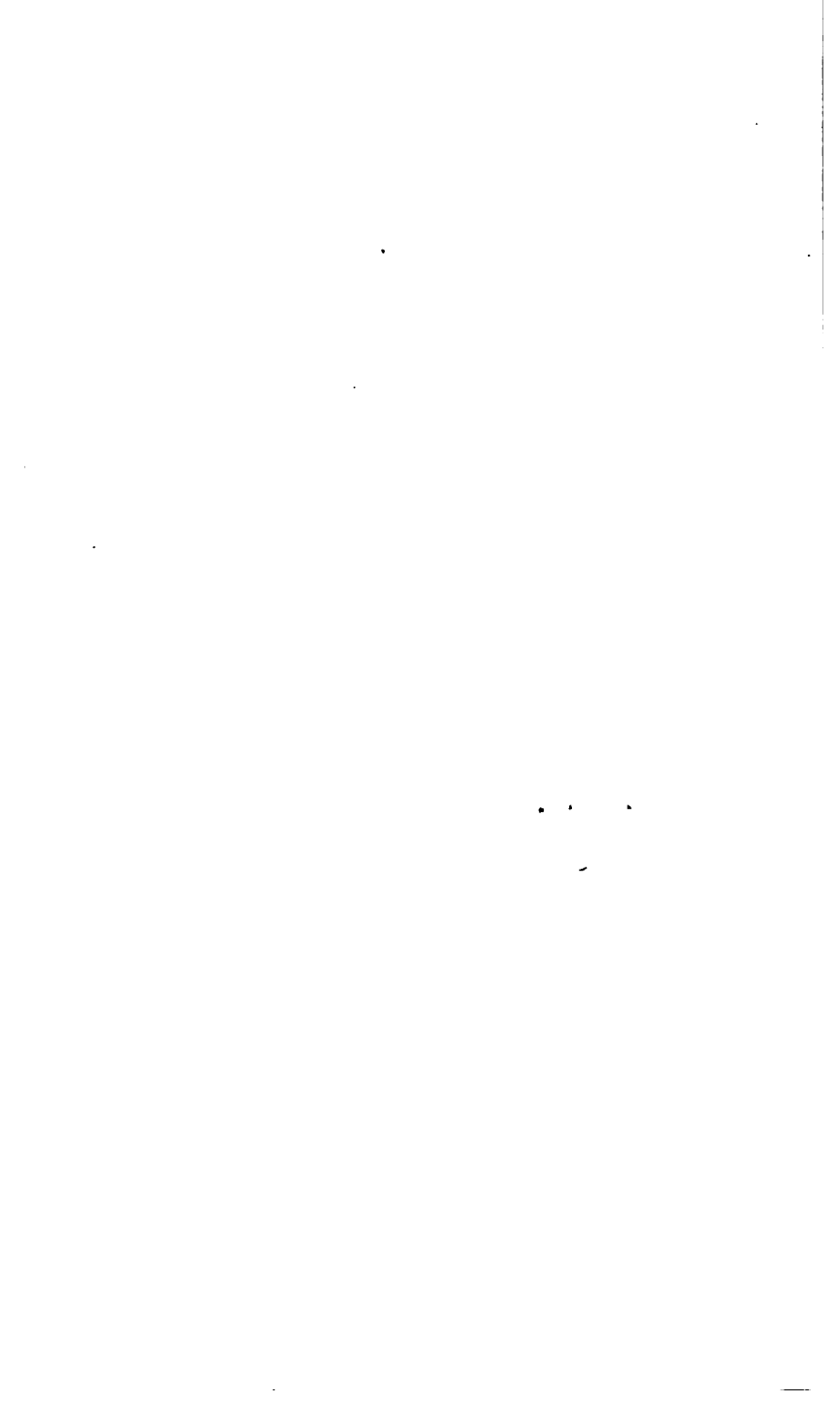
Spō-lī-ā'tiōn, *n.* act of robbing; robbery; plunder.
Spōn-dā'ic, **Spōn-dā'i-cal**, *a.* of or like a spondee.
Spōn-dēē, *n.* a foot of two long syllables.
Spōn'dyle, *n.* a joint of the spine; vertebra.
Spongē, (**spōnj**) *n.* a soft, porous substance; a substance for wiping and cleaning, or for imbibing moisture: — soft dough.
Spongē, *v. a.* to blot; to wipe, as with a sponge; to squeeze; to harass; to oppress.
Spongē, *v. n.* to imbibe; to live by mean arts.
Spōn'gēr, *n.* one who sponges.
Spōn'gī-nēs, *n.* quality of being spongy.
Spōn'gīng-hōūse, *n.* a bailiff's house.
Spōn'gy, *a.* soft and full of small holes; wet.
Spōn'ial, *a.* relating to marriage.
Spōn'siōn, *n.* the act of becoming a surety.
Spōn'sor, *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.
Spōn-tā-nē'ity, *n.* voluntariness.
Spōn-tā-nē-ōūs, *a.* acting of itself; voluntary.
Spōn-tā-nē-ōūs-ly, *ad.* voluntarily.
Spōn-tā-nē-ōūs-nēs, *n.* voluntariness.
Spōn-tān, *n.* a weapon; a kind of half-pike.
Spōōl, *n.* a weaver's quill or reed.
Spōōl, *v. a.* to wind, as on a spool.
Spōōm, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) to be driven by the wind.
Spōōn, *n.* a utensil used in eating liquids.
Spōōn, *v. n.* to lade with a spoon.
Spōōn'bill, *n.* a bird of the heron tribe.
Spōōn'ful, *n.* as much as a spoon can hold.
Spōōn'mēat, *n.* food taken with a spoon.
Spō-rād'ic, *a.* scattered; sporadic.
Spō-rād'i-cal, *a.* scattered; not epidemical.
Spōrē, (*n.* (*Bot.*) the reproductive substance
Spōr'ule, } of a flowerless plant.
Spōrt, *n.* diversion; frolic; mirth; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, and fishing.
Spōrt, *v. a.* to divert; to make merry; to play.
Spōrt, *v. n.* to play; to frolic; to game.
Spōrt'ful, *a.* full of sport; merry; sportive.
Spōrt'ful-ly, *ad.* wantonly; merrily; in jest.
Spōrt'ful-nēs, *n.* wantonness; play; frolic.
Spōrt'ive, *a.* gay; merry; playful; ludicrous.
Spōrt'ive-ly, *ad.* in a sportive manner.
Spōrt'ive-nēs, *n.* gaiety; play; wantonness.
Spōrts'mān, *n.*; *pl.* sports'men; one who pursues field-sports, — hunting, fishing, &c.
Spōt, *n.* a blot; taint; disgrace; a small place.
Spōt, *v. a.* to mark with spots; to disgrace.
Spōt'less, *a.* free from spots; innocent; pure.
Spōt'less-nēs, *n.* the state of being spotless.
Spōt'ted, *a.* having spots; maculated.
Spōt'ti-nēs, *n.* the quality of being spotty.
Spōt'ty, *a.* full of spots; maculated; spotted.
Spōū'gal, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.
Spōū'gal, *n.* marriage nuptials. See *Espousals*.
Spōūge, *n.* a husband or wife; a person married.
†Spōūge, *v. a.* to espouse. See *Espouse*.
Spōūge'less, *a.* wanting a husband or wife.
Spōūt, *n.* a pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water-spout; a falling stream.
Spōūt, *v. a.* to pour with violence; to mouth.
Spōūt, *v. n.* to issue as from a spout.
Spōin, *v. a.* to overstrain the ligaments.
Spōin, *n.* a strain of ligaments without dislocation; a violent straining; a wrench.
Spring, *i.* from *Spring*; sprung. See *Spring*.
Spri't, *n.* a small sea-fish.
Spri'awl, *v. n.* to struggle; to tumble or creep.
Spri'y, *n.* the foam of the sea; a twig or shoot.
Spri'ed, (**spri'd**) *v. a.* [*i.* spread; *pp.* spreading, spread;] to extend; to expand; to divulge; to disseminate; to diffuse.
Spri'ed, (**spri'd**) *v. n.* to extend itself.

Spri'ed, (**spri'd**) *n.* extent; expansion.
Spri'ed'er, (**spri'd'er**) *n.* one who spreads.
Spri'ē, *n.* a noisy frolic; a drinking bout.
†Spri'nt, *p.* sprinkled.
Spri'g, *n.* a small branch; a twig; a bud.
Spri'g, *v. a.* to mark or adorn with sprigs.
Spri'gy, *a.* full of small branches or sprigs.
Spri'ght, (**spri't**) *n.* a spirit; a shade; a soul.
Spri'ght'ful, (**spri't'ful**) *a.* gay; sprightly. *Shat.*
Spri'ght'ful-nēs, *n.* sprightliness; gaiety. [*A.*]
Spri'ght'less, (**spri't'less**) *a.* dull; sluggish.
Spri'ght'li-nēs, (**spri't'li-nēs**) *n.* vigor; gaiety.
Spri'ght'ly, (**spri't'ly**) *a.* gay; brisk; lively.
Spri'ng, *v. n.* [*i.* sprung or sprang; *pp.* springing, sprung;] to begin to grow; to issue; to arise — to bound; to leap; to start.
Spri'ng, *v. a.* to start; to rouse; to discharge.
Spri'ng, *n.* the vernal season: — an elastic body or contrivance; elastic force; a bound; a leap: — a fountain; a source; original.
Spri'ng, *n.* a gin; a noose to catch by a jerk.
Spri'ng, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch in a trap.
Spri'ng'er, *n.* one who springs; a young plant.
Spri'ng'halt, *n.* a lameness or halting by which a horse twitches up his legs.
Spri'ng'head, *n.* a fountain; a source of water.
Spri'ng'i-nēs, *n.* elasticity; wetness.
Spri'ng'tide, *n.* high tide at new and full moon.
Spri'ng'y, *a.* full of springs and fountains.
Spri'ng'y, (**spri'ng'g**, *P. J. E. J. K. Sm.*; **spri'ng'g**; *S.*; **spri'ng'g** or **spri'ng'g**, *W. F.*) *a.* elastic.
Spri'ng'le, *v. a.* to scatter; to besprinkle; to disperse; to bedew; to wash.
Spri'ng'le, *v. n.* to scatter drops; to rain.
Spri'ng'le, *n.* a small quantity scattered.
Spri'ng'ler, *n.* one who sprinkles.
Spri'ng'ling, *n.* a scattering in small drops.
Spri't, *n.* a sprout: — a small boom or pole.
†Spri't, *v. n.* to shoot; to sprout: — to spit.
Spri't, *n.* a spirit; a spright. See *Spright*.
Spri't'sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) the sail on a ship's bowsprit.
Spri't, *v. n.* to germinate; to shoot; to grow.
Spri't, *n.* the shoot of a vegetable.
Spri'ce, *a.* nice; trim; neat without elegance.
Spri'ce, *v. n.* to dress with affected neatness.
Spri'ce, *v. a.* to trim; to dress; to prink.
Spri'ce, *n.* an evergreen tree; a species of fir.
Spri'ce'bēer, *n.* beer tintured with spruce.
Spri'ce'ly, *ad.* in a spruce or nice manner.
Spri'ce'nēs, *n.* neatness; trimness; fineness.
Spri'ng, *i.* & *p.* from *Spring*.
Spri'g, *a.* nimble; active; lively. [*Colloquial in America, and provincial in England.*]
Spri'd, *n.* a short knife; a tool to cut weeds.
Spri'mē, *v. n.* to foam; to froth. — *n.* foam; froth.
Spri'mōus, or **Spri'my**, *a.* frothy; foamy.
Spri'n, *i.* & *p.* from *Spin*.
Spri'ngē, *n.* a soft substance. See *Sponge*.
Spri'ngy, *a.* like a sponge; wet. See *Spry*.
Spri'nk, *n.* touchwood; rotten wood: — *spri't*, *mettle*. [*Vulgar.*]
Spri'nk'y, *a.* spirited; fiery; brisk. [*Colloquial.*]
Spri'r, *n.* a sharp point or goad worn on the head by horsemen; an incitement; a snag; a branch; a branch of a mountain-range.
Spri'r, *v. a.* to prick; to incite; to urge forward.
Spri'r'gall, *v. a.* to wound with a spur.
Spri'r'gall, *n.* a wound made by a spur.
Spri'rgē, *n.* a plant violently purgative.
†Spri'ring, *n.* the act of purging; discharge.
Spri'r'ōūs, *a.* counterfeit; false; not legitimate.
Spri'r'ōūs-ly, *ad.* counterfeitly; falsely.
Spri'r'ōūs-nēs, *n.* the state of being spurious.

He stood sponsor to my pro-
ductions.

He clapped spurs to his horse.





Spurn at it.

Squill, ox'na.

his garments - had been staining
the white - the white had

sura, *v. a.* to kick; to reject with disdain; to scorn; to despise; to disdain.
sura, *v. a.* to manifest disdain; to kick.
surn, *n.* a kick; contemptuous treatment.
surred, (*spird*) *a.* wearing spurs.
surrer, *n.* one who uses spurs.
surr'er, *n.* one who makes spurs.
surr'ry-al, *n.* an ancient, English gold coin.
surt, *n.* a sudden ejection; short effort; spirit.
surt, *v. n.* & *a.* to fly or throw out. See *Spirit*.
sut'ter, *v. n.* to emit moisture or drops of water; to speak hastily; to spit much.
sut'ter, *v. a.* to throw out with noise.
sut'ter, *n.* moisture thrown out in drops.
sut'ter-er, *n.* one who sputters.
sy, *n.* a secret emissary sent to watch the actions of an enemy; one who watches another's actions.
sy, *v. a.* to discover at a distance; to search.
sy, *v. n.* to search narrowly; to act as a spy.
sy-boot, *n.* a boat sent out for intelligence.
sy-glass, *n.* a small or short telescope.
quab, (*skwób*) *a.* unfeathered; thick and stout.
quab, (*skwób*) *n.* a kind of sofa; a cushion: — a short, fat person: — a young pigeon.
quab, (*skwób*) *ad.* with a heavy, sudden fall.
quab'bish, (*skwób'bish*) *a.* thick; heavy; fleshy.
quab'ble, (*skwób'bl*) *v. n.* to quarrel; to fight; to struggle in contest; to scuffle.
quab'ble, (*skwób'bl*) *n.* a low brawl; a quarrel.
quab'bler, (*skwób'bler*) *n.* one who squabbles.
quab'pie, (*skwób'pi*) *n.* a pie made of squabs.
quad, (*skwéd*) *n.* a company of armed men.
quad'ron, (*skwéd'ron*) *n.* a body of armed men; a part of an army; a part of a fleet.
qual'id, (*skwól'id*) (*skwól'id*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *skwól'id*, *E.*) *a.* foul; nasty; filthy.
qual'id'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being equalid.
qual'id-née, (*skwól'id-née*) *n.* squalidity.
quall, *v. n.* to scream out, as a child; to cry.
quall, *n.* a loud scream: — a gust of wind.
quall'er, *n.* a screamer; one who screams.
quall'y, *a.* windy; gusty; stormy.
quál'or, *n.* [*L.*] coarseness; squalidness.
quar'moss, *a.* scaly; covered with scales.
quan'der, (*skwón'der*) *v. a.* to spend profusely.
quan'der-er, (*skwón'der-er*) *n.* a spendthrift.
quáre, *a.* having four equal sides and four right angles; four-cornered; parallel; equal; exact; well set; exactly suitable; honest; fair.
quáre, *n.* a figure with four right angles and four equal sides; a square space; an open space in a town: — a measuring rule.
quáre, *v. a.* to form with right angles; to fit.
quáre, *v. n.* to suit with; to fit with.
quáre'née, *n.* the state of being square.
quar-róse, *a.* (*Bot.*) jagged; rough.
quash, (*skwósh*) *v. a.* to crush into pulp.
quash, (*skwósh*) *n.* any thing soft: — a garden vegetable and its fruit; quash.
quat, (*skwét*) *v. n.* to sit close to the ground: — to settle on new lands without a title.
quat, (*skwét*) *a.* cowering; short and thick.
quat, (*skwét*) *n.* a lying close; a sudden fall.
quat'ter, (*skwót'ter*) *n.* one who quates.
quáw, *n.* an Indian woman or wife.
quák, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise; to cry out.
quák, *n.* a cry of pain; a shrill, quick cry.
quák'er, *n.* one who squeaks.
quéal, *n.* a shrill, sharp cry.
quéal, *v. n.* to cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain, as a pig.
quéam'ish, *a.* fastidious; easily disgusted.

Squám'ish-ly, *ad.* in a fastidious manner.
Squám'ish-née, *n.* niceness; fastidiousness.
Squásh'y, *a.* queasy; squeamish; fastidious.
Squázze, *v. a.* to press; to oppress; to crush.
Squázze, *v. n.* to urge one's way; to crowd.
Squázze, *n.* act of squeezing; a compression.
Squib, *n.* a paper pipe, with wild-fire; a flash.
Squill, *n.* a bulbous, medicinal root; a sea onion: — a shell-fish: — an insect.
Squint, *a.* having an oblique look; awry.
Squint, *v. n.* to look obliquely, or awry.
Squint'-eyed, (*skwint'id*) *a.* having squint eyes; having oblique vision; indirect.
Squire, *n.* a contraction of *esquire*. See *Esquire*.
Squire, *v. a.* to attend; to wait on; to esquire.
Squirm, *v. n.* to wind or twist about; as an eel.
Squir'el, (*skwí'r'el*, *skwér'el*, or *skwúr'el*) [*skwér'el*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *skwúr'el*, *E. R. Wb. Kerrick.*] *n.* a small, active animal, that lives in the woods.
Squirt, *v. a.* to throw out in a quick stream.
Squirt, *n.* a pipe to eject liquor; a stream.
Squirt'er, *n.* one who squirts.
Stab, *v. a.* to pierce; to wound mortally.
Stab, *v. n.* to give a wound; to offer a stab.
Stab, *n.* a wound with a sharp weapon; a blow.
Stab'ber, *n.* one who stabs; a privy murderer.
Stab'le-mént, *n.* support; firmness.
Stab'le-ty, *n.* stableness; steadiness; firmness.
Stab'le, *a.* fixed; steady; constant; strong; firm.
Stab'le, *n.* a house for horses and cattle.
Stab'le, *v. n.* to dwell in a stable, as beasts.
Stab'le, *v. a.* to put into a stable.
Stab'le-née, *n.* steadiness; constancy; stability.
Stab'ling, *n.* a house or room for beasts.
Stab'lish, *v. a.* to establish. *Spencer.*
Stab'ly, *ad.* in a stable manner; firmly.
Stack, *n.* a large pile of hay, straw, or grain: — a number or a column of chimneys or funnels.
Stack, *v. a.* to pile up regularly in stacks.
Stá'ck, *n.* [*L.*] a resinous, odoriferous gum.
Stá'd'le, *n.* a young tree; standard.
Stá'd'i-ém, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *stá'd'i-q*; a race-ground; a race; one eighth of a Roman mile; 625 feet.
Stá'd't'hold-er, (*stá't'hold-er*) *n.* formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.
Staff, *n.*; *pl.* staves; a stick used in walking; a prop; a support; ensign of office. See *Staves*.
Staff, *n.*; *pl.* staffs; a set of officers attached to a commander of an army.
Stag, *n.* a male red deer; the male of the hind: — a bull castrated when grown up.
Stáge, *n.* a raised floor or platform: — the theatre: — a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a step; a stop: — a stage-coach.
Stáge-coach, (*stá'kóch*) *n.* a public coach.
Stáge-play, *n.* theatrical entertainment.
Stáge-play-er, *n.* an actor on the stage.
Stá'g'ard, *n.* a four-year-old stag.
Stá'g'er, *v. n.* to reel; to faint; to hesitate.
Stá'g'er, *v. n.* to make to reel; to alarm.
Stá'g'er-ingly, *ad.* in a reeling manner.
Stá'g'ers, *n. pl.* a kind of horse apoplexy.
Stá'g'i-tite, *n.* a native of Stagira: — applied especially to Aristotle.
Stá'g'ná-cy, *n.* the state of being stagnant.
Stá'g'ná-c, *a.* motionless; still; not flowing.
Stá'g'ná-c, *v. n.* to have no course or stream.
Stá'g'ná-tion, *n.* a cessation of motion; stop.
Stá'id, *p. a.* sober; grave; regular; steady.
Stá'id-née, *n.* sobriety; gravity; regularity.
Stá'in, *v. a.* to blot; to maculate; to tinge; to color; to discolor: — to tarnish; to disgrace.

Stain, *n.* a blot; a spot; a taint of guilt; shame.
Stain'er, *n.* one who stains; a dyer.
Stain'less, *a.* free from blots or spots; pure.
Stair, *a.* a step. — *pl.* a series of steps.
Stair'case, *n.* a whole set of stairs, with the frame or walls supporting the steps.
Stake, *n.* a post: — a wager; a pledge; hazard.
Stake, *v. a.* to defend with posts or stakes: — to put to hazard; to hazard; to wager. [*titic*].
Stalac'tic'cal, *a.* relating to stalactites; stalac'tic.
Stalac'tite, *n.* a concretion of carbonate of lime, pendent like an icicle.
Stalac'tit'ic, *a.* relating to stalactites; formed like stalactites.
Stalag'mite, *n.* stalactitical deposit of carbonate of lime: — a plant.
Stalag'mit'ic, *a.* relating to stalagmites.
Stale, *a.* old; not fresh; vapid; tasteless from age; worn-out; long-kept.
Stale, *n.* a long handle: — a decoy: — urine.
Stale, *v. n.* to void urine, as a beast.
Stale'ness, *n.* state of being stale; vapidness.
Stalk, (*stawk*) *v. n.* to walk with high steps.
Stalk, (*stawk*) *n.* the stem of a plant, of a quill, &c.: — a stately step.
Stalk'er, (*stawk'er*) *n.* one who stalks: — a net.
Stalk'ing-horse, (*stawk'ing-hörs*) *n.* a horse used by fowlers: — a mask; a pretence.
Stalk'y, (*stawk'y*) *a.* hard like a stalk.
Stall, *n.* a crib for horses, &c.; a bench; a seat: — a place where something is sold.
Stall, *v. a.* to place or keep in a stall.
Stall'age, *n.* rent paid for a stall.
Stall'fed, *a.* fed not with grass, but dry feed.
Stall'feed, *v. a.* to feed with dry fodder.
Stall'ion, (*stäl'yün*) *n.* a horse not castrated.
Stall'worth, (*-würth*) *a.* stout; strong; brave;
Stall'wort, (*-würth*) *a.* bold. [*Local*].
Stam'ena, *n.* [*La*] *pl.* *stäm'ing*; foundation; texture: — *pl.* first principles of any thing; the solids of the human body.
Stam'ens, *n.*; *pl.* *stäm'ens*; (*Bot.*) the fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament, anther, and pollen.
Stäm'inal, (*stäm'inate*) *a.* relating to stamens.
Stäm'in'g-oss, *a.* consisting of stamens.
Stäm'mer, *v. n.* to falter in speaking; to stutter.
Stäm'mer'er, *n.* one who stammers.
Stäm'mer-ing, *p. a.* hesitating in speech.
Stäm'mer-ing-ly, *ad.* in a stammering manner.
Stämp, *v. a.* to strike with the foot; to mark; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin.
Stämp, *v. n.* to strike the foot downward.
Stämp, *n.* an instrument for making an impression; a mark; an impression; a print; a cut; a picture; authority; cast; form.
Stämp'er, *n.* he or that which stamps.
Stänch, *v. a.* to under from running; to stop.
Stänch, *a.* sound; firm; trusty; hearty; strong.
Stänch, *v. n.* to cease to flow; to stop.
Stänch'er, *n.* one who stanches or stops blood.
Stänch'ion, (*stän'shün*) *n.* a prop; a support.
Ständ, *v. n.* [*t.* stood; *pp.* standing, stood;] to be upon the feet; to remain erect; to halt; to persist; to abide; to stay; to stop; to be fixed.
Ständ, *v. a.* to endure; to abide; to suffer.
Ständ, *n.* a station; a halt; perplexity; a small table; a frame to place things on.
Ständ'ard, *n.* an ensign of war: — a rule; a criterion; a test; a rate: — a standing tree.
Ständ'ard, *a.* affording a test to others; fixed.
Ständ'ard-bear'er, *n.* a bearer of a standard.
Ständ'er, *n.* one who stands.

Ständ'ing, *p. a.* settled; lasting; stagnant.
Ständ'ing, *n.* continuance; station; rank.
Ständ'ish, *n.* a stand or case for pen and ink.
Stang, *n.* a long bar; a pole; shaft of a cart.
Stank, *n.* a dam, or bank, to stop water.
Stank, *i.* from *Stank*; stunk.
Stän'ng-ry, *n.* a tin-mine; tin-works.
Stän'ng-ry, *a.* relating to tin-mines.
Stän'nif'er-oss, *a.* producing tin.
Stän'ng, *n.* a set of lines adjusted to each other in a poem or hymn; a strophe.
Stä'ple, *n.* a mart; an emporium; an area; material of a manufacture; a chief commodity or article of produce: — a loop of iron.
Stä'ple, *a.* settled; established; principal.
Stä'pler, *n.* a dealer; as, "a wool-stäpler."
Stär, *n.* an apparently small, luminous, heavenly body: — a mark of honor: — a distinguished performer: — an asterisk.
Stär'board, *n.* the right hand side of the ship.
Stärch, *n.* a substance to stiffen linen with.
Stärch, *a.* stiff; precise; rigid; starched.
Stärch, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.
Stär'chäm-ber, *n.* an English court of criminal jurisdiction, in the time of Charles I.
Stärched, (*stärcht*) *p. a.* stiffened; formal.
Stärch'ed-ness, *n.* stiffness; formality.
Stärch'er, *n.* one whose trade it is to starch.
Stärch'ly, *ad.* stiffly; precisely.
Stärch'ness, *n.* stiffness; preciseness.
Stärch'y, *a.* partaking of, or like, starch.
Stäre, *v. n.* to look with fixed eyes; to gaze.
Stäre, *v. a.* to affect or influence by stares.
Stäre, *n.* a fixed look: — a bird; staring.
Stär'er, *n.* one who looks with fixed eyes.
Stär'finch, *n.* a beautiful bird.
Stär'fish, *n.* a molluscous, marine animal.
Stär'gäs'er, *n.* an astronomer, or astrologer.
Stark, *a.* mere; simple; plain; gross.
Stark, *ad.* wholly; entirely; in a high degree.
Stär'less, *a.* having no light of stars.
Stär'light, (*stär'lit*) *n.* the light of the stars.
Stär'light, (*stär'lit*) *a.* lighted by the stars.
Stär'like, *a.* stellated; bright; illustrious.
Stär'ling, *n.* a bird: — a defence to piers.
Stärred, (*stär'd*) *a.* decorated with stars.
Stär'ry, *a.* consisting of, or like, stars; stellar.
Stär't, *v. n.* to rise or move suddenly; to start.
Stär't, *v. a.* to alarm; to startle; to rouse; to put in motion; to produce.
Stär't, *n.* a motion of terror; a quick spring.
Stär't'er, *n.* one that starts or shrinks.
Stär't'ing-päst, *n.* a place to start from.
Stär'tle, *v. n.* to shrink with sudden fear.
Stär'tle, *v. a.* to fright; to shock; to deter.
Stär'tle, *n.* sudden alarm; a shock; terror.
Stär't'ling, *p. a.* that startles; shocking.
Stär've, *v. n.* to perish with hunger; to starve.
Stär've, *v. a.* to kill with hunger; to make starve.
Stär've'ling, *n.* a lean, meagre animal.
Stär've'ly, *a.* hungry; lean; pinning.
Stäte, *n.* condition; situation; rank; degree; crisis; pomp; dignity; civil power; a polity; a kingdom or republic. — *pl.* nobility.
Stäte, *v. a.* to settle; to tell; to represent.
Stät'ed, *p. a.* regular; fixed; established.
Stät'ed-ly, *ad.* regularly; not occasionally.
Stäte'li-ness, *n.* grandeur; pomp; majesty.
Stäte'ly, *a.* grand; lofty; majestic; august.
Stäte'ment, *n.* the act of stating; a recital.
Stäte-rööm, *n.* a magnificent apartment; a room in a packet or steam-vessel.

Stakes of xap-ā.

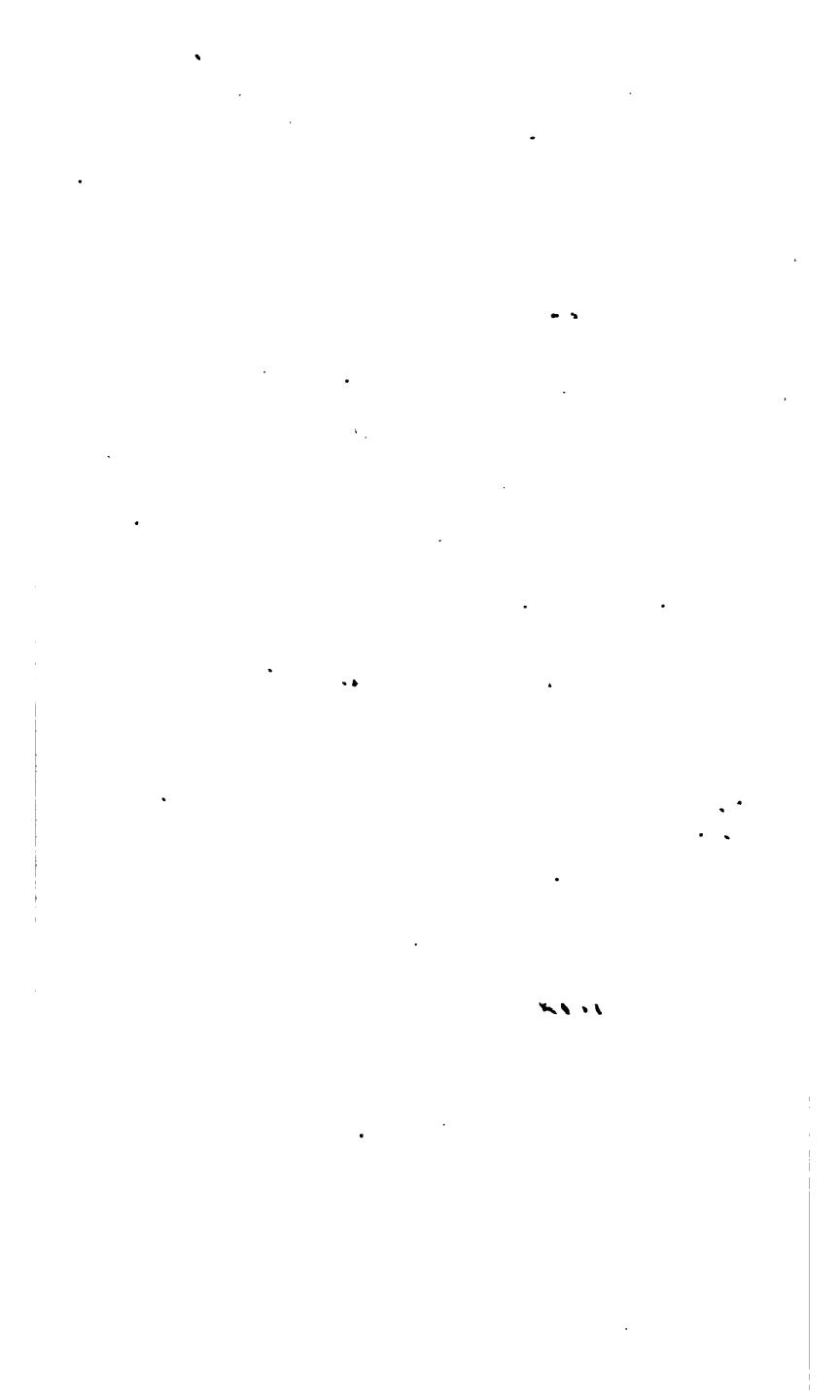
He stamped his character upon them ^{on} and
if he stamped his foot in any part of stake
noops would spring up.
Deeth stares them in the face.

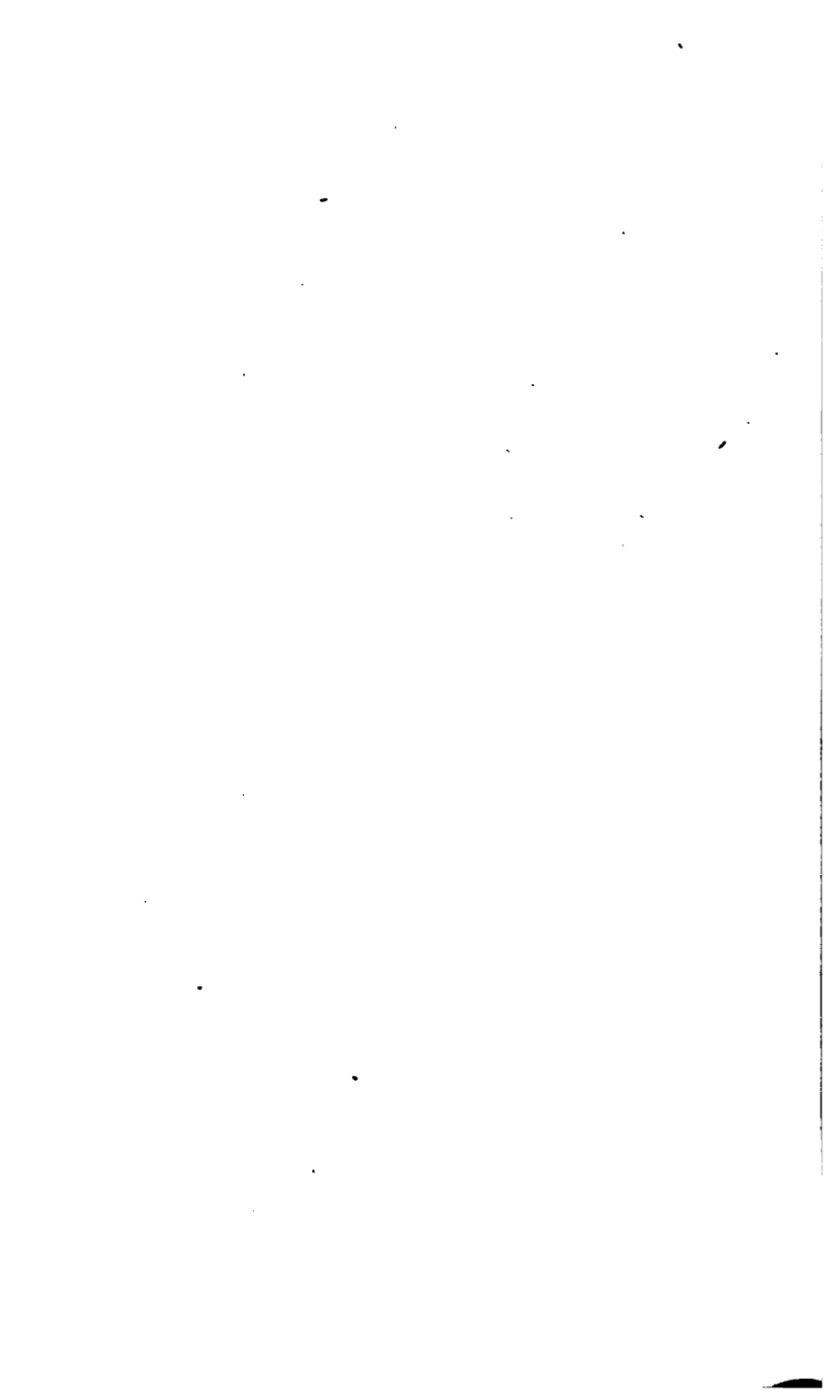
The statements respecting them by him

They stood up in their own defence — stands
upon his defence — they stood on their own.

There is no universal standard for
beauty.

They stared him in the face.





Stem, as of a bunch of grapes, κρεμαστήρ.

Sto-ril'-ty, *n.* barrenness; unfruitfulness.
Stér'-j-lac, *v. a.* to make barren. [cy.
Stér'-ling, *a.* genuine! — applied to English mon-
Stérn, *a.* severe of look or manner; harsh; rigid.
Stérn, *n.* the hind part of a ship, &c.
Stér-nal, *a.* relating to the sternum.
Stérned, (*stérnd*) *a.* having a stern.
Stérn-ly, *ad.* in a stern manner; severely.
Stérn'-ness, *n.* severity of look; harshness.
Stér-nón, [Gr.] **Stér-nón**, [L.] *n.* the breast-bone.
Stér-nú'-tíon, *n.* the act of sneezing.
Stér-nú'-tíve, *a.* provoking to sneeze.
Stér-nú'-tí-to-ry, *n.* medicine for sneezing.
Stér-nú'-tí-to-ry, *a.* causing sneezing.
Stér-to-rod, *a.* respiring deeply; snoring.
Stéth'-o-scópe, *n.* (*Med.*) an instrument used in auscultation, for exploring the chest.
Stève-dore, *n.* a man employed in loading and unloading vessels.
Stew, (*stú*) *v. a.* to boil or seethe slowly.
Stew, (*stú*) *v. n.* to be seethed slowly.
Stew, *n.* meat stewed: — a hot-house; a brothel.
Stew-ard, *n.* a manager of another's affairs.
Stew-ard-ship, *n.* the office of a steward.
Stew'-ish, *a.* suiting the brothel or stew.
Stew'-pan, *n.* a pan used for stewing.
Stib'-i-al, *a.* relating to antimony; antimonial.
Stib'-i-um, *n.* [L.] antimony.
Stich'o-mán-cy, *n.* divination by verses.
Stí-chóm'-e-try, *n.* list of the books of Scripture.
Stick, *n.* a small piece of wood; a staff; a stab.
Stick, *v. a.* [i. stuck; *pp.* sticking, stuck;] to fasten on; to affix; to set: — to stab; to pierce.
Stick, *v. n.* to adhere; to stop; to remain; to be constant: — to hesitate; to scruple.
Stick'-i-ness, *n.* adhesive quality; viscosity.
Stick'-lac, *n.* lac in its natural state.
Stíckle, *v. n.* to contest; to altercation; to trim.
Stick'-ler, *n.* an obstinate contender; defender.
Stick'-y, *a.* viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
Stiff, *a.* rigid; inflexible; stubborn; formal.
Stíff-ness (*stíf-n*) *n.* *a.* to make or grow stiff.
Stíff-ly, *ad.* rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
Stíff'-necked, (*stíf'-nét*) *a.* stubborn; obstinate.
Stíff'-ness, *n.* state of being stiff.
Stíffle, *v. a.* to suffocate; to extinguish; to smother; to choke; to suppress.
Stíg-ma, *n.* a brand; a mark of infamy; a blot. — (*Bot.*) the top of the pistil. [marked.
Stíg-mát'-ic, or **Stíg-mát'-i-cal**, *a.* branded or
Stíg-ma-tíze, *v. a.* to mark with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to reproach.
Stí'-ler, *a.* belonging to the stile or style of a dial.
Stíle, *n.* a set of steps: — a dial-pln. See **Stíle**.
Stíle'-tíe, *n.* [It.] a small, round, pointed dagger.
Stíll, *v. a.* to make silent; to quiet; to appease.
Stíll, *a.* silent; quiet; calm; motionless.
Stíll, *ad.* till now; nevertheless; always; ever.
Stíll, *n.* a vessel for distillation; an alembic.
Stíll'-to-ry, *n.* an alembic; a laboratory.
Stíll'-bírth, *n.* state of being stillborn.
Stíll'-börn, *a.* born lifeless; dead at the birth.
Stíll'-lífe, *n.* a representation of vegetable life.
Stíll'-ness, *n.* quietness; silence; taciturnity.
Stíll-ly, *ad.* silently; not loudly; calmly.
Stílt, *v. a.* to raise on stilts; to elevate.
Stílt, *n. pl.* walking supports used by boys.
Stím'-u-lant, *a.* stimulating; exciting.
Stím'-u-lant, *n.* a stimulating medicine.
Stím'-u-láte, *v. a.* to excite; to spur on; to quicken.
Stím'-u-lá-tíon, *n.* act of stimulating; excitement.
Stím'-u-lá-tíve, *a.* stimulating.
Stím'-u-lá-tíve, *n.* that which stimulates.

Stím'-u-lá-tor, *n.* one who stimulates.
Stím'-u-lá-tor, *n.* [L.] *pl.* **stím'-u-lá-tor**; a spur; incitement; that which stimulates; a stimulant.
Stíng, *v. a.* [i. stung; *pp.* stinging, stung;] pierce of wound with a point or sting; to pierce.
Stíng, *n.* a sharp point; any thing that gives pain; remorse of conscience.
Stíng'-er, *n.* whatever stings or vexes.
Stín'-gí-ness, *n.* covetousness; niggardiness.
Stín'-gí, *n.* old, sharp, or strong beer. [*Fals.*
Stín'-gí, *a.* covetous; niggardly; avaricious.
Stíngk, *v. n.* [i. stunk or stank; *pp.* stunk, stunk;] to emit an offensive smell.
Stíngk, *n.* an offensive smell.
Stíngk'-ard, *n.* a mean, stinking, pakey fellow.
Stíngk'-pót, *n.* a mixture offensive to the smell.
Stínt, *v. a.* to bound; to limit; to confine.
Stínt, *n.* a limit; a bound; a quantity assigned.
Stínt'-er, *n.* whatever or whoever stints.
Stípe, *n.* the stalk of a fern leaf; a stem.
Stípend, *n.* wages; a settled pay; salary.
Stípend, *v. a.* to pay by settled wages. [*L.*
***Stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry**, (*stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry*, *P. J. A. S.*
stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry, *S.*; **stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry**, *K. F. L.*
stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry, or **stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry**, *N.*; *a.* relating to a stipend; receiving pay.
***Stí-pén'-dí-gí-ry**, *n.* one who receives a stipend.
Stíp'-ple, *v. n.* to engrave by means of dots.
Stíp'-ple, *n.* See **Stíp'-ple**.
Stíp'-páte, *v. n.* to contract; to settle terms.
Stíp'-pá-tíon, *n.* a contract; a bargain; terms.
Stíp'-pá-tí-tor, *n.* one who contracts or bargains.
Stíp'-pá-tí, (*stíp'-pá-tí*) *n.* (*Bot.*) a scale at the base of a leaf-stalk or peduncle.
Stír, *v. a.* to move; to agitate; to incite; to rouse.
Stír, *v. n.* to move; to be in motion.
Stír, *n.* tumult; commotion; disturbance.
Stír'-bút, *n.* a dish of oatmeal boiled in water.
Stír'-er, *n.* one who stirs; an instigator.
Stír'-rup, (*stír'-rup* or *stír'-rup*) (*stír'-rup*, *S. W. F.*
J. E. K.; **stír'-rup**, *F. J. A. S.*; **stír'-rup**, *K.*
n. an iron for a horseman's foot.
Stíte, *v. a.* *a.* to sew; to join; to unite; to work with a needle.
Stíth, *n.* a pass of a needle: — a sharp pain.
Stíth'-er-y, *n.* needlework. **Stíth** [*L.*
Stíth'-y, *n.* an anvil: — a disease in oxen.
Stíve, *v. a.* to stuff up; to press; to make hot.
Stíver, *n.* a Dutch coin; — value nearly a cent.
Stívat, *n.* an animal of the weasel kind.
Stíck, *n.* the trunk or body of a plant or tree.
Stíck, *n.* a close neck-cloth: — lincage; rax: — cattle in general: — a store; a fund of money: — the frame of a gun; a handle.
Stíck, *v. a.* to store; to fill sufficiently.
Stíck-ade', *n.* an enclosure of pointed stakes.
Stíck-ade', *v. a.* to fortify with pointed stakes.
Stíck'-bró-ker, *n.* one who deals in stocks.
Stíck-dóve, (*stíck'-dúv*) *n.* a ringdove.
Stíck'-físh, *n.* codfish dried hard.
Stíck'-hold-er, *n.* an owner of stock; shareholder.
Stíck'-ing, *n.* a covering for the leg.
Stíck'-ish, *a.* hard; blockish; stocky.
Stíck'-jób-ber, *n.* one who deals in stocks & public funds; stock-broker.
Stíck'-jób-bíng, *n.* speculation in stocks.
Stícks, *n. pl.* prison for the legs; public funds.
Stíck'-etíll, *a.* motionless as legs; quite still.
Stíck'-y, *a.* stout; short and thick. [*Quáld.*
Stí'-ic, *n.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno; one who is stoical or unfeeling.
Stí'-ic, *a.* relating to the Stoics; cold; wise.
Stí'-ic-pl, *a.* lacking feeling or sensibility; senseless.

still longer, αυτός μαρτύρει.

they are stimulated to develop it.

It is a stronger stimulus to increased exertion.

Who is stinted in room.

To stipulate for another condition.

Stock of a tree, πρόχειρον. Stock of a
bunch of grapes, αρεμαστόριον.

Then protect my net in the stocks.



۵۰۲

Stone of fruit, $\mu\mu\sigma^2$.

To store a ship with water
& provisions.

To stoop to anything

He is a stranger to generosity. — 127
• stranger to

stō'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a stoical manner; austere-ly.
stō'-cal-ness, *n.* the state of being stoical.
stō'-icism, *n.* the system, doctrines, or manners of the Stoics; insensibility.
stō, *n.* a long vest; a robe: — a shoot or sprout.
stō, *i.* from *Steal*.
stō'-len, (*stō'-lən*) *p.* from *Steal*.
stō'-lid'-ty, *n.* stupidity; want of sense.
stō'-māch, *n.* the ventricle in which food is digested; appetite: — anger; temper; pride.
stōm'-ch, *v. a.* to receive: — to resent; to brook.
stōm'-a-cher, *n.* an ornament for the breast.
stō-māch'-ic, *n.* a medicine for the stomach.
stō-māch'-ic, or *stō-māch'-cal*, *a.* of the stomach.
stōne, *n.* a mineral not ductile or malleable; a gem: — a concretion in the kidneys or bladder: — a weight of fourteen pounds: — a monument: — a case containing a kernel or stone, *a.* made or consisting of stone. [*seed.*]
stōne, *v. a.* to beat or kill with stones.
stōne-blind, *a.* completely blind.
stōne'-coal, *n.* mineral or fossil coal.
stōne'-cāt-ter, *n.* one who hews stones.
stōne'-fruit, *n.* peaches, plums, apricots, &c.
stōne'-heart'-ed, or *stōn'-y-heart'-ed*, *a.* cruel.
stōne-horse, *n.* a horse not castrated; stallion.
stōne-pit, *a.* a pit where stones are dug; quarry.
stōn'-er, *n.* one who stones.
stōne'-cast, *n.* distance to which a stone may be thrown; cast of a stone. [*stone.*]
stōne'-work, (*-wōrk*) *n.* work consisting of *stōn'-ness*, *n.* the state of being stony.
stōn'-y, *a.* made of or full of stones; hard.
stōod, (*stōd*) *i.* & *p.* from *Stand*.
stōōk, (*stōk*, *Jā. K.*; *stūk*, *Wb.*) *n.* a shock of corn containing twelve sheaves.
stōōk, *v. a.* to set up in stooks.
stōōl, *n.* a seat without a back: — evacuation.
stōōm, *v. a.* to put bags of herbs, &c., into wine.
stōōp, *v. a.* to bend down; to bend forward; to yield; to submit; to condescend.
stōōp, *n.* the act of stooping: — a vessel of liquor: — a porch with steps; door-steps.
stōōp'-er, *n.* one who stoops.
stōp, *v. a.* to hinder; to obstruct; to close up.
stōp, *v. a.* to cease to proceed; to stay; to pause.
stōp, *n.* a pause; a cessation; obstruction; a mark or point in writing; regulation in music; obstruction.
stōp'-cock, *n.* a pipe made to let out liquor. [*cl.*]
stōp'-page, *n.* the act of stopping; an obstruction.
stōp'-p'r., *n.* that by which any hole or the *stōp'-ple*, *n.* mouth of any vessel is filled up.
stōr'-age, *n.* act of, or pay for, storing.
stō'-rā, *n.* a plant; a resinous gum.
stōre, *n.* a large quantity; plenty; a storehouse.
stōre, *v. a.* to furnish; to lay up; to hoard.
stōre-house, *n.* a magazine; a warehouse.
stōr'-ing, (*stōr'-je*, *Sm. Ash*; *stōr*, *K. Wb.*) *n.* [*Gr.*] natural affection; parental instinct.
stōr'-ied, (*stōr'-id*) *a.* furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.
stōrk, *n.* a large bird of passage.
stōrm, *n.* a tempest; rain or snow accompanied by wind; a high wind: — a violent assault: — tumult; bustle.
stōrm, *v. a.* to attack by open force or violence.
stōrm, *v. a.* to raise tempests; to rage; to blow.
stōrm'-bāt, *n.* injured by storm.
stōrm'-finch, *n.* a bird; the petrel.
stōrm'-ness, *n.* the quality of being stormy.
stōrm'-y, *a.* tempestuous; windy; violent.
stō'-ry, *n.* a tale; a narrative: — a stage or floor of a building; a loft; a set of rooms.

stō'-ry-tēll-er, *n.* one who relates tales or stories.
stōūt, *a.* strong; lusty; valiant; brave; bold.
stōūt, *n.* a cant name for strong beer.
stōūt'-ly, *ad.* lustily; boldly; obstinately.
stōūt'-ness, *n.* strength; valor; boldness.
stōve, *n.* a hot-house; a close place for a fire.
stōve, *v. a.* to keep warm in a house heated.
stō'-ver, *n.* fodder for cattle; hay; straw.
stōw, (*stō*) *v. a.* to lay up; to deposit in order.
stōw'-age, *n.* act of stowing; room; deposit.
strā'-bism, *n.* act of squinting; strabismus.
strā'-bism-us, *n.* (*Med.*) an obliquity of the axis of the eye; a squinting.
strād'-dle, *v. a.* to walk wide and awkwardly.
strād'-dle, *n.* divarication; stride.
strāg'-gle, *v. a.* to wander; to rove; to ramble.
strāg'-gler, *n.* a wanderer; a rover.
Straight, (*strāt*) *a.* not crooked; direct; right.
Straight, (*strāt*) *ad.* immediately; directly.
Straight'-en, (*strā'-tn*) *v. a.* to make straight.
Straight'-en'-er, (*strā'-tn-er*) *n.* a director.
Straight'-for-ward, *a.* direct; upright.
Straight'-ly, (*strā'-lī*) *ad.* in a right line.
Straight'-ness, (*strā'-nes*) *n.* rectitude.
Straight'-way, (*strā'-wā*) *ad.* immediately.
Strain, *v. a.* to purify by filtration; to filter: — to sprain; to make tense; to force; to constrain.
Strain, *v. a.* to make violent efforts. [*strain*]
Strain, *n.* a violent effort; sprain: — a style of speaking; a song; a note: — turn; tendency.
Strain'-a-ble, *a.* that may be strained.
Strain'-er, *n.* he or that which strains: — a filter.
Strait, *a.* narrow; close; strict; difficult.
Strait, *n.* a narrow pass; distress; difficulty.
Strait'-en, (*strā'-tn*) *v. a.* to make narrow or close; to contract; to confine; to distress.
Strait'-jack'-et, *n.* an apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.
Strait'-laced, (*strā'-lāst*) *a.* stiff; strict; rigid.
Strait'-ly, *ad.* narrowly; strictly; closely.
Strait'-ness, *n.* narrowness; rigor; distress.
Strāke, *n.* the iron band or tire of a wheel.
Strām'-ash, *n.* a crash; catastrophe. [*Local.*]
Strā-mū'-ō-ūs, *a.* strawy; light; chaffy.
Strām'-ō-ny, *n.* a narcotic plant; thorn-apple.
Strānd, *n.* the verge of the sea or a river; shore.
Strānd, *v. a.* to drive or force on the shallows.
Strānge, *a.* foreign; unknown; odd; unusual.
Strānge'-ly, *ad.* in a strange manner; oddly.
Strānge'-ness, *n.* the quality of being strange.
Strān'-ger, *n.* a foreigner; one unknown.
Strān'-gle, *v. a.* to choke; to suffocate; to suppress.
Strān'-gler, *n.* one who strangles. [*press*]
Strān'-gles, *n. pl.* swellings in a horse's throat.
Strān'-gy-lā-tion, *n.* the act of strangling.
Strān'-gy-ry, *n.* a difficulty in discharging urine.
Strāp, *n.* a narrow, long strip of leather; a strap.
Strāp, *v. a.* to beat or sharpen with a strap.
Strāp-pā'-dō, *n.* a chastisement with a strap.
Strāp'-ping, *a.* vast; large; bulky. [*Low.*]
Strā'-tā, *n. pl.* [*L.*] beds; layers. See *Stratum*.
Strāt'-gēm, *n.* an artifice in war; a trick.
Strāt'-gē-tics, *n. pl.* tactics; strategy.
Strāt'-gēt-ist, *n.* one versed in strategy.
Strāt'-gē-ty, *n.* military science; tactics.
Strāt'-i-f-i-cā-tion, *n.* arrangement in layers.
Strāt'-i-fy, *v. a.* to range in beds or layers.
Strā-tē'-ra-cy, *n.* a military government.
Strā-tē'-ra-phy, *n.* a description of an army.
Strā-tūm, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* *strā-tā*; a layer; a bed of gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.
Strāw, *n.* the stalk of grain, as wheat, rye, &c.
Strāw, *v. a.* to scatter. See *Strew* and *Strow*.

Straw/ber-ry, *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Straw/-bult, (*straw/bult*) *a.* made of straw.
Straw/-col-ored, (*straw/kol-yrd*) *a.* light yellow.
Straw/y, *a.* made of straw; like straw; light.
Stray, *v. n.* to wander; to rove; to err; to de-
Stray, *n.* an animal lost by wandering. [*viate*.
Stray/er, *n.* one who strays; a wanderer.
Stréak, *a.* a line of color; a long stripe; mark.
Stréak, *v. a.* to stripe; to variegate; to dapple.
Stréak/y, *a.* striped; variegated by hues.
Stréam, *n.* a running water; a current; course.
Stréam, *v. n.* to flow; to run; to issue forth.
Stréam/er, *n.* an ensign; a flag; a pennon.
Stréam/let, (*stréam/let*) *a.* a small stream.
Stréam/y, *a.* abounding in streams; flowing.
Stréék, *n.* a to lay out a dead body. [*Local*.]
Stréet, *n.* a public way in a town or city; a way;
 a paved way between houses.
Stréet/-walk-er, (*stréet/wá-ker*) *n.* a prostitute.
Stréight, (*stráit*) *n.* a passage. See *Strait*.
Stréngth, *n.* active power; passive power; mus-
 cular force; force; vigor; support.
Stréng/then, (*stréng/tn*) *v. a.* to make strong.
Stréng/then, (*stréng/tn*) *v. n.* to grow strong.
Stréng/then-er, *n.* he or that which strengthens.
Strén/y-ous, *a.* bold; active; ardent; zealous;
 earnest; urgent; vehement.
Strén/y-ous-ly, *ad.* in a strenuous manner.
Strén/y-ous-néss, *n.* state of being strenuous.
Stréss, *n.* importance; weight; violence; force.
Stréétch, *v. a.* to extend; to expand; to draw out.
Stréétch, *v. n.* to be extended or drawn out.
Stréétch, *n.* extension; reach; effort; extent.
Stréétch/er, *n.* he or that which stretches.
Strew, (*strá* or *stró*) (*strá*, *S. J. J. K. Sm.*; *stró*,
W. E. F.) *v. a.* [i. strewed; *pp.* strewing,
strewed or *strown*;] to spread; to scatter; to
 strow. See *Strow*.
Stréw, *m. pl.* [*L.*] channels in the shells of cockles.
Stréat, or *Stráit*-ed, *a.* formed in strim.
Stré/ken, (*strík/kn*) *p.* from *Strike*; afflicted;
 far gone; advanced in years. [*Designated*.]
Stré/ckle, *n.* an instrument for whetting scythes;
 a rifle: — a levelling instrument.
Stréct, *a.* exact; severe; rigorous; confined.
Stréct/ly, *ad.* exactly; rigorously; severely.
Stréct/néss, *n.* exactness; severity; rigor.
Stréct/ure, (*stríkt/yúr*) *n.* a stroke; contraction;
 a touch of criticism; a remark; a censure.
Stréde, *n.* a long step; a straddle.
Stréde, *v. n.* [i. strode or strid; *pp.* striding, strid-
 den or strid;] to walk with long steps.
Stréde/y-ous, *a.* making a small noise; creaking.
Stréffe, *n.* contention; contest; discord.
Stré-gose', (*a. Bot.*) covered with stiff hair.
Stréke, *v. a.* [i. struck; *pp.* striking, struck
 or stricken;] to hit with a blow; to beat; to
 impress; to contract; to lower, as colors.
Stréke, *v. n.* to make a blow; to collide.
Stréke, *n.* a bushel; a dry measure; strickle.
Stré/er, *n.* a person or thing that strikes.
Stré/ing, *p. a.* surprising; wonderful.
Stré/ing-ly, *ad.* so as to affect or surprise.
Stré/ing-néss, *n.* the power of surprising.
Stréng, *n.* a slender rope; cord; tendon; series.
Stréng, *v. a.* [i. strung; *pp.* stringing, strung or
 stringed;] to furnish with strings; to put in
 tune: — to deprive of strings: — to file on
 a string.
Strénged, (*stréngd*) *a.* having strings.
Stréng/ent, *a.* binding; contracting; rigid.
Stréng/er, *n.* one who makes strings.
Stréng/háit, *n.* a disorder in horses; springhalt.

Stréng/y, *a.* fibrous; filamentous; rosy.
Strépe, *v. a.* to make naked; to divest; to rob.
Strépe, *n.* a long narrow shred or piece; a strip.
Strépe, *v. a.* to variegate with lines: — to beat.
Strépe, *n.* a colored streak; a blow; a lash.
Stré/ped, *a.* having stripes or colored streaks.
Stré/ping, *n.* a young person; a youth; a lad.
Stré/ping, *n. pl.* after-milkings.
Stréve, *v. n.* [i. strove; *pp.* striving, striven;] *a.*
 struggle; to labor; to contend; to vie.
Stréve/er, *n.* one who strives or labors.
Stré/kal, *n.* an instrument used by glass-makers.
Stré/ke, *n.* a blow; a knock; a sound; a touch.
Stré/ke, *v. a.* to rub gently; to soothe.
Stré/er, *n.* one who strokes.
Stréll, *v. n.* to wander; to ramble; to rove.
Stréll, *n.* a ramble; a wandering; vagrancy.
Stréll/er, *n.* a vagrant; a wanderer.
Stréng, *a.* vigorous; powerful; mighty; hale.
Stréng-háit, *n.* a fortress; a fortified place.
Stréng/ly, *ad.* with strength; powerfully.
Stréng/-wá-ter, *n.* distilled spirits.
Stréng-ti-q, (*stréng-shé-q*) *n.* [*Mia.*] a white earth.
Strépe, *n.* a piece of rope; a razor-strop; a strap.
Strépe, *v. a.* to apply a strop to; to strap.
Stré/phéte, *n.* a division of a Greek choral poem
 or ode; a stanza.
Stréve, *i.* from *Strive*.
Stréw, (*stró*) *v. a.* [i. strowed; *pp.* strowing,
strowed or *strown*;] to spread; to scatter; *a.*
 Stréck, *i. & p.* from *Strike*. [*Strow*.]
Stréct/ure, (*stríkt/yúr*) *n.* form; an edifice.
Stré/gle, *v. n.* to labor; to strive; to contest.
Stré/gle, *n.* labor; effort; contest; agony.
Stré/gler, *n.* one who struggles; a striver.
Stré/má, *n.* [*L.*] glandular swelling; scrofula.
Stré/mose, *a.* having wens; strumous.
Stré/mous, *a.* scrofulous; strumous.
Strémp/et, *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.
Stréng, *i. & p.* from *String*.
Stréit, *v. n.* to walk with affected dignity.
Stréit, *n.* an affected, stately walk: — support.
Stré/ter, *n.* one who struts.
Stréch/ní-é, [*a.* an alkaline principle or sub-
 Stréch/ní-é, [*a.* stance, used in medicine.
Stúb, *n.* a thick, short stock; a log; a block.
Stúb/béd, *a.* truncated; short and thick.
Stúb/béd-néss, *n.* state of being short and thick.
Stúb/ble, *n.* stalks of grain after reaping.
Stúb/born, *a.* obstinate; inflexible; stiff.
Stúb/born-ly, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly.
Stúb/born-néss, *n.* obstinacy; contumacy.
Stúb/by, *a.* full of stubs; short and thick.
Stúb/náil, *n.* a nail broken off; a short nail.
Stúc/có, *n.* [*It.*] a kind of fine plaster for walls.
Stúc/có, *v. a.* to plaster walls with stucco.
Stúck, *i. & p.* from *Stick*.
Stúd, *n.* a piece of timber for a support; a post:
 — a knob: — a set of horses and mares.
Stúd, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or shining knobs.
Stú/dent, *n.* one devoted to study; a scholar.
Stú/déd, (*stú/déd*) *a.* learned; versed in study;
 premeditated; precise; formal.
Stú/dí-é, *n.* [*It.*] an artist's workshop.
***Stú/dí-óus**, (*stú/dé-ús*, *P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *stú*,
lys, *S.*; *stú/dýa*, *E. K.*; *stú/dé-ús* or *stú*,
ús, *W.*) *a.* devoted to study; diligent; careful.
***Stú/dí-óus-ly**, *ad.* with study; diligently.
***Stú/dí-óus-néss**, *n.* addiction to study.
Stú/d'y, *n.* application to books and learning
 attention; meditation: — a room for study.
Stú/d'y, *v. n.* to think closely; to muse.
Stú/d'y, *v. a.* to consider attentively; to learn.

Strawberry, χαμαίκεράσιον, ριμναίπορον

great stern is put upon it.

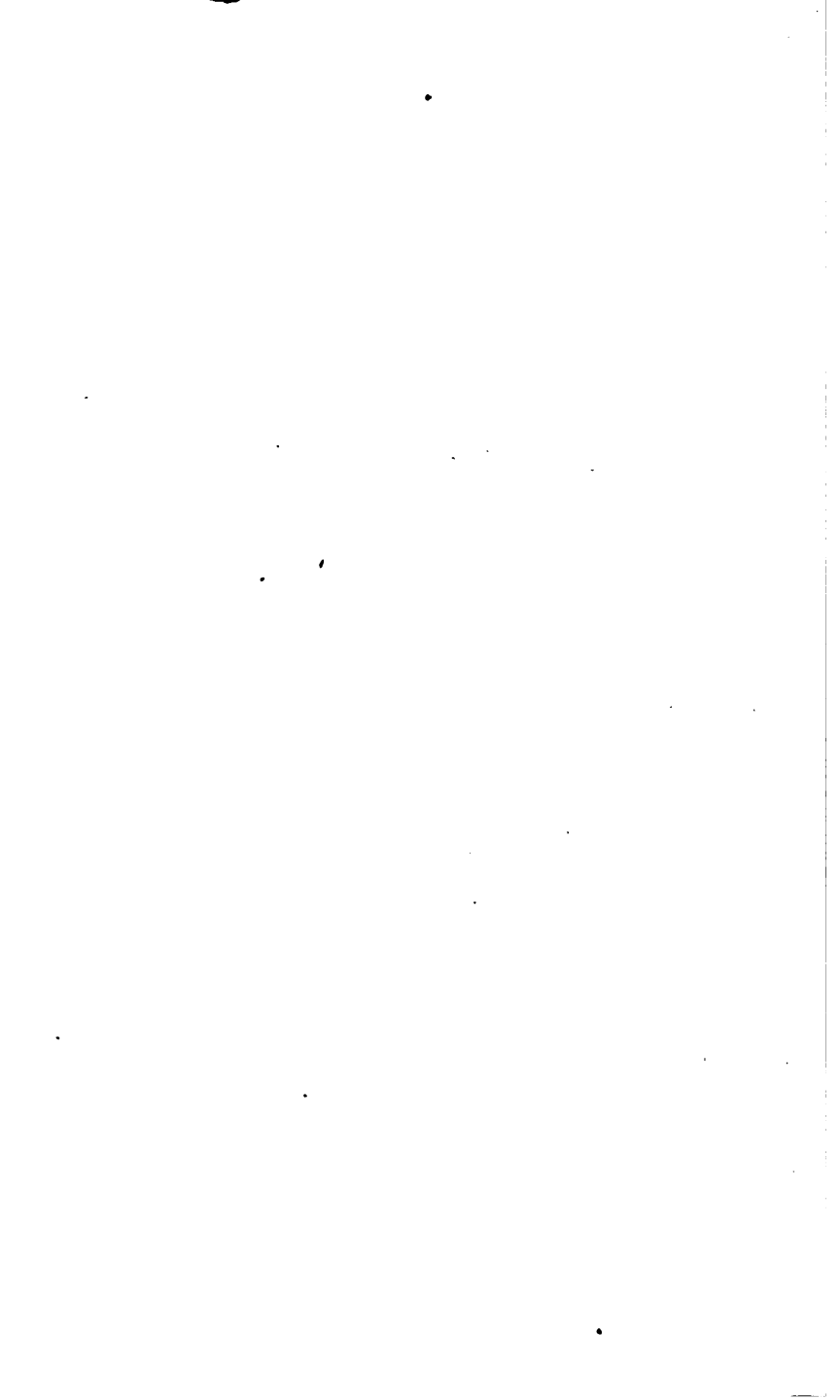
It strikes me with astonishment. —
To strike at the heart. — was struck with
awe at the
they struck their tents = ἀναδύω

To strive after — to strive to resume

Their struggle for --- a constant struggle
with difficulties — a struggle between
two antagonistic principles.
Have studied themselves into a habit
of

we are studious of arts &c.





They stumbled at that stumblingstone.

The embellishments of style.

Galileo to insanity
subjection to the

u, ū, i, ū, ū, y, long; ū, ū, i, ū, ū, y, short; u, ū, i, ū, ū, y, obscure. — fāre, fār, fāt, fāt; hāle, hār; 3 1.

it makes the form subordinate there to.

to which they are subject.

Subject it to our command — to be subjected to.

By this we become good subjects to our
emperor. — to submit to it — to be tried

subservient to the opinions
subservient to the policy of them
subsequently to the times

Subservient to you ..
subservience to them.

It subsists in some measure by the sup-
port of its neighbours.

made a Substitute for it
for ^{to substitute anything in its place} ^{reason} ^{imaginary faculty} ^{of substitution}
The substitution of one term for
another. — It results in the
substitution in its place
of something more tangible.

the same thing in other, succeeding authors
He succeeded separating in the pre-
surre. — He succeeded his father
on the imperial throne — He
succeeded to the throne

that occasioned such a use of the term.
modifying the meaning in such
way as to express the new ideas.
say such and such a thing

it will be sufficient for the speaker
have in view to indicate the line of
argument which establishes the correctness of
his opinion.

as they might judge more convenient
such language - in such haste - in such a case
such low presumption - of conviction
that such error will come to pass. - exam-
ples of such application. - to fall into such
a slip as only ... - as for mention of one such took.
Sucker, παραρῶς, μόσχευμα (removed and placed)
παράπλευρος.

Not all are a sudden (surprise)

Do suffer some distortion from art.
- suffer it to come

Sufficient for the purposes of life - to re-
pell - a cottage, sufficient to lodge
his little family. - This remark is sufficient
to illustrate the idea.

suffer Suited to the - to suit themselves to
every company. - suit to persuade

~~suited~~ suited for presents

good suitable for travel

- s. to stay condition

Sumach, ποῦς

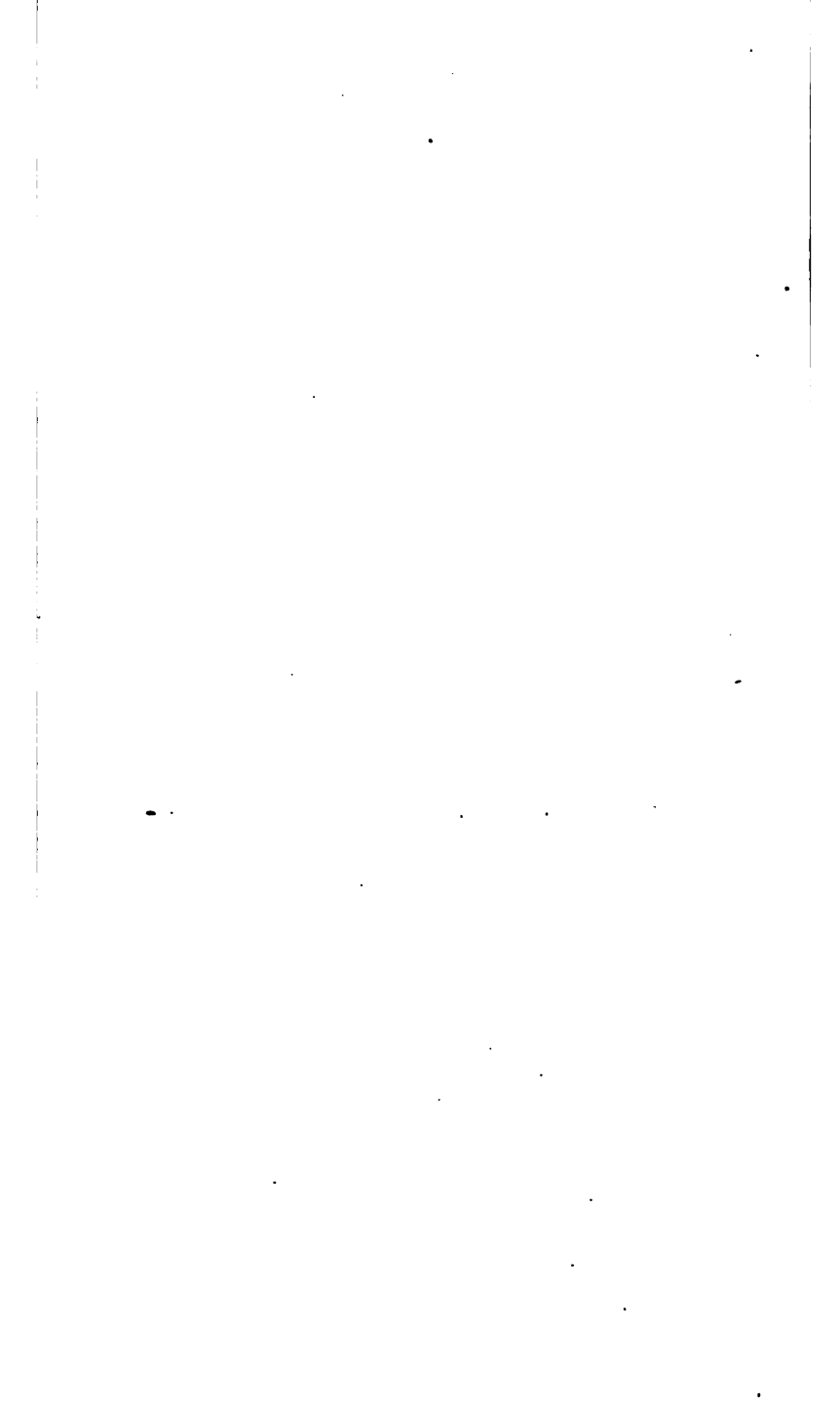
Sūm'mam sū'm'mam, [L.] the greatest good.
Sūmp'ter, (sūm'ter) *n.* a pack horse or mule.
Sūmp't-y-y, (sūm't'y-y-rē) *a.* relating to expense; regulating the cost of living.
Sūmp't-y-ōūs, (sūm't'y-ūs) *a.* costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious.
Sūmp't-y-ōūs-ly, *ad.* expensively; splendidly.
Sūmp't-y-ōūs-nēs, *n.* expensiveness; costliness.
Sūn, *n.* the luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and the other planets; a sunny place.
Sūn, *v. a.* to expose to, or warm in, the sun.
Sūn'bēam, (sūn'bēm) *n.* a ray of the sun.
Sūn'bēat, *p. a.* shone on fiercely by the sun.
Sūn'bīrd, *n.* a small, beautiful bird.
Sūn'brīght, (sūn'brīt) *a.* bright, like the sun.
Sūn'būrt, *p. a.* scorched by the sun; tanned.
Sūn'day, (sūn'dē) *n.* the Christian Sabbath.
Sūn'dēr, *v. a.* to part; to separate; to divide.
Sūn'dēr, *n.* two parts, or a severance into two parts; as, in *sunder*.
Sūn'dew, *n.* a plant of the genus *drosera*.
Sūn'dī-āl, *n.* a plate which shows the hour.
Sūn'dōwn, *n.* sunset. [U. S. & Scotland.]
Sūn'-dried, (sūn'drīd) *p. a.* dried by the sun.
Sūn'drīce, *n. pl.* several things.
Sūn'dry, *a.* several; various; more than one.
Sūn'fish, *n.* a species of fish; the didodon.
Sūn'flōw-ēr, *n.* a large plant and flower.
Sūng, *i. & p.* from *Sing*.
Sūnk, *i. & p.* from *Sink*.
Sūnk'en, (-kn) *p. a.* from *Sink*; low; sunk.
Sūn'less, *a.* wanting sun; wanting warmth.
Sūn'light, (sūn'līt) *n.* the light of the sun.
Sūn'ny, *a.* bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sūn'rise, { *n.* the time of the rising of the sun;
Sūn'ris-ing, { morning; the east.
Sūn'sēt, *n.* the time of the setting of the sun;
close of the day; evening; the west.
Sūn'shine, *n.* the radiant light of the sun.
Sūn'shine, *Sūn'shīn-y*, *a.* bright with the sun.
Sūn'stroke, *n.* a stroke or injury produced by the violent heat of the sun; insolation; siriasis.
Sū's jē're, [L.] (*Law*) by his own right.
Sū's mō'tē, [L.] by his own exertion.
Sūp, *v. a.* to drink by supe. — *v. n.* to eat supper.
Sūp, *n.* a small draught or quantity of liquor.
Sū'per, a Latin preposition signifying *above*, *over*. In composition, it denotes *etc.* as *over*.
Sū'per-a-ble, *a.* that may be overcome; vicible.
Sū'per-a-ble-nēs, *n.* state of being conquerable.
Sū'per-a-bly, *ad.* so as easily be overcome.
Sū'per-a-būnd', *v. n.* to be exuberant.
Sū'per-a-būnd'ing, *p. a.* very abundant.
Sū'per-a-būnd'ance, *n.* more than enough.
Sū'per-a-būnd'ant, *a.* being more than enough.
Sū'per-a-būnd'ant-ly, *ad.* more than sufficiently.
Sū'per-add', *v. a.* to add over and above.
Sū'per-ad-dī'tion, *n.* act of superadding.
Sū'per-an-gēl'ic, *a.* superior to the angels.
Sū'per-ān'ny-āte, *v. a.* to impair by age.
Sū'per-ān'ny-āt-ed, *p. a.* disqualified by age.
Sū'per-ān'ny-āt'ion, *n.* disqualification by age.
Sū'pērb', *a.* grand; pompous; august; stately.
Sū'pērb'ly, *ad.* in a superb manner; grandly.
Sū'per-cl'gō, *n.* an officer in a merchant-ship who manages the sales and purchases.
**Sū'per-cl'f'ōūs*, or *Sū'per-cl'f'ōūs*, [sū'per-sil'yus, W. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.; sū'per-sil'y-ūs, P. J.] *a.* haughty; dictatorial.
**Sū'per-cl'f'ōūs-ly*, *ad.* haughtily; dictatorially.
**Sū'per-cl'f'ōūs-nēs*, *n.* haughtiness.
Sū'per-ēm'i-nēce, *n.* superior eminence.
Sū'per-ēm'i-nēt, *a.* eminent in a high degree.

Sū'per-ēm'i-nēt-ly, *ad.* very eminently.
Sū'per-ēr'g-ō-gāte, *n. a.* to do more than duty.
Sū'per-ēr'g-ō-gā'tion, *n.* performance of more than duty requires.
Sū'per-ēr'g-ō-gā-tō-ry, *a.* exceeding duty.
Sū'per-ex'cel-lent, *a.* uncommonly excellent.
Sū'per-fā-tā'tion, *n.* a second conception.
Sū'per-fice, *n.* the outside; superficiality. [A.]
Sū'per-fl'c'ial, (sū'per-flā'h'al) *a.* being on the surface; shallow; slight; not profound.
Sū'per-fl'c'ial-ly, (sū'per-flā'h'al-lē) *ad.* in a superficial manner; on the surface.
Sū'per-fl'c'ial-nēs, *n.* shallowness.
Sū'per-fl'c'ies, (sū'per-flā'h'ēs) *n.* the exterior face of a body; outside; surface.
Sū'per-fine', *a.* eminently fine; very fine.
Sū'per-flū'g-ity, *n.* more than enough; excess.
Sū'per-flū'g-ōūs, *a.* exuberant; unnecessary.
Sū'per-flū'g-ōūs-nēs, *n.* the being superfluous.
Sū'per-flū'g-ōūs-tion, *n.* an excess of solation.
Sū'per-hū'mān, *a.* above what is human.
Sū'per-im-pōse', *v. a.* to lay upon something.
Sū'per-in-cūm'bent, *a.* lying or resting on.
Sū'per-in-dūce', *v. a.* to bring in as an adduce.
Sū'per-in-dūc'tion, *n.* the act of superinducing.
Sū'per-in-tend', *v. a.* to oversee; to manage.
Sū'per-in-tend'ence, { *n.* act of superintending;
Sū'per-in-tend'en-cy, { direction; care.
Sū'per-in-tend'ent, *n.* a director; a chief over.
Sū'per-in-tend'ent, *a.* directing. [A.]
Sū'p-er'ior, *a.* higher; greater; preferable.
Sū'p-er'ior, *n.* one who is above another.
Sū'p-er'ior-ity, *n.* preëminence; higher rank.
Sū'p-er-lā-tive, *a.* implying the highest degree.
Sū'p-er-lā-tive-ly, *ad.* in the highest degree.
Sū'p-er-lā-tive-nēs, *n.* superlative quality.
Sū'per-lū'nar, { *a.* above the moon; not of this
Sū'per-lū'n-ry, { world.
Sū'p-er'nal, *a.* placed above; celestial.
Sū'p-er-nā'tant, *a.* swimming on the top.
Sū'p-er-nā't-ō-ry, *a.* being above the powers of nature; miraculous.
Sū'per-nat'ū-rā-l-ism, *n.* the doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power.
Sū'per-nat'ū-rā-l-ist, *n.* one who believes in supernatural influence or agency.
Sū'per-nat'ū-rā-l-ly, *ad.* above nature's power.
Sū'per-nū'm-er-ō-s-ry, *a.* above a stated number.
Sū'per-nū'm-er-ō-s-ry, *n.* a person or thing above the stated number, or required number.
Sū'p-er'sat, *n.* a salt with an excess of acid.
Sū'per-sat'ū-rāte, *v. a.* to supply to excess.
Sū'per-scribe', *v. a.* to subscribe on the outside.
Sū'per-scrip'tion, *n.* a writing on the outside.
Sū'per-sē'e'g-lar, *a.* being above the world.
Sū'per-sē'e', *v. a.* to make void; to set aside.
Sū'per-sē'dē-ā, *n.* [L.] (*Law*) a writ containing a command to stay proceedings.
Sū'per-stī'tion, (sū'per-stīsh'vū) *n.* a false or spurious religion or worship; weak credulity.
Sū'per-stī'tiō-nal-ist, *n.* a superstitious person.
Sū'per-stī'tious, (sū'per-stīsh'vū) *a.* addicted to superstition; weakly scrupulous.
Sū'per-stī'tious-ly, *ad.* with superstition.
Sū'per-stī'tious-nēs, *n.* the being superstitious.
Sū'per-strict', *v. a.* to build upon any thing.
Sū'per-strict'ion, *n.* an edifice raised on any thing.
Sū'per-strict'ive, *a.* built on something else.
Sū'per-strict'ure, (-strīkt'yur) *n.* that which is built on a foundation; an edifice.
Sū'per-vē'nē, *v. n.* to come in unexpectedly.
Sū'per-vē'n-ēnt, *a.* added; additional.
Sū'per-vē'n'tion, *n.* the act of supervening.

L, *l*, *I*, *ē*, *ē*, *ŷ*, long; *ū*, *ū*, *ī*, *ē*, *ŷ*, short; *q*, *q*, *i*, *q*, *y*, obscure — *f*iro, *f*ir, *f*ist, *f*all; *b*irk, *b*ir.

Superior to the rest

Its superiority over all the rest



To surmount it with a globe

they surmounted themselves to the summit.

The supervision exercised over

Supply talkative ignorance with materials
for conversation.

Suppose the labor remain the same.

It is supposed to attend the proof. — If we sup-
pose that ~~to have done it~~ we have done it

Supposing it already known.

on the supposition that they had not resources

Sure of making his fortune. — the wife
was sure she was right.

Surface, at the, in this position.

To become a surety for another.

He that is surety for another shall
stand for it.

He becomes surety for another.

Those who are surety for others.

agreeably

1 Surprised by a message. — You will
no doubt be surprised with this author's
effrontery. — To be surprised at the omis-
sion of the action. — I am surprised that
the people are found. — It surprised me
what could be his motives

My surprise at his coming.

i-per-vi'sal, *n.* inspection; supervision.
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 i'pine, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) a kind of verbal noun.
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 the day; the evening repast.
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 displace; to turn out; to set aside.
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 i'ple, *v. n.* to grow soft; to grow pliant.
 i'ple-mēt, *n.* an addition to supply defects.
 i'ple-mēt'al, { *a.* relating to or containing
 i'ple-mēt'a-ry, } a supplement; additional.
 i'ple-ness, *n.* plianthood; flexibility; facility.
 i'ple-to-ry, *a.* supplementary.
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 i'pli-ant, *n.* a petitioner; a supplicant.
 i'pli-ant-ly, *ad.* in a submissive manner.
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 i'pli-cā'tion, *n.* a humble petition; entreaty.
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 i'pli'er, *n.* one who supplies.
 i'ply, *v. a.* to fill up; to afford; to furnish.
 i'ply, *n.* relief of want; sufficiency; a grant.
 i'port, *v. a.* to sustain; to bear up; to endure;
 to uphold; to favor; to maintain.
 i'port, *n.* a prop; a maintenance; a supply.
 i'port'a-ble, *a.* endurable; tolerable.
 i'port'a-ble-ness, *n.* state of being tolerable.
 i'port'er, *n.* one who supports; a sustainer.
 i'port'a-ble, *a.* that may be supported.
 i'pose, *v. a.* to assume or admit without
 proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.
 i'pose, *n.* one who supposes.
 i'po-si'tion, (i'pō-zish'ūn) *n.* that which is
 supposed; conjecture; an hypothesis.
 i'po-si'tion-al, *a.* implying supposition.
 i'pō-i-ti'tious, (i'pō-zē-tish'us) *a.* not gen-
 uine; counterfeit; supposed; not real.
 i'pō-i-ti'tious-ly, *ad.* by supposition.
 i'pō-i-ti'tious-ness, *n.* spuriousness.
 i'pō-i-tive, *a.* supposed; suppositional.
 i'pō-i-tive, *n.* a word implying supposition.
 i'pō-i-tive-ly, *ad.* upon supposition.
 i'press, *v. a.* to crush; to subdue; to conceal.
 i'pres'sion, (i'presh'ūn) *n.* act of suppress-
 ing; the thing suppressed; concealment.
 i'pres'sive, *a.* suppressing; concealing.
 i'press'er, *n.* one who suppresses.
 i'pū-rate, *v. n.* to generate pus or matter in.
 i'pū-rate, *v. n.* to generate or form pus.
 i'pū-rā'tion, *n.* the act of suppurating; pus.
 i'pū-rā-tive, *a.* digestive; generating pus.
 i'pū-rā-tive, *n.* a suppurating medicine.
 i'pre, [*L.*] a Latin preposition, used in compo-
 sition, and signifying *above*, or *before*.
 i'pre-mūn'dine, *a.* above the world.
 i'pre-nāt'y-rā-list, *n.* a supernaturalist.
 i'pre-de'bi-tal, *a.* above the orbit.
 i'pre-m'a-cy, *n.* the highest authority or power.
 i'pre-m'e, *a.* highest in dignity and power.
 i'pre-m'e-ly, *ad.* in the highest degree.

Sā'ral, *a.* being in the calf of the leg.
 Sūr'bāse, *n.* (*Arch.*) a cornice or moulding above
 the base of a pediment, podium, &c.
 †Sūr-cēse, *v. n.* to be at an end; to cease.
 Sūr-chārg'e, *v. a.* to overload; to overburden.
 Sūr-chārg'e, *n.* an excessive load or charge.
 Sūr-chārg'er, *n.* one who overburdens.
 Sūr'cin-gle, *n.* a girth; a girdle of a cassock.
 Sūr'cle, *n.* a shoot; a twig; a sucker.
 Sūr'coat, *n.* a short coat worn over the dress.
 Sūr'd, *a.* not expressed by any term.
 Sūr'd, *n.* an incommensurable or irrational num-
 ber or quantity.
 *Sūre, (shūr, ū) [shūr, *S. F. J. E. K. Sm.*; shūr,
W. P. J. E.] *a.* certain; unfailing; infallible;
 confident; undoubting; safe; firm; steady.
 *Sūre, (shūr) *a.* certainly; without doubt.
 *Sūre-foot-ed, (shūr'fūt-ed) *a.* not stumbling.
 *Sūre'ly, (shūr'le) *ad.* certainly; without doubt.
 *Sūre'ness, (shūr'nes) *n.* certainty; surety.
 *Sūre'ty, (shūr'tē) *n.* certainty; safety; security
 against loss or damage; a hostage; bail.
 *Sūre'ty-ship, *n.* the office or state of a surety.
 Sūr, *n.* the swell or dashing of the sea.
 Sūr'face, *n.* the superficies; the outside.
 Sūr'feit, (shūr'fit) *v. a.* to feed to excess; to cloy.
 Sūr'feit, (shūr'fit) *v. n.* to be fed to satiety.
 Sūr'feit, (shūr'fit) *n.* excess in eating; satiety.
 Sūr'feit'er, (shūr'fit-er) *n.* one who surfeits.
 Sūr'feit-wā-ter, *n.* water that cures surfeits.
 Sūrge, *n.* a swelling sea; a wave; a billow.
 Sūrge, *v. n.* to swell; to rise high.
 Sūr'geon, (shūr'jun) *n.* a professor of surgery.
 Sūr'geon-cy, *n.* office of surgeon in the army.
 Sūr'ger-y, *n.* art of curing by hand, by instru-
 ments, or external applications.
 Sūr'gi-cal, *a.* pertaining to surgery.
 Sūr'gy, *a.* full of surges; rising in billows.
 Sūr'i-ly, *ad.* in a surly manner.
 Sūr'i-ness, *n.* moroseness; sour anger.
 Sūr'lōin, *n.* the loin of beef; sirloin.
 Sūr'ly, *a.* morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sulky.
 Sūr-mi'se, *v. a.* to suspect; to conjecture; to
 fancy; to hint; to intimate.
 Sūr-mi'se, *n.* an imperfect notion; a suspicion.
 Sūr-mi'ser, *n.* one who surmises.
 Sūr-mount, *v. a.* to conquer; to overcome; to
 rise above; to surpass; to exceed.
 Sūr-mōnt'a-ble, *a.* conquerable; superable.
 Sūr-mōnt'er, *n.* one who surmounts.
 Sūr-mū'let, *n.* a fish, esteemed a delicacy.
 Sūr'nāme, *n.* the family name of a person.
 Sūr'nāme, *v. a.* to name by an appellation.
 Sūr-pās'e, *v. a.* to excel; to exceed; to go beyond.
 Sūr-pās'a-ble, *a.* that may be excelled.
 Sūr-pās'ing, *p. a.* excellent in a high degree.
 Sūr-pās'ing-ly, *ad.* in a very excellent manner.
 Sūr'plice, *n.* a clergyman's white garment.
 Sūr'plice-fēd', *n. pl.* fees paid to the clergy.
 Sūr'plūs, *n.* an overplus; remaining part.
 Sūr'plūs-āge, *n.* overplus; surplus.
 Sūr'pri'se, *n.* act of surprising; surprise.
 Sūr'pri'se, *n.* act of surprising; a taking un-
 awares; wonder; sudden confusion; aston-
 ishment.
 Sūr'pri'se, *v. a.* to take unawares; to astonish.
 Sūr'pris'ing, *p. a.* wonderful; astonishing.
 Sūr'pris'ing-ly, *ad.* in a surprising manner.
 Sūr-rē-būt'er, *n.* (*Law*) answer to a rebutter.
 Sūr-rē-jōin'der, *n.* an answer to a rejoinder.
 Sūr-rēn'der, *v. a. & n.* to yield; to deliver up.
 Sūr-rēn'der, *n.* act of surrendering; a yielding.
 Sūr-rēn'dry, *n.* same as *surrender*.

tion, sūr; mōve, nūr, sōn; būll, būr, rāle.—C, G, c, g, soft; E, G, c, g, hard; q as x; z as x; —thin

Sut-rép-tion, *n.* a secret invasion or intrusion.
Sut-rép-ti'tious, (*sut-rép-tish'us*) *a.* done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
Sut-rép-ti'tiously, *ad.* by stealth; by fraud.
Sut-ré-gate, *v. a.* to put in the place of another.
Sut-ré-gate, *n.* a deputy; a delegate. — (*N. Y. & N. J.*) a judge of probate.
Sut-ré-nd', *v. a.* to encompass; to enclose.
Sut-ré-nd'ing, *p. a.* being on all sides.
Sut-shí'd, *n.* the fifth power of any number.
Sut-tout, (*sut-tôt'*) *n.* [Fr.] an outside coat.
Sut-vey', (*sut-vá'*) *v. a.* to view; to oversee.
Sut-vey, (*sut-vá* or *sut-vá'*, 114) [*sut'vá*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wh.*; *sut-vá'*, *E. K.*; *sut-vá'* or *sut'vá*, *W.*] *n.* view; prospects; vantage.
Sut-vey'al, (*sut-vá'al*) *n.* the same as *survey*.
Sut-vey'ing, (*sut-vá'ing*) *n.* the art or act of measuring land.
Sut-vey'or, (*sut-vá'or*) *n.* one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [*surveyor*.]
Sut-vey'or-ship, (*sut-vá'or-ship*) *n.* the office of a surveyor.
Sut-ví'val, or **Sut-ví'vance**, *n.* survivorship.
Sut-ví've, *v. a. & n.* to outlive; to remain alive.
Sut-ví'ving, *p. a.* outliving others.
Sut-ví'vor, *n.* one who outlives or survives.
Sut-ví'vor-ship, *n.* state of outliving another.
Sus-cép-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being susceptible.
Sus-cép-ti-ble, *a.* capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.
Sus-cép-ti-ble-ness, *n.* susceptibility.
Sus-cép-tive, *a.* susceptible; admitting.
Sus-cép-tiv'i-ty, *n.* susceptibility. [*R.*]
Sus-cip-i-en-ty, *n.* reception; admission. [*E.*]
Sus-cip-i-ent, *a.* one who admits or receives.
Sus-cip-i-ent, *a.* receiving; admitting. [*R.*]
Sus-ci-ta-tion, *n.* resuscitation.
Sus-pect', *v. a.* to have suspicion of; to mistrust; to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt.
Sus-pect', *r. n.* to imagine guilt; to fear.
Sus-pect'a-ble, *a.* that may be suspected.
Sus-pect'ed-ness, *n.* the state of being suspected.
Sus-pect'er, *n.* one who suspects.
Sus-pend', *v. a.* to hang; to interrupt; to delay; to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty.
Sus-pend'er, *n.* one who suspends or delays. — *pl.* straps to sustain a garment.
Sus-pense', *n.* uncertainty; indecision; a stop.
Sus-pen-sion, *n.* act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; a temporary privation of an office or station.
Sus-pen-sive, *a.* doubtful.
Sus-pen-sory, *a.* suspending; doubtful.
Sus-pi'c-ion, (*sus-pish'un*) *n.* act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust.
Sus-pi'cious, (*sus-pish'us*) *a.* inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion; causing suspicion.
Sus-pi'ciously, *ad.* in a suspicious manner.
Sus-pi'cious-ness, *n.* tendency to suspicion.
Sus-pi'ral, *n.* a breathing-hole; a ventiduct.
Sus-pi-ra-tion, *n.* the act of sighing; a sigh.
Sus-pi're, *r. a.* to sigh; to fetch a deep breath.
Sus-tain', *r. a.* to bear; to hold up; to support; to maintain; to help; to endure.
Sus-tain'a-ble, *a.* capable of being sustained.
Sus-tain'er, *n.* one who sustains or supports.
Sus-te-nance, *n.* that which sustains life; subsistence; maintenance; food; victuals.
Sus-ten-ta-tion, *n.* support; maintenance.
Sut'ile, *a.* done by stitching; sewed.
Sut'ler, *n.* a seller of victuals and liquor in a camp.
Sut-té', *n.* (*India*) a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the self-immolation of a widow.

Sut'ure, (*sut'yur*) *n.* a sewing up of wounds, &c.
Swab, (*swób*) *n.* a kind of mop to clean floors.
Swab, (*swób*) *v. a.* to clean with a mop.
Swab-ber, (*swób'ber*) *n.* a sweeper of the deck.
Swad'dle, (*swád'dl*) *v. a.* to swaddle; to bind.
Swad'dle, (*swád'dl*) *n.* clothes bound tight.
Swag, *v. a.* to sink down by its weight; to sag.
Swag-bél-líed, (*líd*) *a.* having a large belly.
Swage, *v. a.* to assuage. *Milton.* See *Assuage*.
Swag'ger, *n.* an empty boast; a bluster.
Swag'ger, *v. n.* to bluster; to bully; to brag.
Swag'ger-er, *n.* a blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
Swag'gy, *a.* dependent by its weight.
Swain, *n.* a young man; a pastoral youth; a ro-
Swale, *n.* a low tract of land; a vale. [*Loc.*]
Swale, *v. a. & n.* to swallow; to melt; to consume.
Swallow, (*swál'ow*) *n.* a small bird of passage; — the throat; voracity; a gulp.
Swal'low, (*swál'ow*) *v. a.* to take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.
Swam, *f.* from *Swamp*.
Swamp, (*swómp*) *n.* a marsh; a bog; a fen.
Swamp, (*swómp*) *v. a.* to whelm or sink; — to embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.
Swamp'y, (*swóm'p*) *a.* boggy; fenny; marshy.
Swan, (*swán*) *n.* a large water-fowl.
Swan's-down, (*swón's'down*) *n.* a fine, soft, the woolen cloth.
Swan'skin, (*swón'skín*) *n.* a warm flannel; — very thick, coarse, woolen cloth.
Swap, (*swóp*) *v. a.* to barter. See *Scrap*.
Swap, (*swóp*) *n.* [in blow:] exchange; swap.
Swap, (*swóp*) *ad.* hastily; with hasty violence.
Swárd, *n.* the surface of the ground; turf.
Swáre, *f.* from *Swear*; *swore*. See *Swear*.
Swárm, *n.* a multitude of bees; &c.; a crowd.
Swárm, *v. n. & a.* to rise, as bees; to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.
Swárt, (*swárt*) *a.* black, brown; swarthy. *Shel.*
Swárt'hí-ly, *ad.* blackly; dusky; tawny.
Swárt'hí-ness, *n.* darkness of complexion.
Swárt'hí-ly, *a.* dark of complexion; black; tawny.
Swash, (*swosh*) *n.* (*Arch.*) an oval figure; — noise; a violent impulse of water.
Swash, (*swosh*) or **Swash'y**, (*swosh'ey*) *a.* soft.
Swash, (*swosh*) *v. n.* to luster; to flash.
Swash-búck-ler, (*swosh'ler*) *n.* a bully. *Milton.*
Swash'er, (*swosh'er*) *n.* a blusterer.
Swath, (*swóth*) [*swóth*, *P. K. Sm. Wh.*; with *E.*: *swáth*, *Ja.*] *n.* a line of grass or corn, cut down by the mower with a scythe.
Swáthie, *n.* a bandage; a band; a fillet.
Swáthie, *v. a.* to bind with bands; to confine.
Swáye, *v. a.* to wield; to bias; to govern; to rule.
Swáye, *v. n.* to have weight; to bear rule.
Swáye, *n.* power; rule; influence; direction.
Swéat, *v. a. & n.* to singe; — to melt. See *Swelt*.
Swéar, (*swár*) *v. n.* [*f.* *swore*; *pp.* *swearing*; *sworn*] to declare or promise upon oath.
Swéar, (*swár*) *v. a.* to bind by an oath.
Swéar'er, (*swár'er*) *n.* one who swears.
Swéar'ing, *n.* the act of declaring upon oath.
Swéat, (*swét*) *n.* perspiration; a fluid; labor; toil.
Swéat, (*swét*) *v. n.* [*f.* *swat*, *swet*, or *swated*; *pp.* *sweating*, *swont*, *swet*, or *sweated*] to emit moisture; to perspire; to sweat; to wet.
Swéat, (*swét*) *v. a.* to emit as sweat; to melt to sweat; to swelter.
Swéat'er, (*swét'er*) *n.* one who sweats.
Swéat'í-ness, *n.* the state of being sweaty.
Swéat'y, *a.* covered or moist with sweat.
Swé'dish, *n.* the language of the Swedes.
Swé'dish, *a.* relating to Sweden or the Swedes.

susceptible of an alteration

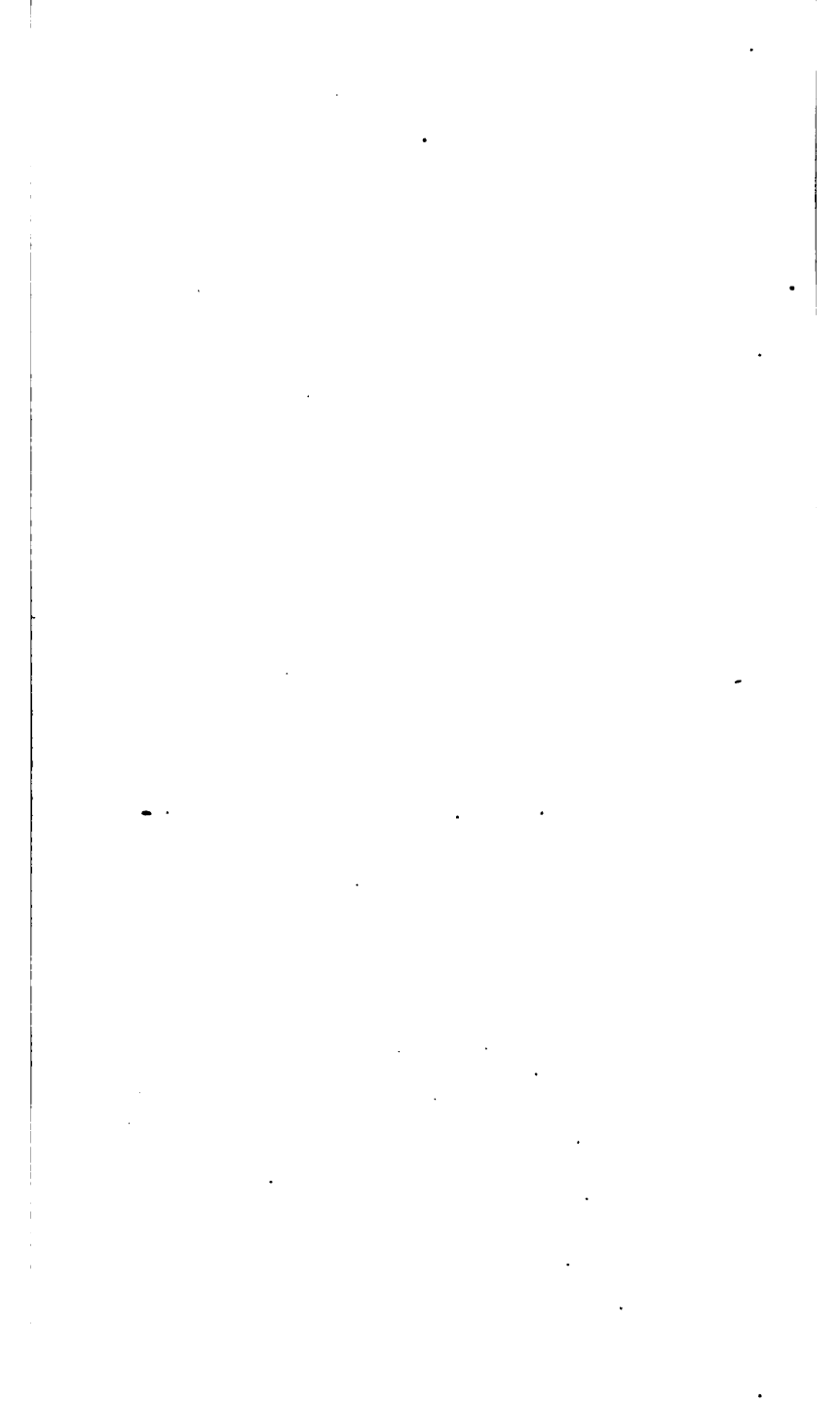
So suspect the of being an actual barbarian
— Vias he had never suspected to exist

The suspicion of having been copied
— from a suspicion that he should not
be the same person
un-suspicious of him

They share with one accord that he would
be hanged.

Superior to the rest

Its superiority over all the rest



The supervision of excise on

Supply talkative ignorance with materials
for conversation.

Suppose the labor remain at home.

It is supposed to attend the proof. — If we sup-
pose ~~that~~ ^{to have done the} work.

Supposing it already known.

on the supposition that they had not resources

sure of making his fortune. — the wife
was sure she was right.

Surface, at the, in two positions.

To become a surety for another.

He that is surety for another shall
stand for it.

He becomes surety for another.

Those who are surety for others.

agreeably

1 Surprised by a message. — You will
no doubt be surprised with this author's
effrontery. — To be surprised at the sub-
mission of the action. — I am surprised that
the people are found. — It surprised me
what could be his motives

My surprise in his coming.

1-per-vi'gal, *n.* inspection; supervision.
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 1-per-vi'sion, (sū-per-vizh'un) *n.* inspection.
 1-per-vi'sor, *n.* an overseer; an inspector.
 1-per-vive', *v. n.* to overlive; to outlive. [*E.*]
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 ū-pine', *a.* lying with the face upward; — neg-
 ligent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
 ā-pine, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) a kind of verbal noun.
 ū-pine'ly, *ad.* with the face upward; drowsily.
 ū-pine'ness, *n.* the state of being supine.
 ūp'per, *n.* one who sups: — the last meal of
 the day; the evening repast.
 ūp'per-less, *a.* destitute of supper.
 ūp-plānt', *v. a.* to displace by stratagem; to
 displace; to turn out; to set aside.
 ūp-plānt'er, *n.* one who supplants.
 ūp-plē, *a.* pliant; yielding; soft; fawning.
 ūp-ple, *v. n.* to grow soft; to grow pliant.
 ūp-plē-mēnt, *n.* an addition to supply defects.
 ūp-plē-mēnt'al, *a.* relating to or containing
 ūp-plē-mēnt's-ry, *a.* supplement; additional.
 ūp-plē-nēss, *n.* plianthness; flexibility; facility.
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 ūp-pli-ant, *a.* entreating; beseeching.
 ūp-pli-ant, *n.* a petitioner; a supplicant.
 ūp-pli-ant-ly, *ad.* in a submissive manner.
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 ūp-pli-cāte, *v. n.* to implore; to entreat; to beg.
 ūp-pli-cā'tion, *n.* a humble petition; entreaty.
 ūp-pli-cā-to-ry, *a.* petitionary; entreating.
 ūp-pli'er, *n.* one who supplies.
 ūp-pli', *v. a.* to fill up; to afford; to furnish.
 ūp-pl'y, *n.* relief of want; sufficiency; a grant.
 ūp-pōrt', *v. a.* to sustain; to bear up; to endure;
 to uphold; to favor; to maintain.
 ūp-pōrt', *n.* a prop; a maintenance; a supply.
 ūp-pōrt's-ble, *a.* endurable; tolerable.
 ūp-pōrt's-ble-nēss, *n.* state of being tolerable.
 ūp-pōrt'er, *n.* one who supports; a sustainer.
 ūp-pōrt's-ble, *a.* that may be supposed.
 ūp-pōse', *v. a.* to assume or admit without
 proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.
 ūp-pōs'er, *n.* one who supposes.
 ūp-pō-si'tion, (ūp-pō-zish'un) *n.* that which is
 supposed; conjecture; an hypothesis.
 ūp-pō-si'tion-al, *a.* implying supposition.
 ūp-pō-si'tious, (ūp-pōz-q-tish'us) *a.* not ge-
 uine; counterfeit; supposed; not real.
 ūp-pō-si'tious-ly, *ad.* by supposition.
 ūp-pō-si'tious-nēss, *n.* spuriousness.
 ūp-pō-si'tive, *a.* supposed; suppositional.
 ūp-pō-si'tive, *n.* a word implying supposition.
 ūp-pō-si'tive-ly, *ad.* upon supposition.
 ūp-prēss', *v. a.* to crush; to subdue; to conceal.
 ūp-prēss'ion, (ūp-prēsh'un) *n.* act of suppress-
 ing; the thing suppressed; concealment.
 ūp-prēss'ive, *a.* suppressing; concealing.
 ūp-prēss'er, *n.* one who suppresses.
 ūp-pu-rate, *v. a.* to generate pus or matter in.
 ūp-pu-rate, *v. n.* to generate or form pus.
 ūp-pu-rā'tion, *n.* the act of suppurating; pus.
 ūp-pu-rā'tive, *a.* digestive; generating pus.
 ūp-pu-rā'tive, *n.* a suppurating medicine.
 ūp-prē, [*L.*] a Latin preposition, used in compo-
 sition, and signifying *above*, or *before*.
 ūp-prē-mūn'dine, *a.* above the world.
 ūp-prē-nāt'y-rā-list, *n.* a supernaturalist.
 ūp-prē-or'bi-tal, *a.* above the orbit.
 ūp-prēm'ā-cy, *n.* the highest authority or power.
 ūp-prēm', *a.* highest in dignity and power.
 ūp-prēm'ly, *ad.* in the highest degree.

Sū'ral, *a.* being in the calf of the leg.
 Sūr'bāse, *n.* (*Arch.*) a cornice or moulding above
 the base of a pediment, podium, &c.
 †Sūr-cēase', *v. n.* to be at an end; to cease.
 Sūr-chārgē', *v. a.* to overload; to overburden.
 Sūr-chārgē', *n.* an excessive load or charge.
 Sūr-chārg'er, *n.* one who overburdens.
 Sūr-cin-gle, *n.* a girth; a girdle of a cassock.
 Sūr-cle, *n.* a shoot; a twig; a sucker.
 Sūr-coat, *n.* a short coat worn over the dress.
 Sūrd, *a.* not expressed by any term.
 Sūrd, *n.* an incommensurable or irrational num-
 ber or quantity.
 *Sūre, (shūr, 92) (shūr, *S. F. J. E. K. Sm.*; shūr,
W. P. J. E.) *a.* certain; unfailing; infallible;
 confident; undoubting; safe; firm; steady.
 *Sūre, (shūr) *ad.* certainly; without doubt.
 *Sūre-foot-ed, (shūr'fūt-ed) *a.* not stumbling.
 *Sūre'ly, (shūr'le) *ad.* certainly; without doubt.
 *Sūre'ness, (shūr'nes) *n.* certainty; surety.
 *Sūre'ty, (shūr'te) *n.* certainty; safety; security
 against loss or damage; a hostage; bail.
 *Sūre'ty-ship, *n.* the office or state of a surety.
 Sūr, *n.* the swell or dashing of the sea.
 Sūr-face, *n.* the superficies; the outside.
 Sūr-feit, (sūr'fit) *v. a.* to feed to excess; to cloy.
 Sūr-feit, (sūr'fit) *v. n.* to be fed to satiety.
 Sūr-feit, (sūr'fit) *n.* excess in eating; satiety.
 Sūr-feit'er, (sūr'fit'er) *n.* one who surfeits.
 Sūr-feit-wā-tōr, *n.* water that cures surfeits.
 Sūrge, *n.* a swelling sea; a wave; a billow.
 Sūrge, *v. n.* to swell; to rise high.
 Sūr-geon, (sūr'jun) *n.* a professor of surgery.
 Sūr-geon-cy, *n.* office of surgeon in the army.
 Sūr-ger-y, *n.* art of curing by hand, by instru-
 ments, or external applications.
 Sūr-gi-cal, *a.* pertaining to surgery.
 Sūr-gy, *a.* full of surges; rising in billows.
 Sūr-li-ly, *ad.* in a surly manner.
 Sūr-li-nēss, *n.* moroseness; sour anger.
 Sūr-lōin, *n.* the loin of beef; sirloin.
 Sūr-ly, *a.* morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sulky.
 Sūr-misē, *v. a.* to suspect; to conjecture; to
 fancy; to hint; to intimate.
 Sūr-misē', *n.* an imperfect notion; a suspicion.
 Sūr-mis'er, *n.* one who surmises.
 Sūr-mōunt', *v. a.* to conquer; to overcome; to
 rise above; to surpass; to exceed.
 Sūr-mōunt's-ble, *a.* conquerable; superable.
 Sūr-mōunt'er, *n.* one who surmounts.
 Sūr-mū'let, *n.* a fish, esteemed a delicacy.
 Sūr-name, *n.* the family name of a person.
 Sūr-name, *v. a.* to name by an appellation.
 Sūr-pāss', *v. a.* to excel; to exceed; to go beyond.
 Sūr-pāss's-ble, *a.* that may be excelled.
 Sūr-pāss'ing, *p. a.* excellent in a high degree.
 Sūr-pāss'ing-ly, *ad.* in a very excellent manner.
 Sūr-pli-ce, *n.* a clergyman's white garment.
 Sūr-pli-ce-fēē', *n. pl.* fees paid to the clergy.
 Sūr-plūs, *n.* an overplus; remaining part.
 Sūr-plūs-ōge, *n.* overplus; surplus.
 Sūr-prī'gal, *n.* act of surprising; surprise.
 Sūr-prī'g'ly, *n.* act of surprising; a taking una-
 wares; wonder; sudden confusion; aston-
 ishment.
 Sūr-prīze', *v. a.* to take unawares; to astonish.
 Sūr-prīz'ing, *p. a.* wonderful; astonishing.
 Sūr-prīz'ing-ly, *ad.* in a surprising manner.
 Sūr-rē-būt'ter, *n.* (*Law*) answer to a rebutter.
 Sūr-rē-jūn'der, *n.* an answer to a rejoinder.
 Sūr-rēn'der, *v. a. & n.* to yield; to deliver up.
 Sūr-rēn'der, *n.* act of surrendering; a yielding.
 Sūr-rēn'dry, *n.* same as *surrender*.

mien, ūr; mōve, nār, sōn; būll, būr, rūle.—C, G, Ğ, Ħ, soft; E, B, C, Ħ, hard; q as z; z as g;—this

Sut-rép-tion, *n.* a secret invasion or intrusion.
Sut-rép-ti-tious, (*süt-rép-tish'us*) *a.* done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
Sut-rép-ti-tious-ly, *ad.* by stealth; by fraud.
Süt-rö-gäte, *v. a.* to put in the place of another.
Süt-rö-gäte, *n.* a deputy; a delegate. — (*N. Y. & N. J.*) a judge of probate.
Sut-ründ', *v. a.* to encompass; to enclose.
Sut-ründ'ing, *p. a.* being on all sides.
Sut-shü'd, *n.* the fifth power of any number.
Sut-tout', (*süt-töt'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] an outside coat.
Sut-vey', (*süt-vä'*) *v. a.* to view; to oversee.
Süt-vey', (*süt-vä* or *süt-vä'*, 114) [*süt-vä*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.*; *süt-vä'*, *E. K.*; *süt-vä'* or *süt-vä*, *W.*] *n.* view; prospect; measurement.
Sut-vey'al, (*süt-vä'al*) *n.* the same as *survey*.
Sut-vey'ing, (*süt-vä'ing*) *n.* the art or act of measuring land.
Sut-vey'or, (*süt-vä'or*) *n.* one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [*surveyor*.]
Sut-vey'or-ship, (*süt-vä'or-ship*) *n.* the office of a surveyor.
Sut-vi'val, or **Sut-vi'vance**, *n.* survivorship.
Sut-vive', *v. a. & n.* to outlive; to remain alive.
Sut-viv'ing, *p. a.* outliving others.
Sut-vi'vor, *n.* one who outlives or survives.
Sut-vi'vor-ship, *n.* state of outliving another.
Sus-cép-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being susceptible.
Sus-cép-ti-ble, *a.* capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.
Sus-cép-ti-ble-ness, *n.* susceptibility.
Sus-cép-tive, *a.* susceptible; admitting.
Süs-cép-tiv'i-ty, *n.* susceptibility. [*E.*]
Sus-cip'i-en-cy, *n.* reception; admission. [*E.*]
Sus-cip'i-ent, *n.* one who admits or receives.
Sus-cip'i-ent, *a.* receiving; admitting. [*E.*]
†Süs-ci-tä'tion, *n.* resuscitation.
Sus-pect', *v. a.* to have suspicion of; to mistrust; to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt.
Sus-pect', *v. n.* to imagine guilt; to fear.
Sus-pect'a-ble, *a.* that may be suspected.
Sus-pect'ed-ness, *n.* the state of being suspected.
Sus-pect'er, *n.* one who suspects.
Sus-pend', *v. a.* to hang; to interrupt; to delay; to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty.
Sus-pend'er, *n.* one who suspends or delays. — *pl.* straps to sustain a garment.
Sus-pense', *n.* uncertainty; indecision; a stop.
Sus-pen'sion, *n.* act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; a temporary privation of an office or station.
Sus-pen'sive, *a.* doubtful.
Sus-pen'so-ry, *a.* suspending; doubtful.
Sus-pli'cion, (*süs-plish'un*) *n.* act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust.
Sus-pli'cious, (*süs-plish'us*) *a.* inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion; causing suspicion.
Sus-pli'cious-ly, *ad.* in a suspicious manner.
Sus-pli'cious-ness, *n.* tendency to suspicion.
Sus-pl'i'al, *n.* a breathing-hole; a ventiduct.
Süs-pi-rä'tion, *n.* the act of sighing; a sigh.
Süs-pi-rä', *v. a.* to sigh; to fetch a deep breath.
Sus-tain', *v. a.* to bear; to hold up; to support; to maintain; to help; to endure.
Süs-tain'a-ble, *a.* capable of being sustained.
Süs-tain'er, *n.* one who sustains or supports.
Süs-te-nance, *n.* that which sustains life; subsistence; maintenance; food; victuals.
Süs-ten-tä'tion, *n.* support; maintenance.
Süt'tle, *a.* done by stitching; sewed.
Süt'tler, *n.* a seller of victuals and liquor in a camp.
Sut-täl', *n.* (*India*) a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the self-immolation of a widow.

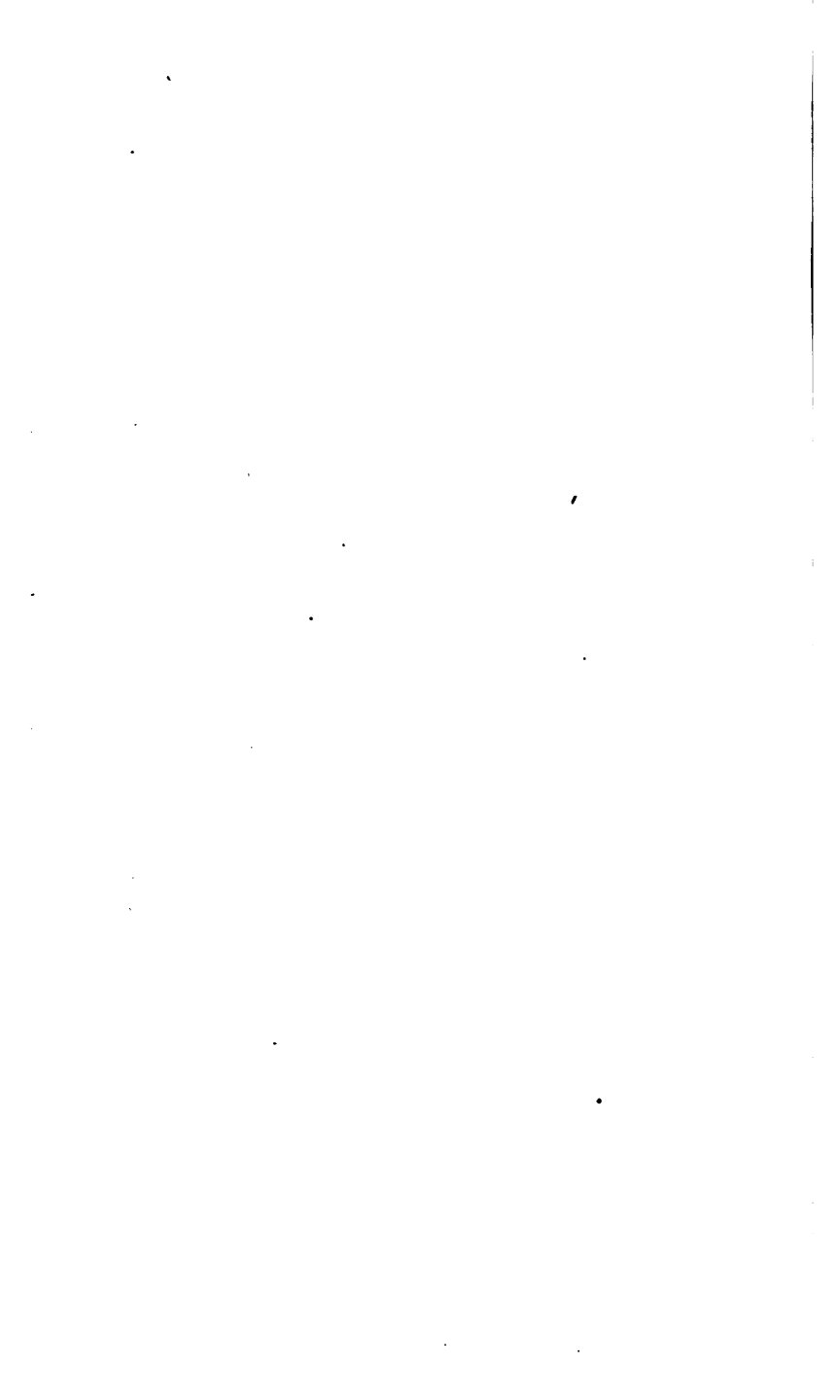
Süt'tre, (*süt'tur*) *n.* a sewing up of wounds, &c.
Swab, (*swöb*) *n.* a kind of mop to clean floors.
Swab, (*swöb*) *v. a.* to clean with a mop.
Swab-ber, (*swöb'ber*) *n.* a sweeper of the deck.
Swad'dle, (*swöd'dl*) *v. a.* to swathe; to bind.
Swad'dle, (*swöd'dl*) *n.* clothes bound tight.
Swag, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight; to sag.
Swag-bell-tied, (*-lid*) *a.* having a large belly.
†Swäge, *v. a.* to assuage. [*Milton*. See *Assuage*.]
Swägger, *n.* an empty boast; a bluster.
Swägger, *v. n.* to bluster; to bully; to brag.
Swägger-er, *n.* a blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
Swägg'y, *a.* dependent by its weight. [*Ux*.]
Swain, *a.* a young man; a pastoral youth; a rustic.
Swale, *n.* a low part of land; a vale. [*Local*.]
Swale, *v. n.* & *a.* to waste; to melt; to consume.
Swal'low, (*swöl'lo*) *n.* a small bird of passage: — the throat; voracity; a gulp.
Swal'low, (*swöl'lo*) *v. a.* to take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.
Swäm, *f.* from *Swim*.
Swamp, (*swomp*) *n.* a marsh; a bog; a fen.
Swamp, (*swomp*) *v. a.* to overwhelm or sink: — to embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.
Swamp'y, (*swöm'p*) *a.* boggy; fenny; marshy.
Swan, (*swön*) *n.* a large water-fowl.
Swan'y-down, (*swönz'down*) *n.* a fine, soft, thin, woolen cloth.
Swan'skin, (*swön'skin*) *n.* a warm flannel: — a very thick, coarse, woolen cloth.
Swap, (*swöp*) *v. a.* to barter. See *Swap*.
Swap, (*swöp*) *n.* [*to blow*.] exchange; swap.
Swap, (*swöp*) *ad.* hastily; with hasty violence.
Swärd, *n.* the surface of the ground; turf.
†Swäre, *f.* from *Swear*; swear. See *Swear*.
Swärm, *n.* a multitude of bees, &c.; a crowd.
Swärn, *v. n. & a.* to rise, as bees; to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.
†Swärt, **†Swärth**, *a.* black, brown; swarthy. [*Shel*.]
Swärth'i-ly, *ad.* blackly; dusky; tawny.
Swärth'i-ness, *n.* darkness of complexion.
Swärth'y, *a.* dark of complexion; black; tawny.
Swash, (*swösh*) *n.* (*Arch.*) an oval figure: — a noise; a violent impulse of water.
Swash, (*swösh*) or **Swash'y**, (*swösh'ë*) *a.* & *v.*
Swash, (*swösh*) *v. n.* to bluster; to speak.
Swash'buck-lér, (*swösh'*) *n.* a bully. [*Milton*.]
Swash'er, (*swösh'er*) *n.* a blusterer.
Swath, (*swöth*) [*swöth*, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*; *swäth*, *E.*; *swäth*, *Ja.*] *n.* a line of grass or corn, cut down by the mower with a scythe.
Swäthe, *n.* a bandage; a band; a fillet.
Swäthe, *v. a.* to bind with bands; to confine.
Swäy, *v. a.* to wield; to bias; to govern; to rule.
Swäy, *v. n.* to have weight; to bear rule.
Swäy, *n.* power; rule; influence; direction.
Swäl, *v. a. & n.* to sulk: — to melt. See *Soda*.
Swär, (*swär*) *v. n.* [*i.* swore; *pp.* swearing, sworn:] to declare or promise upon oath.
Swär, (*swär*) *v. a.* to bind by an oath.
Swär'er, (*swär'er*) *n.* one who swears.
Swär'ing, *n.* the act of declaring upon oath.
Swéat, (*swét*) *n.* perspiration; a fluid; labor; toil.
Swéat, (*swét*) *v. n.* [*i.* sweat, swet, or sweated; *pp.* sweating, swont, swet, or sweated:] to emit moisture; to perspire; to swelter; to toil.
Swét, (*swét*) *v. a.* to emit as sweat; to make to sweat; to swelter.
Swéat'er, (*swét'er*) *n.* one who sweats.
Swéat'i-ness, *n.* the state of being sweaty.
Swéat'y, *a.* covered or moist with sweat.
Swéd'ish, *n.* the language of the Swedes.
Swéd'ish, *a.* relating to Sweden or the Swedes.

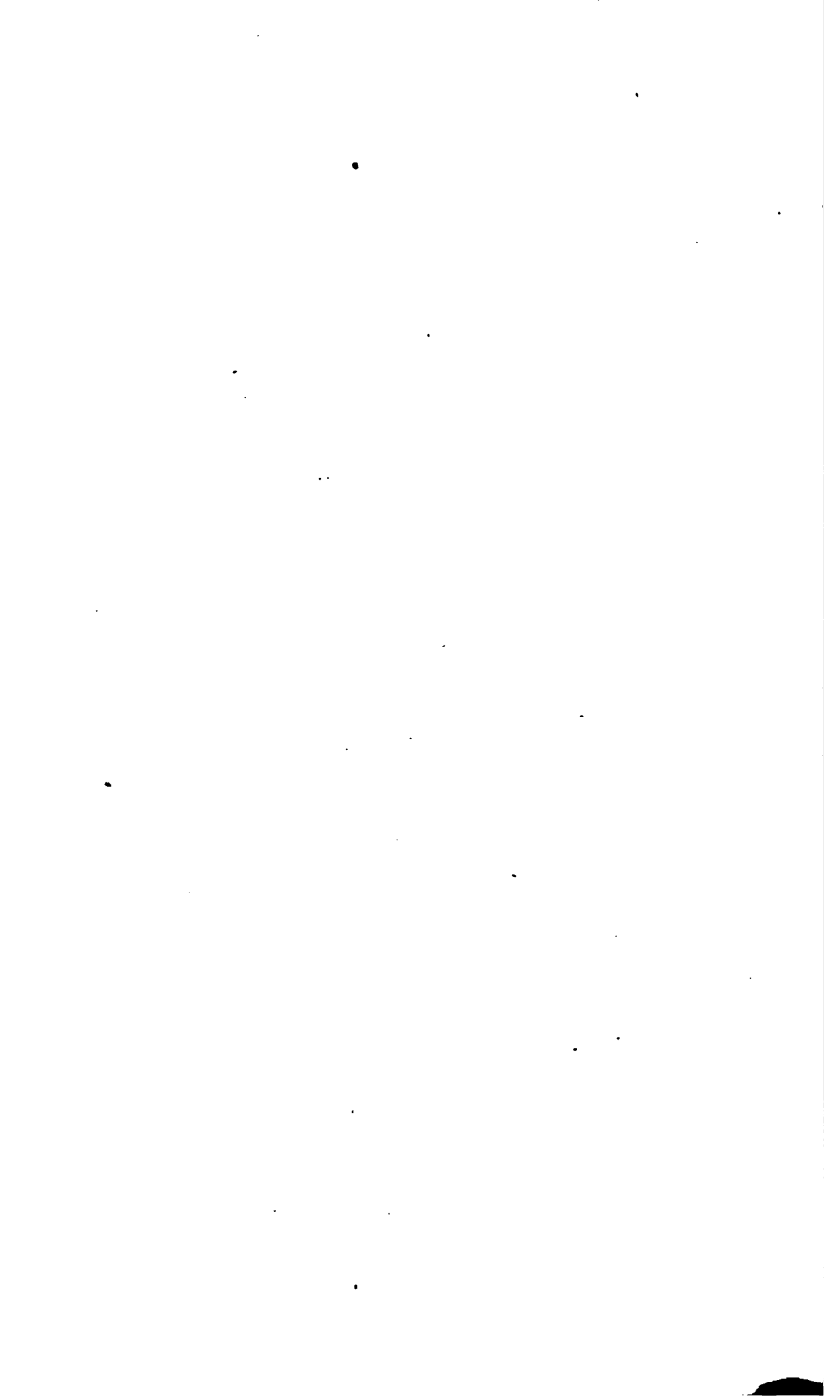
susceptible of an alteration

So suspect the of being an actual barbarian
— Vias he had never suspected to exist

The suspicion of having been copied
— from a suspicion that he should not
be the same person
un-suspicious of him

They swore with one accord that he would
be hanged.





Swelling with large thoughts.

Sweep, *v. a.* [*i. swept*; *pp.* sweeping, swept;] to clean with a broom; to brush; to drive off at once.

Sweep, *v. n.* to pass with violence or pomp.

Sweep, *n.* the act of sweeping; a dash; — an engine for drawing water; swipec.

Sweep'er, *n.* one who sweeps.

Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* things swept away.

Sweep'stake, *n. sing.* (*Gaming or Horse-racing*) one who wins all: — a prize in a horse-race.

Sweet, *a.* pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; fragrant; mild; soft; gentle; grate-

Sweet, *n.* sweetness; something pleasing. [*ful.*]

Sweet'bread, *n.* the pancreas of a calf.

Sweet'br'er, *n.* a fragrant shrub; eglantine.

Sweet'en, (*swē'tn*) *v. a.* to make sweet.

Sweet'en, (*swē'tn*) *v. n.* to grow sweet.

Sweet'en'er, (*swē'tn-er*) *n.* whatever sweetens.

Sweet'en-ing, (*swē'tn-ing*) *n.* act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

Sweet'-fern, *n.* a small, aromatic shrub.

Sweet'heart, *n.* a lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* a sweet, luscious apple.

Sweet'ish, *a.* somewhat sweet.

Sweet'ly, *ad.* in a sweet manner; gently.

Sweet'meat, *n.* fruit preserved with sugar.

Sweet'ness, *n.* the quality of being sweet.

Sweet'-po-tā'tō, *n.* an esculent root.

Sweet-will'iam, *n.* a garden flower.

Sweet-will'ow, (*swē't-wil'ō*) *n.* a plant.

Swell, *v. n.* [*i.* swelled; *pp.* swelling, swelled, swollen, or swollen;] to grow larger or turgid; to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated.

Swell, *v. a.* to make tumid; to heighten.

Swell, *n.* an extension of bulk; an increase.

Swelling, *n.* act of enlarging in bulk; inflation; — morbid tumor; a protuberance.

Swelt'er, *v. n.* to suffer heat; to sweat.

Swelt'er, *v. a.* to parch, or oppress with heat.

Swelt'ry, *a.* suffocating with heat; sultry.

Swept, *i. & p.* from *Sweep*.

Sweave, *v. n.* to wander; to deviate; to bend.

Sweaving, *n.* a departure from rule or duty.

Swet, *i. & p.* from *Sweat*.

Swift, *a.* quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready.

Swift, *n.* a bird like a swallow; a marten: — a species of lizard; a small reptile.

Swift'-foot, (*swift'fūt*) *a.* nimble; swift-footed.

Swift'-foot-ed, (*-fūt-ed*) *a.* swift of foot.

Swift'ly, *ad.* fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

Swift'ness, *n.* speed; nimbleness; celerity.

Swig, *v. n. & a.* to drink greedily. [*Low.*]

Swig, *n.* a large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

Will, *v. a.* to drink grossly; to drench.

Will, or **Swill'ing**, *n.* wash given to swine.

Will'er, *n.* a gross drinker; a drunkard.

Winn, *v. n.* [*i.* swam or swum; *pp.* swimming, swum;] to float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along; to be dizzy.

Winn, *v. a.* to pass by swimming.

Winn, *n.* a motion in liquid; a sliding motion.

Winn'er, *n.* one who swims.

Winn'ing, *n.* act of floating on or in the water.

Winn'ing-ly, *ad.* with great success; smoothly.

Win'dle, *v. a.* to cheat in trade; to defraud.

Win'dler, *n.* one who swindles; a cheat.

Wine, *n. sing. & pl.* a hog; a pig: — hogs col-

Wine'bird, *n.* a keeper of hogs. [*lectively.*]

Wine'-sty, *n.* a sty or pen for swine; pigsty.

Wing, *v. n.* [*i.* swung; *pp.* swinging, swung;] to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

Wing, *v. a.* to make to play loosely; to wave.

Swing, *n.* a waving motion, free course; an apparatus for swinging.

Swinge, *v. a.* to whip; to bastinado; to punish.

Swing'gal, *n.* that part of a flail which swings, or which beats out the grain; swipple.

Swing'er, *n.* one who swings; a hurler.

Swing'er, (*swin'jer*) *n.* a great falsehood. [*Low.*]

Swing'ing, *a.* vibrating. — **Swing'ing**, *a.* great;

Swing'ing-ly, *ad.* vastly; greatly. [*huge.*]

Swing'le, *n.* a wooden instrument or knife by which flax is beaten: — called also *swing'ing-knife*, *staff*, or *wand*.

Swing'le, *v. a.* to beat, as flax. — *v. n.* to dangle.

Swi'nish, *a.* befitting swine; gross; brutal.

Swipe, *n.* an engine for drawing water; a

Swipes, *n.* bad small-beer. [*Local.*] [*sweep.*]

Swip'ple, *n.* the part of a flail by which grain is struck; swingel. [*Farm. Ency.*]

Swiss, *a.* of or belonging to Switzerland.

Switch, *n.* a small, flexible twig: — a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another.

Switch, *v. n.* to lash; to whip; to jerk.

Switch, *v. n.* to walk with a kind of jerk.

Swiv'el, (*swiv'vl*) *n.* a ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon, turning on a swivel.

Swöl'en, (*swō'ln*) *p.* from *Swell*.

Swöön, *v. n.* to faint. — *n.* a fainting fit.

Swööp, *v. n.* to seize at once; to catch up.

Swööp, *n.* a seizing upon, as a bird of prey.

Swöp, *n.* an exchange; a barter. [*Low.*]

Swöp, *v. a.* to exchange; to barter.

Swörd, (*sörd*) [*sörd*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*;

swörd or *sörd*, *Wb.*] *n.* a military weapon.

Swörd'ed, (*sörd'ed*) *a.* girt with a sword.

Swörd'-knot, (*sörd'nöt*) *n.* a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swörd'-play'er, (*sörd'plä-er*) *n.* a fencer.

Swörds'man, (*sördz'man*) *n.* one who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man.

Swöre, *i.* from *Swear*.

Swörn, *p.* from *Swear*.

Swüm, *i. & p.* from *Swim*.

Swüng, *i. & p.* from *Swing*. [*ton*]

Syb-a-rit'ic, or **Syb-a-rit'i-cal**, *a.* luxurious; wan-

Syc'a-mine, *n.* the sycamore.

Syc'a-möre, *n.* the plane-tree; the buttonwood.

Sy-clē, *n.* (*China*) pure, native silver.

Syc'o-phān-cy, *n.* mean flattery; servility.

Syc'o-phānt, *n.* a mean flatterer; a parasite.

Syc'o-phānt'ic, or **Syc'o-phānt'i-cal**, *a.* flattering

Syl-lab'ic, **Syl-lab'i-cal**, *a.* relating to syllables.

Syl-lab'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a syllabical manner.

Syl-lab'-cā'tion, *n.* the formation of syllables.

Syl'la-ble, *n.* as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation

Syl'la-būb, *n.* See *Syllabub*.

Syl'la-būb, *n.* [*L.*] a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl-lēp'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Gram.*) a figure by which a word is referred to another word, to which it does not belong; substitution.

Syl-lēp'ti-cal, *a.* relating to syllepsis.

Syl'lo-gis'm, *n.* (*Logic*) an argument or form of reasoning consisting of three propositions, the first two called the *premises*, the third, the *conclusion*.

Syl'lo-gis'tic, } *a.* relating to syllogism; con-

Syl'lo-gis'ti-cal, } sisting of a syllogism.

Syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* with syllogism.

Syl'lo-gize, *v. n.* to reason by syllogism.

Syl'lo-giz'er, *n.* one who reasons by syllogism.

Sylph, *n.* a fabied being of the air: — a moth.

sen, *sūr*; **möve**, *nür*, *sön*; **bäll**, *bür*, *räle*. — **C**, **G**, **ç**, **é**, *soft*; **E**, **É**, **ç**, **é**, *hard*; **q** as *z*; **x** as *gz*; — **thm**

Syl'eq, *n.* [*L.*] a collection of poetical pieces: — the trees of a country collectively.
Syl'van, *a.* relating to woods; woody; shady.
Syl'van, *n.* a fabled deity of the woods; a satyr.
Sym'bōl, *n.* type; emblem: — abstract; a compendium: — a religious creed or confession.
Sym-bōl'ic, { *a.* relating to, or represented by,
Sym-bōl'i-cal, { symbols; emblematical.
Sym-bōl'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a symbolic manner.
Sym'bōl-ism, *n.* an exposition of symbols.
Sym-bōl-i-zā'tion, *n.* the act of symbolizing.
Sym'bōl-ize, *v. n.* to have a resemblance.
Sym'bōl-ize, *v. a.* to cause to represent.
Sym-mē't'ri-an, { *n.* one studious of symmetry or
Sym-mē'trist, { proportion.
Sym-mē't'ri-cal, *a.* having symmetry; harmoni-
 ous; proportional in parts.
Sym'mē'trize, *v. a.* to make proportionate.
Sym'mē'try, *n.* a due proportion; harmony.
Sym-pā-thēt'ic, { *a.* having sympathy; having
Sym-pā-thēt'i-cal, { a feeling in common.
Sym-pā-thēt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* with sympathy.
Sym-pā-thize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another.
Sym-pā-thy, *n.* fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility;
 mutual affection; tenderness. [*mor.*]
Sym-pō'is, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) concoction of a hu-
Sym-phō'n-ōus, *a.* harmonious; musical.
Sym-phō-nize, *v. n.* to agree; to be in unison.
Sym-phō-ny, *n.* harmony of mingled sounds.
Sym-phy-sis, *n.* a growing together, as bones.
Sym-pō'ē-tic, *a.* making merry; convivial.
Sym-pō'ē-tism, *n.* [*L.*] act of drinking together;
 a banquet; a merry-making.
Symptom, (*sim'tom*) *n.* a sign; an indication.
Sym-ptō-mat'ic, { *a.* relating to, or containing,
Sym-ptō-mat'i-cal, { symptoms; indicative.
Sym-ptō-mat'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by symptom.
Syn's-gōgue, (*sin's-gōg*) *n.* an assembly of the
 Jews for worship; a Jewish house of worship.
Syn's-i's'pha, *n.* [*L.*] (*Gram.*) the elision of the
 final vowel of a word when the next word
 begins with a vowel; as, *ant' illum* for *ante*
illum.
Syn's-arth'ois, *n.* a conjunction of two bones.
Syn'chro-nal, *a.* happening at the same time.
Syn-chrōn'i-cal, *a.* synchro-nal; synchronous.
Syn'chro-nism, *n.* concurrence in time of two or
 more events; a happening together.
Syn'chro-nize, *v. n.* to agree in regard to time.
Syn'chro-nous, *a.* happening at the same time.
Syn-co-pate, *v. a.* to contract, as a word.
Syn-co-pē, *n.* the omission of one or more letters
 in the middle of a word. — (*Med.*) a fainting fit.
Syn-co-pize, *v. a.* same as *syncope*. [*R.*]
Syn-crē-tism, *n.* the blending of the tenets of
 different schools or sects into one system.
Syn'dic, *n.* a magistrate; a curator; a deputy.
Syn'di-cate, *v. n.* to pass sentence; to judge.
Syn'drō-mē, *n.* a concurrence of symptoms.
Syn-ec-dō-chē, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which a part
 is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
Syn-ec-dōch'i-cal, *a.* implying a synecdoche.

Syn-ec-dōch'i-cal-ly, *ad.* with synecdoche.
Syn-gē-nē'sis, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Syn-neu-rō'sis, *n.* (*Anat.*) a union of one bon
 with another, by means of membranes.
Syn'od, *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly or council.
Syn'ō-dal, *n.* a payment to a bishop.
Syn'ō-dal, *a.* relating to a synod; synodic.
Syn-nōd'ic, { *a.* relating to a synod; transac
Syn-nōd'i-cal, { in a synod.
Syn-nōd'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a synodical manner.
Syn-nōn'y-mē, *n. pl.* [*L.*] names or words which
 signify the same thing; synonyms.
Syn'ō-nyme, *n.* a word of the same or similar
 meaning: — written also *synonym*.
Syn-nōn'y-mist, *n.* one who explains synonyms.
Syn-nōn'y-mize, *v. a.* to express or interpret by
 words of the same meaning.
Syn-nōn'y-mōis, *a.* having the same meaning.
Syn-nōn'y-mōis-ly, *ad.* in a synonymous manner.
Syn-nōn'y-my, *n.* the quality of expressing by
 different words the same thing.
Syn-nōp'sis, *n.*; *pl.* *syn nōp'ses*; *a.* collective view
 of any subject; a general view; an epitome.
Syn-nōp'ti-cal, *a.* affording a general view.
Syn-nōp'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in a synoptical manner.
Syn-ō-vi-a, *n.* (*Anat.*) a fluid between the joints.
Syn-tac'ti-cal, *a.* pertaining to syntax.
Syn'tax, *n.* that part of grammar which teaches
 the proper construction of words in a sen-
 tence; construction.
Syn'the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* *syn'the-ses*; act of putting
 together; composition: — opposed to *analysis*.
Syn-thēt'ic, { *a.* relating to synthesis; com
Syn-thēt'i-cal, { pounding; not analytic.
Syn-thēt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by synthesis.
Syph'i-lis, *n.* (*Med.*) the venereal disease.
Syph-i-lit'ic, *a.* contaminated with syphilis.
Sy'phon, *n.* a tube. See *Siphon*.
Syr'i-ac, *n.* the language of ancient Syria.
Syr'i-ac, *a.* relating to Syria or its language.
Sy-rin'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) a genus of shrubs.
Syr'inge, *n.* a pipe to squirt liquor with.
Syr'inge, *v. a.* to spout or wash with a syringe.
Syr-in-gō'ō-my, *n.* (*Med.*) the cutting of *fissus*
Syr'tis, (*sir'tis*) *n.* [*L.*] a quicksand; a bog.
Sys'te-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] consistence; constitution.
Sys'tem, *n.* a combination of parts into a whole;
 a complete body; a method; scheme.
Sys'te-mat'ic, { *a.* relating to a system; reg
Sys'te-mat'i-cal, { lar; methodical.
Sys'te-mat'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in form of a system.
Sys'tem-a-tist, { *n.* one who reduces things to
Sys'tem-a-tiz'er, { any kind of system.
Sys'tem-a-tize, (*sis'tem-a-tiz*, *P. J. A. &*
R.; *sis-tēm'a-tiz*, *W.*) *v. a.* to reduce to a sys-
 tem; to methodize; to regulate.
Sys'to-lē, *n.* (*Anat.*) a contraction of the heart —
 (*Rhet.*) the shortening of a long syllable.
Sys'tyle, *n.* an arrangement of columns so as to
 be two diameters apart.
Sythe, *n.* See *Scythe*. [*of the heavenly bodies*.]
Syz'y-gy, (*siz'ē-jē*) *n.* a conjunction of any two

T.

T a mute consonant, has always, at the begin-
 ning and end of words, the same sound, ex-
 cept when placed before *A*. — For the sound of
t, see page 19.
Tab'ard, *n.* a short gown; a herald's coat.

Tab'ard-er, *n.* one who wears a tabard.
Tab's-shēer, *n.* a white, porous, medicinal sub-
 stance, obtained from the joints of the human
 body.
Tab'by, *n.* a kind of rich, waved silk.
Tab'by, *v. a.* to give a wavy appearance to

T, *t*, *th*, *ti*, *te*, *ty*, long; *t*, *th*, *ti*, *te*, *ty*, short; *t*, *th*, *ti*, *te*, *ty*, obscure. — *fare*, *far*, *fast*, *fall*; *hit*, *hit*

Symbolical of Chr. our passion.

A heart that sympathizes at human
happiness.

the system of classifying

SUR-REP'tION, *n.* a secret invasion or intrusion.
SUR-REP'ti'tious, (*sūr-rep-tish'us*) *a.* done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
SUR-REP'ti'tiously, *ad.* by stealth; by fraud.
SUR-ro-gāTE, *v. a.* to put in the place of another.
SUR-ro-gāTE, *n.* a deputy; a delegate. — (*N. Y. & N. J.*) a judge of probate.

Sur-rôund', v. a. to encompass; to enclose.
 Sur-rôund'ing, p. a. being on all sides.
 Sur-sâ'il'd, n. the fifth power of any number.
 Sur-tout', (sur-tôt') n. [Fr.] an outside coat.
 Sur-vey', (sûr-vâ') v. a. to view; to oversee.
 Sûr-vey, (sûr-vâ or sur-vâ', 114) [sûr'vâ, S. P.
 J. F. Jo. Sm. R. Wb.; sur-vâ', E. E.; sur-vâ'
 or sùr-vâ, W.] n. view; prospect; enumeration.
 Sur-vey'al, (sur-vâ'al) n. the same as *survey*.
 Sur-vey'ing, (sur-vâ'ing) n. the art or act of
 measuring land.

measuring land.
 Sur-vey'or, (sur-vă'or) *n.* one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [surveyor.
 Sur-vey'or-ship, (sur-vă'or-ship) *n.* the office of a Sur-vi'val, or Sur-vi'vance, *n.* survivorship.
 Sur-vive', *v. a. & n.* to outlive; to remain alive.
 Sur-viv'ing, *p. a.* outliving others.
 Sur-vi'vor, *n.* one who outlives or survives.
 Sur-vi'or-ship, *n.* state of outliving another.
 Sus-cép-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* state of being susceptible.
 Sus-cép-ti-ble, *a.* capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.

Sus-cep'ti-bile *n.* **x.** susceptibility.
 Sus-cep'tive, *a.* susceptible; admitting.
 Sus-cep-tiv'i-ty, *n.* susceptibility. [*R.*]
 Sus-cip'i-en-cy, *n.* reception; admission. [*R.*]
 Sus-cip'i-ent, *n.* one who admits or receives.
 Sus-cip'i-ent, *a.* receiving; admitting. [*R.*]
 †Sūs-ci-tā-tion, *n.* resuscitation.
 Sus-pect', *v.* **a.** to have suspicion of; to mistrust;
 to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt.
 Sus-pect', *v.* **n.** to imagine guilt; to fear.
 Sus-pect-a-ble, *a.* that may be suspected.

Sus-pect-ed, *a.* that may be suspected.
 Sus-pect-ed, *n.* the state of being suspected.
 Sus-pect-or, *n.* one who suspects.
 Sus-pend', *v. a.* to hang; to interrupt; to delay;
 to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty.
 Sus-pend'er, *n.* one who suspends or delays. —
pl. straps to sustain a garment.
 Sus-pense', *n.* uncertainty; indecision; a stop.
 Sus-pen-sion, *n.* act of suspending; state of
 being suspended; a cessation; a temporary
 privation of an office or station.
 Sus-pen-sive, *a.* doubtful.

Sû'ture, (sû't'yûr) *n.* a sewing up of wounds, *to* suture, (swôb) *n.* a kind of mop to clean floors. Swab, (swôb) *v.* *a.* to clean with a mop. Swab-ber, (swôb'ber) *n.* a sweeper of the deck. Swad'dle, (swôd'dl) *v.* *a.* to swathe; to bind. Swad'dled, (swôd'dl) *v.* *a.* clothes bound tight. Swag, *v.* *n.* to sink down by its weight; to sag. Swag-bell-jed, (-ljd) *a.* having a large belly. †Swage, *v.* *a.* to assuage. *Milton.* See *Savage*.

Swag'ger, n. an empty boast; a bluster.
Swag'ger, r. n. to bluster; to bully; to brag.
Swag'ger-er, n. a blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
Swag'gy, a. dependent by its weight. (to)
Swain, n. a young man; a pastoral youth; a rake.
Swale, n. a low tract of land; a vale. (Land.)
Swale, v. n. & a. to waste; to melt; to consume.
Swal'low, (swöl'lo) n. a small bird of passage; -
the throat; voracity; a gulp.

the throat; voracity; a gulf.
Swallow, (swɒl'v) v. a. to take down the
throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.
Swam, t. from *Swim*.
Swamp, (swɒmp) n. a marsh; a bog; a fen.
Swamp, (swɒmp) v. a. to whelm or sink—
embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.
Swampy's, (swɒm'pi) a. boggy; fenny; marshy.
Swan, (swɒn) n. a large water-fowl.
Swan'y-down, (swɒnz'daʊn) n. a fine, soft, the
woollen cloth.

Swan'skin, (swŏn'skĭn) *n.* a warm flannel;—
very thick, coarse, woollen cloth.
Swap, (swŏp) *v.* to barter. See *Swap*.
Swap, (swŏp) *n.* [a blow.] exchange; swap.
Swap, (swŏp) *ad.* hastily; with hasty violence.
Swārd, *n.* the surface of the ground; turf.
†Swārd, *i.* from *Secure*; secure. See *Secure*.
Swārm, *n.* a multitude of bees, &c.; a crowd.
Swārm, *v.* *n.* & *a.* to rise, as bees; to appear in
multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

†Swārt, †Swārth, *a.* black, brown; *swarthy*. *Swārt*†-ly, *ad.* blackly; duskyly; *tawny*.
 Swārth†-ness, *n.* darkness of complexion.
 Swārth'ly, *a.* dark of complexion; *black*; *dark*.
 Swash, (swōsh) *n.* (*Arch.*) an oval figure;—*a.* noise; *a.* violent impulse of water.
 Fwash, (swōsh) or Fwash'ly, (swōsh'ly) *a.* *red*.
 Swash, (swōsh) *v. n.* to bluster; *to speak*.
 Swash'back-ler, (swōsh'-) *n.* a bully. *Wash.*
 Swash'er, (swōsh'er) *n.* a blusterer.

Swath, (swôth) [swôth, *P. K. Sm. Wb.*: swath,
E.; swâth, *Ja.*] *n.* a line of grass or corn, cut
down by the mower with a scythe.
Swâth, *n.* a bandage; a band; a silet.
Swâth, *v. a.* to bind with bands; to confine.
Swây, *v. e.* to wield; to bias; to govern; to rule.
Swây, *v. n.* to have weight; to bear rule.
Swây, *n.* power; rule; influence; direction.
Swêal, *v. a. & n.* to singe: — to melt. *See Swêl.*
Swêar, (swâr) *v. n.* [*i.* swear; *pp.* swearing.

sworn: i) to declare or promise upon oath.
Swear, (swár) v. a. to bind by an oath.
Swearer, (swár'er) n. one who swears.
Swearing, n. the act of declaring upon oath.
Sweat, (swét) n. perspiration; a fluid; labor; toil.
Sweat, (swét) v. n. [i. sweat, swet, or sweated;
pp. sweating, swont, swet, or sweated; to
emit moisture; to perspire; to swelter; to melt.
Swét, (swét) v. a. to emit as sweat; to melt
to sweat; to swelter.

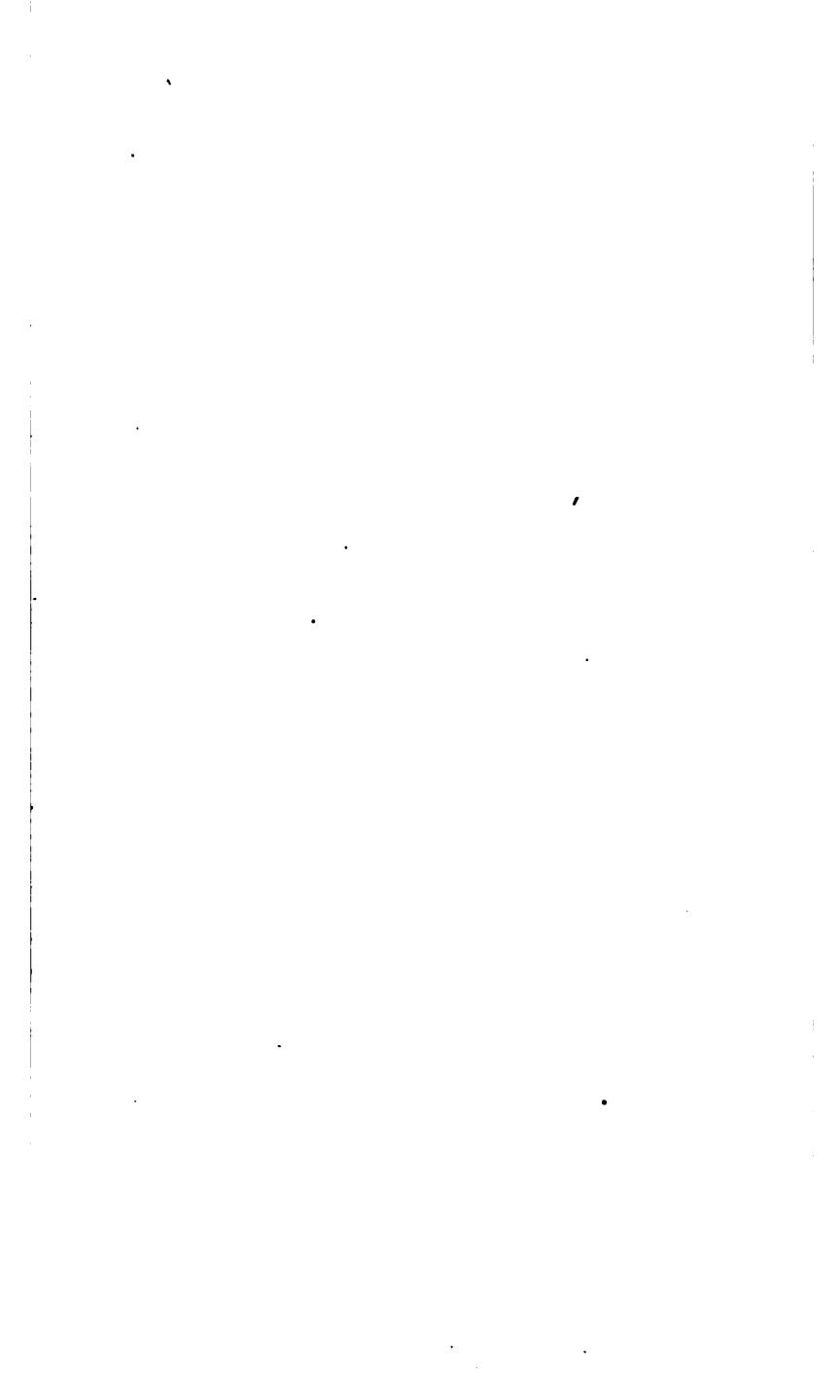
ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*; æ, ǣ, ȳ, ȝ, ū, ȳ, *short*; æ, ǣ, ī, ȝ, u, y, *obscure*.—fære, fār, fāst, fāl; bēk bēg

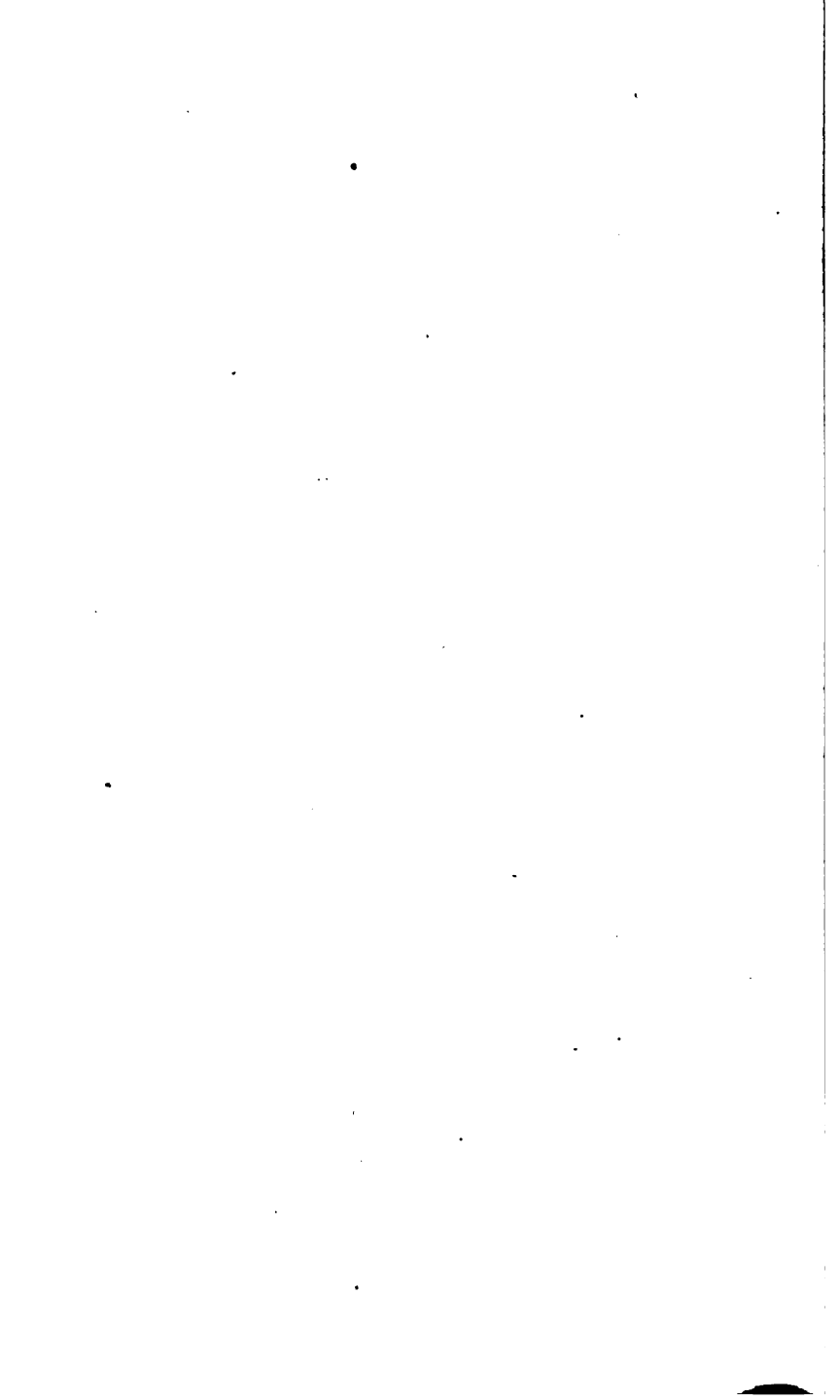
susceptible of an alteration

So suspect the of being an actual barbarian
— Vices he had never suspected to exist

The suspicion of having been copied
— from a suspicion that he should not
be the same person
un-suspicious of him

They share with one accord that he would
be hanged.





Swelling with large knots.

wēp, *v. a.* [*i. swept*; *pp. sweeping, swept*]; to clean with a broom; to brush; to drive off at once.

wēp, *v. n.* to pass with violence or pomp.

wēp, *n.* the act of sweeping; a dash: — an engine for drawing water; swipe.

wēp'er, *n.* one who sweeps.

wēp'ing, *n. pl.* things swept away.

wēp'stake, *n. sing.* (*Gaming or Horse-racing*) one who wins all: — a prize in a horse-race.

wēt, *a.* pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; fragrant; mild; soft; gentle; grateful; sweetness; something pleasing. [*ful.*]

wēt, *n.* the pancreas of a calf.

wēt'brī'er, *n.* a fragrant shrub; eglantine.

wēt'en, (*swē'tn*) *v. a.* to make sweet.

wēt'en, (*swē'tn*) *v. n.* to grow sweet.

wēt'en-er, (*swē'tn-er*) *n.* whatever sweetens.

wēt'en-ing, (*swē'tn-ing*) *n.* act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

wēt'fēr, *n.* a small, aromatic shrub.

wēt'heart, *n.* a lover or mistress.

wēt'ing, *n.* a sweet, luscious apple.

wēt'ish, *a.* somewhat sweet.

wēt'ly, *ad.* in a sweet manner; gently.

wēt'meat, *n.* fruit preserved with sugar.

wēt'ness, *n.* the quality of being sweet.

wēt'-pō-tā'ō, *n.* an esculent root.

wēt-wil'iam, *n.* a garden flower.

wēt-wil'ōw, (*swē't-wil'ō*) *n.* a plant.

wēll, *v. n.* [*i. swelled*; *pp. swelling, swelled, swollen, or swoln*]; to grow larger or turgid; to turnefy; to look big; to be inflated.

wēll, *v. a.* to make tumid; to heighten.

wēll, *n.* an extension of bulk; an increase.

wēll'ing, *n.* act of enlarging in bulk; inflation; — morbid tumor; a protuberance.

wēl'ter, *v. n.* to suffer heat; to sweat.

wēl'ter, *v. a.* to parch, or oppress with heat.

wēl'try, *a.* suffocating with heat; sultry.

wēp, *i. & p.* from *Sweep*.

wēve, *v. n.* to wander; to deviate; to bend.

wēv'ing, *n.* a departure from rule or duty.

wē, *i. & p.* from *Sweat*.

wift, *a.* quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready.

wift, *n.* a bird like a swallow; a marten: — a species of lizard; a small reptile.

wift-foot, (*swift'fūt*) *a.* nimble; swift-footed.

wift-foot-ed, (*-fūt-ed*) *a.* swift of foot.

wift'ly, *ad.* fleetly; rapidly; nimably.

wift'ness, *n.* speed; nimbleness; celerity.

wig, *v. n. & a.* to drink greedily. [*Low.*]

wig, *n.* a large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

will, *v. a.* to drink grossly; to drench.

will, or **Swill'ing**, *n.* wash given to swine.

will'er, *n.* a gross drinker; a drunkard.

swim, *v. n.* [*i. swam or swum*; *pp. swimming, swum*]; to float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along; to be dizzy.

swim, *v. a.* to pass by swimming.

swim, *n.* a motion in liquid; a sliding motion.

swim'er, *n.* one who swims.

swim'ing, *n.* act of floating on or in the water.

swim'ing-ly, *ad.* with great success; smoothly.

swin'dle, *v. a.* to cheat in trade; to defraud.

swin'dler, *n.* one who swindles; a cheat.

swine, *n. sing. & pl.* a hog; a pig: — hogs col-

swine'herd, *n.* a keeper of hogs. [*lectively.*]

swine'-sty, *n.* a sty or pen for swine; pigsty.

swing, *v. n.* [*i. swung*; *pp. swinging, swung*]; to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

swing, *v. a.* to make to play loosely; to wave.

Swing, *n.* a waving motion, free course; an apparatus for swinging.

Swinge, *v. a.* to whip; to bastinado; to punish.

Swin'gle, *n.* that part of a flail which swings, of which beats out the grain; swipple.

Swing'er, *n.* one who swings; a hurler.

Swin'ger, (*swin'jer*) *n.* a great falsehood. [*Low.*]

Swing'ing, *a.* vibrating. — **Swin'ging**, *a.* great;

Swin'ging-ly, *ad.* vastly; greatly. [*huge.*]

Swin'gle, *n.* a wooden instrument or knife by which flax is beaten: — called also *swingling-knife, staff, or wand.*

Swin'gle, *v. a.* to beat, as flax. — *v. n.* to dangle.

Swin'ish, *a.* besetting swine; gross; brutal.

Swipe, *n.* an engine for drawing water; a

Swipes, *n.* bad small-beer. [*Local.*] [*sweep.*]

Swip'ple, *n.* the part of a flail by which grain is struck; swingel. *Farm. Ency.*

Swiss, *a.* of or belonging to Switzerland.

Switch, *n.* a small, flexible twig: — a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another.

Switch, *v. a.* to lash; to whip; to jerk.

Switch, *v. n.* to walk with a kind of jerk.

Swiv'el, (*swiv'vl*) *n.* a ring which turns upon a

staple; a small cannon, turning on a swivel.

Swöl'en, (*swō'ln*) *p.* from *Swell*.

Swōōn, *v. n.* to faint. — *n.* a fainting fit.

Swōōp, *v. a.* to seize at once; to catch up.

Swōōp, *n.* a seizing upon, as a bird of prey.

Swōōp, *n.* an exchange; a barter. [*Low.*]

Swōōp, *v. a.* to exchange; to barter.

Swōrd, (*sōrd*) [*sōrd*, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*;

swōrd or *sōrd*, *Wb.*] *n.* a military weapon.

Swōrd'ed, (*sōrd'ed*) *a.* girt with a sword.

Swōrd'-knōt, (*sōrd'nōt*) *n.* a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swōrd'-plāy-er, (*sōrd'plā-er*) *n.* a fencer.

Swōrd's'mān, (*sōrd's'mān*) *n.* one who carries a

sword; a soldier; a fighting man.

Swōre, *i.* from *Swear*.

Swōrn, *p.* from *Swear*.

Swūm, *i. & p.* from *Swim*.

Swūng, *i. & p.* from *Swing*.

Syā-b-rīt'ic, or **Syā-b-rīt'i'-cal**, *a.* luxurious; wan-

Syā-b-rīt'ic, *n.* the sycamore.

Syā-b-mōre, *n.* the plane-tree; the buttonwood.

Sy-ēl', *n.* (*China*) pure, native silver.

Syā-q-phān-ey, *n.* mean flattery; servility.

Syā-q-phān, (*sōrd'ed*) *n.* a mean flatterer; a parasite.

Syā-q-phān'tic, or **Syā-q-phān'ti'-cal**, *a.* flattering

Syl-lāb'ic, **Syl-lāb'i'-cal**, *a.* relating to syllables.

Syl-lāb'i'-cal-ly, *ad.* in a syllabical manner.

Syl-lāb-i-cā'tion, *n.* the formation of syllables.

Syl'lā-ble, *n.* as much of a word as is uttered by

the help of one vowel, or one articulation

Syl'lā-būb, *n.* See *Sillabub*.

Syl'lā-būs, *n.* [*L.*] a compendium containing

the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl-lēp'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Gram.*) a figure by which a

word is referred to another word, to which it

does not belong; substitution.

Syl-lēp'ti'-cal, *a.* relating to syllepsis.

Syl'lō-gi'm, *n.* (*Logic*) an argument or form of

reasoning consisting of three propositions, the

first two called the *premises*, the third, the *con-*

Syl-lō-gi's'tic, *a.* relating to a syllogism; con-

Syl-lō-gi's'ti'-cal, *a.* relating to a syllogism.

Syl-lō-gi's'ti'-cal-ly, *ad.* with syllogism.

Syl'lō-gi'ze, *v. n.* to reason by syllogism.

Syl'lō-gi'z-er, *n.* one who reasons by syllogism.

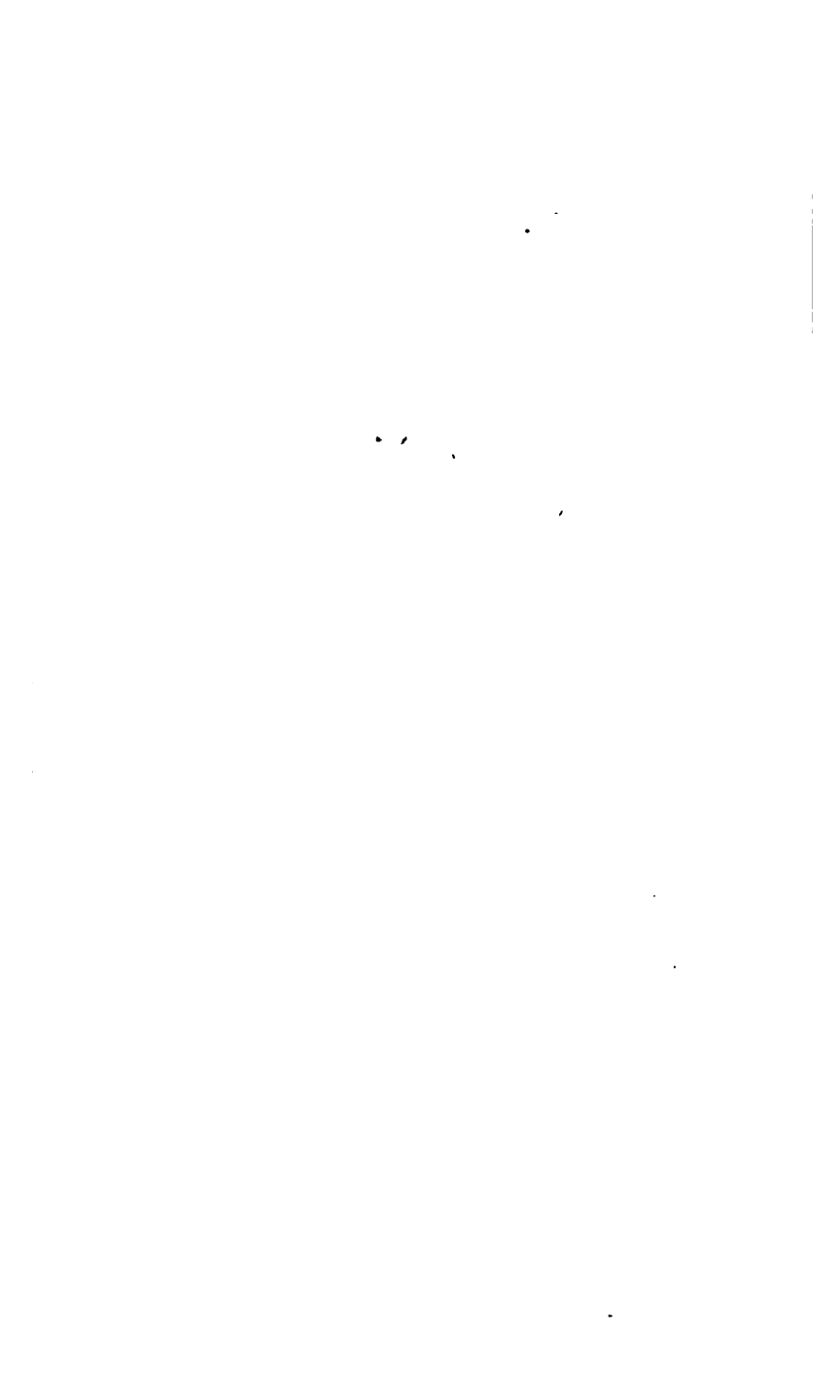
Sylph, *n.* a fabled being of the air: — a moth.

swm, *str*; **mōre**, *nōr*, *sōn*; **būll**, *būr*, *rāle*. — **C**, **G**, **ç**, **g**, *soft*; **S**, **ß**, **c**, **z**, *hard*; **s** as *x*; **z** as *gz*; — **thm**

Symbolical of Chr. our passover.

A heart that sympathizes at human
happiness.

The system of classifying





"Tail. One party generally turns tail
(in a bayonet charge) = gives way.

I cannot take upon me to de-
termine. — they took gudas for their
religious books.

no talk of the weather.

Syl'va, *n.* [*L.*] a collection of poetical pieces :— the trees of a country collectively.
Syl'van, *a.* relating to woods ; woody ; shady.
Syl'van, *n.* a fabled deity of the woods ; a satyr.
Sym'boul, *n.* type ; emblem :— abstract ; a compendium :— a religious creed or confession.
Sym-bol'ic, *a.* relating to, or represented by, symbols ; emblematical.
Sym-bol'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a symbolic manner.
Sym'bolicism, *n.* an exposition of symbols.
Sym-bol-i-zá'tion, *n.* the act of symbolizing.
Sym'bol-ize, *v. n.* to have a resemblance.
Sym'bol-ize, *v. a.* to cause to represent.
Sym-métr'i-an, *a.* one studious of symmetry or Sym'me'trist, *a.* proportion.
Sym-métr'i-cal, *a.* having symmetry ; harmonious ; proportional in parts.
Sym'me'trize, *v. a.* to make proportionate.
Sym'me'try, *n.* a due proportion ; harmony.
Sym-pa-thét'ic, *a.* having sympathy ; having
Sym-pa-thét'i-cal, *a.* a feeling in common.
Sym-pa-thét'i-cal-ly, *ad.* with sympathy.
Sym-pa-thize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another.
Sym'pa-thy, *n.* fellow-feeling ; mutual sensibility ; mutual affection ; tenderness. [*mor.*]
Sym-pó'sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] (*Med.*) concoction of a hum-
Sym-phó'n-i-ous, *a.* harmonious ; musical.
Sym-phó-nize, *v. a.* to agree ; to be in unison.
Sym-pho-ný, *n.* harmony of mingled sounds.
Sym'phy-sis, *n.* a growing together, as bones.
Sym-pó-sis, *n.* a making merry ; convivial.
Sym-pó-sis, *n.* [*L.*] act of drinking together ; a banquet ; a merry-making.
Symp'tóm, (*sin'tóm*) *n.* a sign ; an indication.
Symp-to-mat'ic, *a.* relating to, or containing,
Symp-to-mat'i-cal, *a.* symptoms ; indicative.
Symp-to-mat'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by symptom.
Syn'a-gógue, (*sin'a-góg*) *n.* an assembly of the Jews for worship ; a Jewish house of worship.
Syn-a-lé'pha, *n.* [*L.*] (*Gram.*) the elision of the final vowel of a word when the next word begins with a vowel ; as, *ant' illum* for *ante illum*.
Syn-ar-thró'sis, *n.* a conjunction of two bones.
Syn'chró-nal, *a.* happening at the same time.
Syn-chrón'i-cal, *a.* synchronal ; synchronous.
Syn-chró-nism, *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events ; a happening together.
Syn'chró-nize, *v. n.* to agree in regard to time.
Syn'chró-noús, *a.* happening at the same time.
Syn'co-páte, *v. a.* to contract, as a word.
Syn'co-pé, *n.* the omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word. — (*Med.*) a fainting fit.
Syn'co-píze, *v. a.* same as *syncope*. [*R.*]
Syn'cré-tism, *n.* the blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into one system.
Syn'dic, *n.* a magistrate ; a curator ; a deputy.
Syn'di-cáte, *v. n.* to pass sentence ; to judge.
Syn'dróné, *n.* a concurrence of symptoms.
Syn-éc-do-ché, *n.* (*Rhet.*) a figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
Syn-éc-dóch'i-cal, *a.* implying a synecdoche.

Syn-éc-dóch'i-cal-ly, *ad.* with synecdoche.
Syn-gó-ne'si-s, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) a genus of plants.
Syn-neu-ró'sis, *n.* (*Anat.*) a union of one bone with another, by means of membranes.
Syn'od, *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly or council.
Syn'ó-dal, *n.* a payment to a bishop.
Syn'ó-dal, *a.* relating to a synod ; synodic.
Syn'ód'ic, *a.* relating to a synod ; transacted
Syn'ód'i-cal, *a.* in a synod.
Syn'ód'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in a synodical manner.
Syn'ón'y-mé, *n. pl.* [*L.*] names or words which signify the same thing ; synonymes.
Syn'ón'y-mé, *n.* a word of the same or similar meaning :— written also *synonym*.
Syn'ón'y-mist, *n.* one who explains synonymes.
Syn'ón'y-mize, *v. a.* to express, or interpret by words of the same meaning.
Syn'ón'y-mous, *a.* having the same meaning.
Syn'ón'y-mous-ly, *ad.* in a synonymous manner.
Syn'ón'y-my, *n.* the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.
Syn'óp'sis, *n. pl.* *syn'óp'ses* ; *a.* collective view of any subject ; a general view ; an epitome.
Syn'óp'ti-cal, *a.* affording a general view.
Syn'óp'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* in a synoptical manner.
Syn'ó-vi-a, *n.* (*Anat.*) a fluid between the joints.
Syn-tac'ti-cal, *a.* pertaining to syntax.
Syn'tax, *n.* that part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence ; construction.
Syn'the-sis, *n. pl.* *syn'the-ses* ; act of putting together ; composition :— opposed to *analysis*.
Syn-thét'ic, *a.* relating to synthesis ; com-
Syn-thét'i-cal, *a.* pounding ; not analytic.
Syn-thét'i-cal-ly, *ad.* by synthesis.
Syph'i-lis, *n.* (*Med.*) the venereal disease.
Syph-ilu'ic, *a.* contaminated with syphilis.
Syphon, *n.* a tube. See *Siphon*.
Syr'i-ac, *n.* the language of ancient Syria.
Syr'i-ac, *a.* relating to Syria or its language.
Syr'in'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) a genus of shrubs.
Syr'inge, *n.* a pipe to squirt liquor with.
Syr'inge, *v. a.* to spout or wash with a syringe.
Syr-in-gó'to-my, *n.* (*Med.*) the cutting of sinews.
Syr'tis, (*sur'tis*) *n.* [*L.*] a quicksand ; a bog.
Sys'ta-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*] consistence ; constitution.
Sys'tém, *n.* a combination of parts into a whole ; a complete body ; a method ; scheme.
Sys'te-mat'ic, *a.* relating to a system ; reg-
Sys'te-mat'i-cal, *a.* lar ; methodical.
Sys'te-mat'i-cal-ly, *ad.* in form of a system.
Sys'tém-a-tist, *n.* one who reduces things to
Sys'tém-a-tiz-cr, *a.* any kind of system.
Sys'tém-a-tize, (*sis'tém-a-tiz*, *P. J. K. Sa*
**R. ; *sis'tém'a-tiz*, *W.*) *v. a.* to reduce to a sys-
tem ; to methodize ; to regulate.
Sys'te-lé, *n.* (*Anat.*) a contraction of the heart. —
(Rhet.) the shortening of a long syllable.
Sys'tyle, *n.* an arrangement of columns so as to be two diameters apart.
Sythe, *n.* See *Scythe*. [*of the heavenly bodies*.]
Syz'y-gy, (*sis'z'e-jé*) *n.* a conjunction of any two**

T.

T a mute consonant, has always, at the begin-
ning and end of words, the same sound, ex-
cept when placed before *k*. — For the sound of
t, see page 19.

Tab'ard, *n.* a short gown ; a herald's coat.

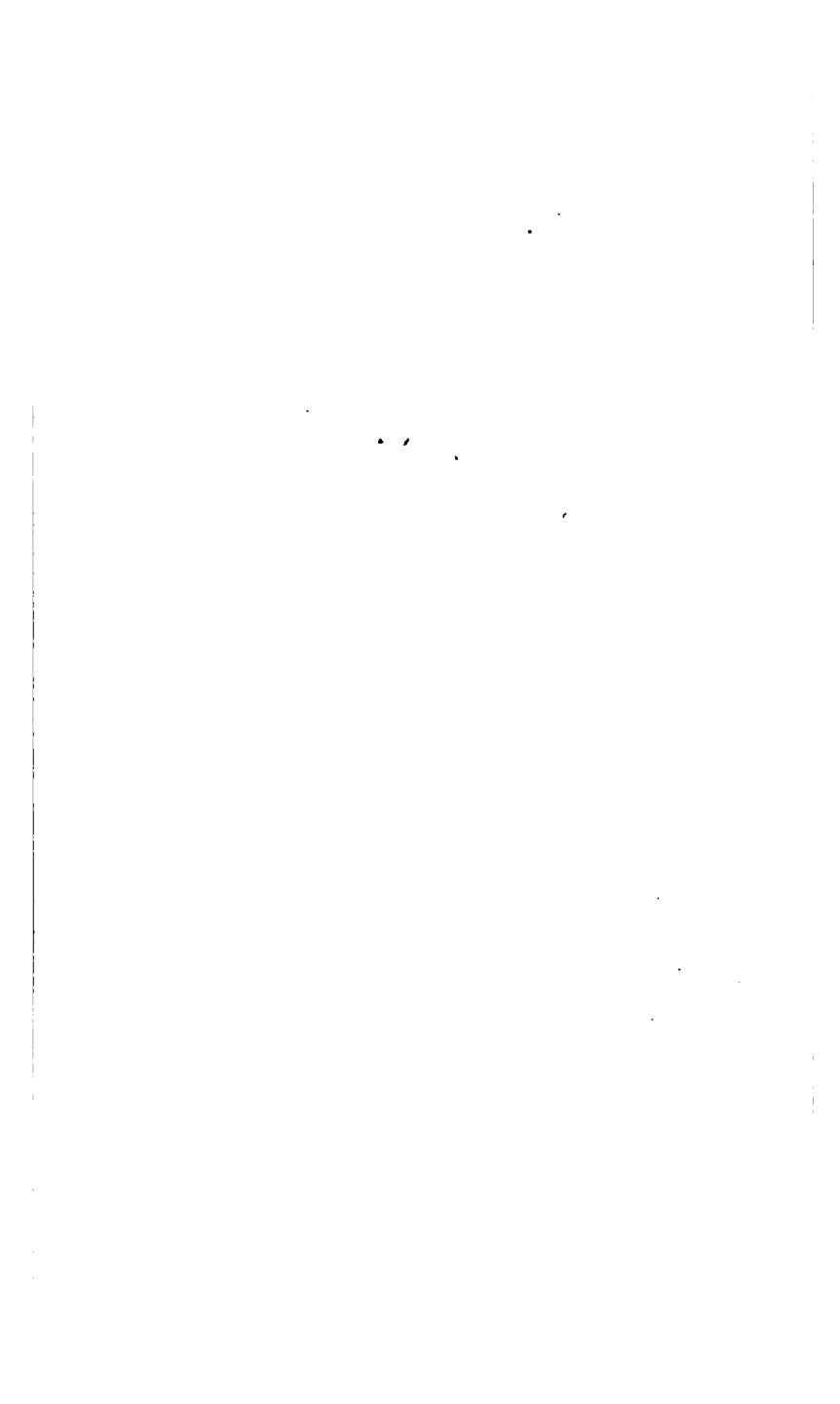
Tab'ard-er, *n.* one who wears a tabard.
Tab-a-shéer', *n.* a white, porous, medicinal sub-
stance, obtained from the joints of the bamboo.
Tab'by, *n.* a kind of rich, waved silk.
Tab'by, *v. a.* to give a wavy appearance to.

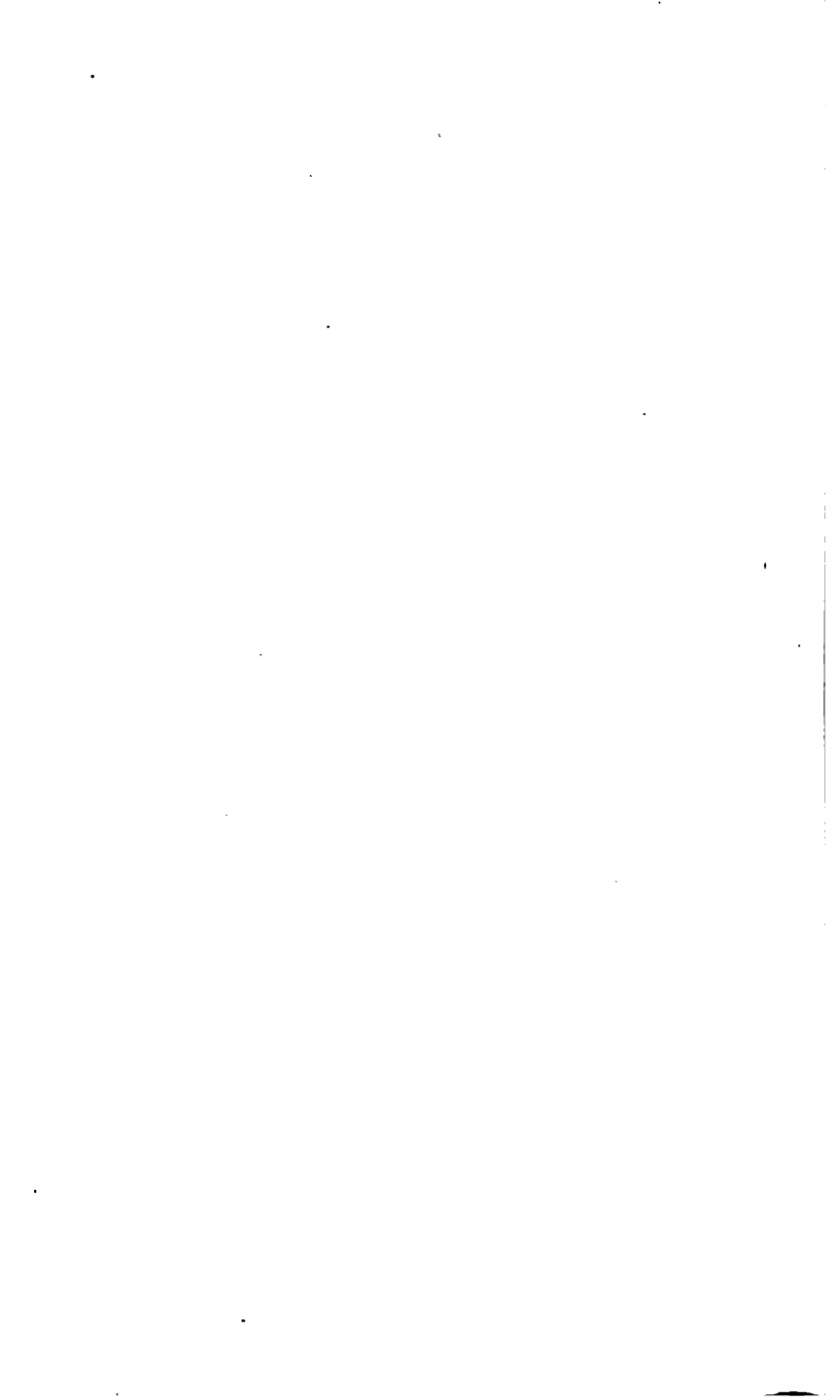
t, t, i, s, d, y, long ; t, s, i, d, y, short ; p, q, i, o, u, y, obscure.—*fare, far, fast, fall ; hár, háir, háir,*

Symbolical of Chr. our passion.

A heart that sympathizes at human
happiness.

The system of classifying





Tail. One party generally turns tail
(in a bayonet charge) = gives way.

I cannot take upon me to de-
termine. — they took gudas for their
religious books.

no talk of the weather.

ʼab/by, *a.* brindled; brindled; varied in color.
 ʼab-q-fac-tion, *n.* the act of wasting away.
 ʼab-q-fy, *v. a.* to waste away; to emaciate.
 ʼab-q-n-a-cle, *n.* a temporary habitation; a tent;
 among the Israelites, a place of worship.
 ʼab-er-n-a-cle, *v. a.* to dwell; to house.
 ʼa-bē, *n.* [L.] (*Adā*) emaciation.
 ʼab-id, *a.* wasted by disease; consumptive.
 ʼab-id-nēss, *n.* consumptiveness; a wasting.
 ʼab-i-tūre, *n.* a painting on walls: — the use of
 letters or characters to express sounds.
 ʼa-b-le, *n.* any flat or level surface; a piece of
 furniture; a tablet; a board; fare; an index;
 a collection of heads; a catalogue.
 ʼa-b-le, *v. a.* to board. — *v. a.* to set down.
 ʼa-b-leaux, (ʼab-lōʼ) *n.* [Fr.] pl. *tableaux*, (ʼab-lōzʼ)
 a picture; a representation; a table.
 ʼa-b-lo-bēar, *n.* beer for the table.
 ʼa-b-le-clōth, *n.* linen spread on a table.
 ʼa-b-le dʼhôte, (ʼā-bʼl-dōʼ) [Fr.] an ordinary.
 ʼa-b-ler, *n.* one who tables or boards.
 ʼa-b-les, *n. pl.* draughts, a game.
 ʼa-b-let, *n.* a small table; a surface written on.
 ʼa-b-les-tālk, (ʼā-bʼl-tlwkʼ) *n.* discourse at table.
 ʼa-b-bōʼ, *n.* (*Polynesia*) a religious interdict.
 ʼa-b-bōʼ, *v. a.* to interdict; to prohibit.
 ʼa-b-or, *n.* a drum beaten with one stick.
 ʼa-b-or-er, *n.* one who beats the tabor.
 ʼa-b-or-ēt, *n.* a small tabor; a tabor.
 ʼa-b-or-er-fnoʼ, *n.* a tabor; a small drum.
 ʼa-b-rot, *n.* a small tabor; a tabor.
 ʼa-b-q-lar, *a.* relating to a table; being in the form
 of tables or synopses; laminated.
 ʼa-b-q-lite, *v. a.* to reduce to tables; to flatten.
 ʼa-b-q-lit-ed, *a.* having a flat surface; tabular.
 ʼa-b-q-mā-bacʼ, *n.* a tree; a resin.
 ʼa-b-q-rā-phay, *n.* the art of quick writing.
 ʼa-b-q, *a.* silent; implied; not expressed.
 ʼa-b-it-ly, *ad.* silently; without words.
 ʼa-b-tārn, *a.* silent; uttering little; reserved.
 ʼa-b-tārn-i-ty, *n.* habitual silence or reserve.
 ʼa-b-ck, *v. a.* to join; to unite: — to turn about.
 ʼa-b-ck, *v. a.* to turn about, as a ship.
 ʼa-b-ck, *n.* a small nail: — the course of a ship; a
 rope or corner of a sail.
 ʼa-b-ck, *n.* rigging; instruments of action; a
 pulley or system of pulleys.
 ʼa-b-ck, *v. a.* to supply with tackle; to harness.
 ʼa-b-ck-ling, *n.* furniture of a mast, &c.; tackle.
 ʼa-b-ck, *n.* skill; nice discernment; expertness.
 ʼa-b-ck, ʼa-b-ck-ti-cal, *a.* relating to tactics.
 ʼa-b-ck-ti-cian, (ʼā-bʼshʼan) *n.* one skilled in tactics.
 ʼa-b-ck-tics, *n. pl.* the science of disposing military
 and naval armaments for battle.
 ʼa-b-ck-ble, *a.* susceptible of touch; tangible.
 ʼa-b-ck-ti-ty, *n.* perceptibility by the touch.
 ʼa-b-ck-tion, *n.* the act of touching; tangency.
 ʼa-b-ck-ple, *n.* a young unformed frog or toad.
 ʼa-b-en, (ʼān) a poetical contraction of *taken*.
 ʼa-b-fe-ty, *n.* a thin, smooth, glossy silk stuff: —
 written also *taffeta*.
 ʼa-bʼ-rail, *n.* a rail round, or carved work on, a
 ship's stern: — written also *taffed*.
 ʼa-g, *n.* a metal at the end of a string: — a play
 of children; tlg.
 ʼa-g, *v. a.* to fit any thing with an end; to join.
 ʼa-g-rag, *n.* the lowest people; the rabble.
 ʼa-l, *n.* the bladder part or appendage of an ani-
 mal; end; a catkin. — (*Lao*) a limited fee.
 ʼa-l-age, (ʼā-lʼa) *n.* a piece. — (*Lao*) a toll or tax.
 ʼa-l-aid, (ʼā-lʼd) *a.* furnished with a tail.
 ʼa-l-er, (ʼā-lʼr) *n.* one who makes clothes.
 ʼa-l-er, *v. a.* to perform the business of a tailor.

ʼa-lʼor-ēs, *n.* a female tailor.
 ʼa-lʼ-piece, *n.* a piece added; appendage.
 ʼa-l-nt, *v. a.* to sully; to infect; to poison; to
 corrupt; to defile; to pollute.
 ʼa-l-nt, *n.* a stain; infection; corruption; soil.
 ʼa-l-ntʼ-ure, (ʼāntʼyʼur) *n.* taint; defilement.
 ʼa-l-ke, *v. a.* [i. took; *pp.* taking, taken;] to re-
 ceive; to seize; to catch; to accept; to hold;
 to copy; to endure; to bear; to admit; to
 suppose; to hire; to use, as an oath.
 ʼa-l-ke, *v. a.* to incline; to gain reception.
 ʼa-lʼ-kon, (ʼāʼkn) *p.* from *Take*.
 ʼa-lʼ-kēr, *n.* one who takes.
 ʼa-lʼ-king, *n.* a seizure; a portrait: — distress.
 ʼa-lʼ-king, *p. a.* pleasing: — infectious.
 ʼa-lʼ-king-nēss, *n.* quality of pleasing.
 ʼa-lʼ-bot, *n.* a hound; a sort of hunting dog.
 ʼa-l-c, (ʼālk, *W. Ja. Sm.*; ʼālk, *S. P.*) *n.* (*Mia*) a
 foliated, magnesian mineral, of pearly lustre.
 ʼa-l-cōseʼ, *a.* of the nature of talc; talcky.
 ʼa-l-ckʼ-y, { *a.* relating to, or resembling, talc;
 ʼa-lʼ-cōs, { talcose.
 ʼa-l-e, *n.* a narrative; a story; fable: — a numer-
 al account; a reckoning; a number.
 ʼa-l-e-bear-er, *n.* an officious, malignant telltale.
 ʼa-l-e-bear-ing, *n.* the act of informing.
 ʼa-lʼ-ent, *n.* a weight anciently used for money:
 — a faculty; gift; ability.
 ʼa-lʼ-ent-ed, *a.* possessing talents or abilities.
 ʼa-lʼ-ēz, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Lao*) persons summoned to
 serve on a jury from by-standers or persons
 present in court: — called also *talsmen*.
 ʼa-lʼ-ḡ-mān, *n.* a magical character or figure.
 ʼa-lʼ-ḡ-mānʼic, *a.* relating to talismans; magical.
 ʼa-l-ḡ, (ʼāwkʼ) *v. a.* to speak; to converse.
 ʼa-l-ḡ, (ʼāwkʼ) *n.* oral conversation; discourse.
 ʼa-l-ḡ-tive, (ʼāwkʼʼa-tiv) *a.* loquacious.
 ʼa-l-ḡ-tive-nēss, (ʼāwkʼʼa-tiv-nēs) *n.* loquacity.
 ʼa-lʼ-er, (ʼāwkʼʼer) *n.* one who talks; a prattler.
 ʼa-lʼ-ky, (ʼāʼkʼe) *a.* See *Talcky*.
 ʼa-l-l, *a.* high in stature; high; lofty; elevated.
 ʼa-lʼ-lage, *n.* an ancient tax. See *Tailage*.
 ʼa-lʼ-l-nēss, *n.* height of stature; procerity.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw, *n.* a sort of animal fat; candle-grease.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw, (ʼāʼlō) *v. a.* to smear with tallow.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw-chānd-ler, *n.* a maker of tallow candles.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw-faced, (ʼāʼlō-fast) *a.* pale and sickly.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw-ish, *a.* resembling tallow; tallowy.
 ʼa-lʼ-lōw-y, *a.* resembling tallow; greasy.
 ʼa-lʼ-ly, *v. a.* to make to fit; to fit; to suit.
 ʼa-lʼ-ly, *n.* any thing made to suit another; a
 stick notched to keep accounts; an account.
 ʼa-lʼ-ly, *v. a.* to be fitted; to conform.
 ʼa-lʼ-ly-mān, *n.* one who keeps a tally or account:
 — a sort of trader or dealer.
 ʼa-lʼ-mud, *n.* a book containing the traditions or
 unwritten laws of the Jews.
 ʼa-lʼ-mūdʼic, or ʼa-lʼ-mūd-ic, (ʼāʼmūdʼik, *Ja. Sm.*,
 ʼāʼmūd-ik, *K. R. Wb.*) *a.* belonging to the
 Talmud; talmudical.
 ʼa-lʼ-mūdʼi-cal, *a.* belonging to the Talmud.
 ʼa-lʼ-mūd-ist, *n.* one well versed in the Talmud.
 ʼa-lʼ-on, *n.* the claw of a bird of prey.
 ʼa-lʼ-ʼs, *n.* [L.] the ankle-bone: — a slope in a
 rampart: — a heap of fragments at the foot of
 a great rock.
 ʼa-mʼ-a-ble, *a.* that may be tamed.
 ʼa-mʼ-a-rind, *n.* a tree bearing an acid fruit. — *pl.*
 a preserve made of the seed-pods of the fruit.
 ʼa-mʼ-a-risk, *n.* a flowering tree or shrub.
 ʼa-mʼ-bōur, (ʼāmʼbār) *n.* [Fr.] a musical instru-
 ment; a tambourine; a little drum.
 ʼa-mʼ-bou-rineʼ, (ʼām-bō-rānʼ) *n.* a kind of drum.

shā, shʼ; mōwa, nūr, sūn; hān, būr, rāle. — Ç, Ç, ç, ğ, soft; ð, ð, ç, ğ, hard; q as x; x as gx; — this

Tame, *a.* not wild; domestic; accustomed to domestic life; gentle; subdued; spiritless.
 Tame, *v. a.* to make gentle or tame.
 Tame'ly, *ad.* not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.
 Tame'ness, *n.* the quality of being tame.
 Tam'er, *n.* one who tames; a subduer.
 Tam'i-ny, *n.* a sort of worsted stuff; tammy.
 Tam'my, *n.* a thin woollen stuff:—a bolter.
 Tam'per, *v. n.* to meddle: to practise secretly.
 Tán, *v. a.* to convert skins into leather; to make tawny; to embrown by the sun.
 Tán, *n.* the bark of the oak, &c., bruised; ooze.
 Tán'dem, *n.* a two-wheeled pleasure carriage, drawn by two horses, one before the other.
 Tàng, *n.* a strong taste; a relish:—a sea-weed.
 Tán'gen-cy, *n.* act of touching; taction.
 Tán'gent, *n.* a right line touching a curve line.
 Tán'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being tangible.
 Tán'gi-ble, *a.* that may be touched.
 Tán'gle, (táng'gl) *v. a.* to implicate; to entrap.
 Tán'gle, (táng'gl) *v. n.* to be entangled.
 Tán'gle, *n.* a knot of things interwoven.
 †Tán'ist, *n.* (Ireland) a kind of captain. *Spenser.*
 †Tán'is-try, *n.* (Ireland) a tenure of lands.
 Tank, *n.* a cistern or basin of water; a reservoir.
 Tank'ard, *n.* a drinking vessel with a cover.
 Tán'ner, *n.* one who tans leather.
 Tán'ner-y, *n.* a place for tanning; a tanyard.
 Tán'nin, *n.* the substance which tans leather.
 Tán'ning, *n.* the process of preparing leather.
 Tán'pit, *n.* a pit in which leather is tanned.
 Tán'gy, *n.* an odorous plant or herb.
 Tán'ta-lism, *n.* act of tantalizing.
 Tán-tá'li-um, *n.* (Min.) a rare metal.
 Tán'ta-lize, *v. a.* to torment with false hopes; to tease; to provoke; to irritate.
 Tán'ta-liz-er, *n.* one who tantalizes.
 Tán'ta-móunt, *a.* equivalent; equal.
 Tán'tiv'y, or Tán'ti-vy, (tán-tiv'e, *P. J. F. K. Sm.*; tán'te-ve, *Ja. Wb.*) *ad.* at great speed.
 Tán'trymş, *n. pl.* high airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. [*Vulgar.*]
 Tán'yárd, *n.* a place for tanning; tannery.
 Tap, *v. a.* to touch lightly:—to pierce; to broach.
 Tap, *n.* a gentle blow:—a pipe; a spile.
 Tápé, *n.* a narrow fillet or band of linen.
 Táp'er, *n.* a wax candle; a small light.
 Táp'er, *a.* growing gradually smaller toward the end; regularly narrowed; conical; tapering.
 Táp'er, *v. n.* to grow gradually smaller.
 Táp'er, *v. a.* to make gradually smaller.
 Táp'er-ing, *p. a.* growing gradually smaller.
 Táp'er-ness, *n.* the state of being taper.
 *Táp'es-try, [táp'es-tre, *P. F. Je. K. Sm. Wb.*; táp's-tre, *S. J.*; táp's-tre or táp'es-tre, *W.*] *n.* ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls, &c.
 *Táp'es-try, *v. a.* to adorn with tapestry.
 Táp'hóse, *n.* house where liquors are retailed.
 Táp-i-dé, *n.* a glutinous and nutritious substance from the root of the cassava plant.
 Táp'ir, *n.* an animal resembling the hog.
 Táp'is, (táp's) [táp's, *Sm.*; táp'pé, *Ja. K.*; táp'pis, *Wb.*] *n.* [Fr.] tapestry; a cloth for a table.
 Táp'pet, *n.* (Steam-engine) a small lever.
 Táp'róót, *n.* the principal stem of a root.
 Táp'ster, *n.* one who draws beer, &c.
 Tár, *n.* a dark, liquid pitch:—a sailor.
 Tár, *v. a.* to smear over with tar.
 Tár-ga-tál'la, *n.* [It.] a vulgar Italian dance.
 Tár-rán'tu-lá, *n.* a venomous sort of spider.
 Tár'dily, *ad.* in a tardy manner; slowly.
 Tár'di-ness, *n.* slowness; lateness; reluctance.
 Tár'dy, *a.* slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.

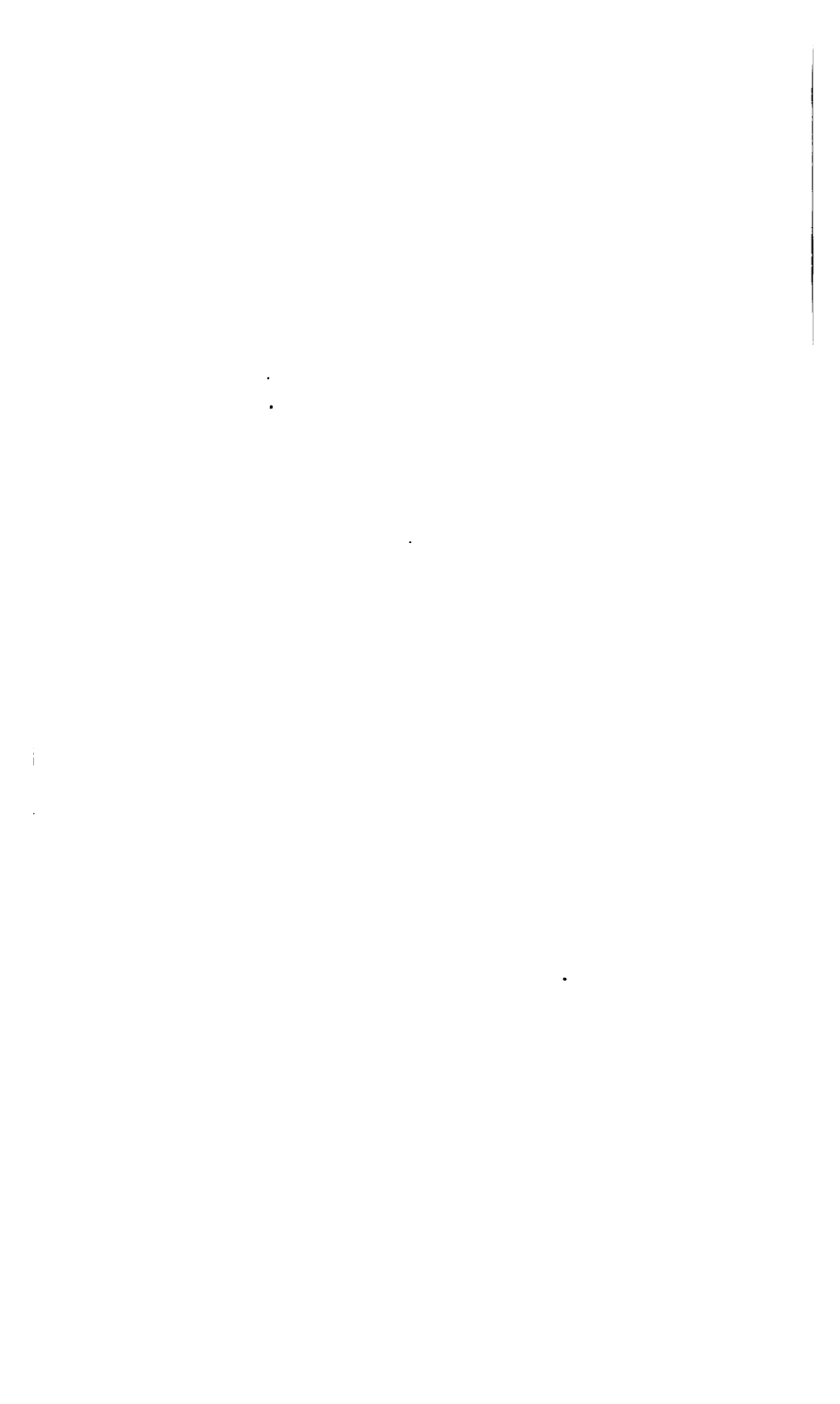
Táre, *n.* a genus of plants; a vetch; a weed:—an allowance in weight for the cask, bag, &c.
 †Táre, *i.* from *Tar*; tore.
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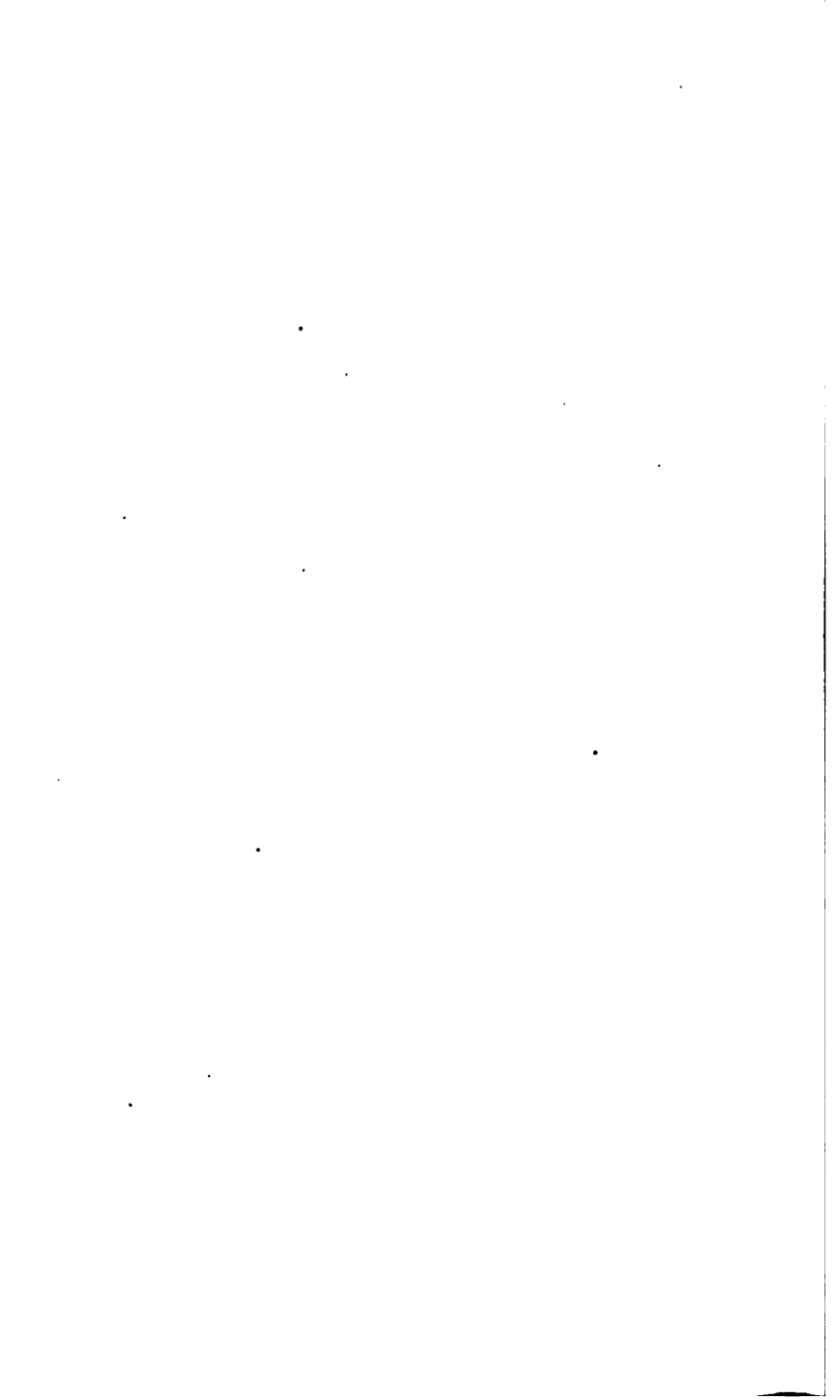
To tamper with their own sacred books.

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tantamount to the assertion

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 Tan'nin, *n.* the substance which tans leather.
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 Tan'sy, *n.* an odorous plant or herb.
 Tan'ta-lism, *n.* act of tantalizing.
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 Tan'tiv'y, or Tan'ti-vy, (tan-tiv'e, *P. J. E. F. K. Sm.*; tan'te-ve, *Ja. Wb.*) *ad.* at great speed.
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 Täp'is, (täp'is) [täp'is, *Sm.*; tä'p'e, *Ja. K.*; tä'pis, *Wb.*] *n.* [*Fr.*] tapestry; a cloth for a table.
 Täp'pet, *n.* (*Steam-engine*) a small lever.
 Täp'rööt, *n.* the principal stem of a root.
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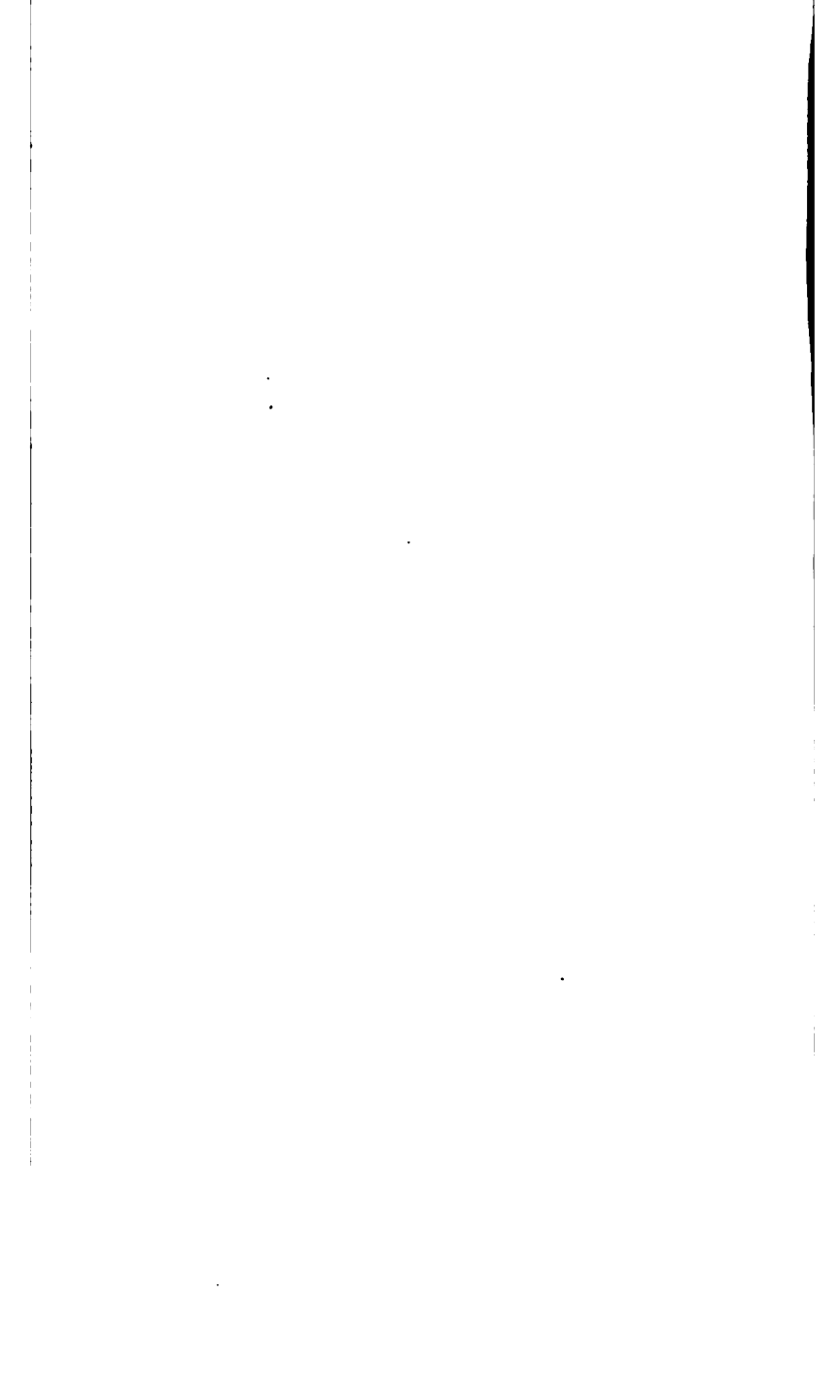
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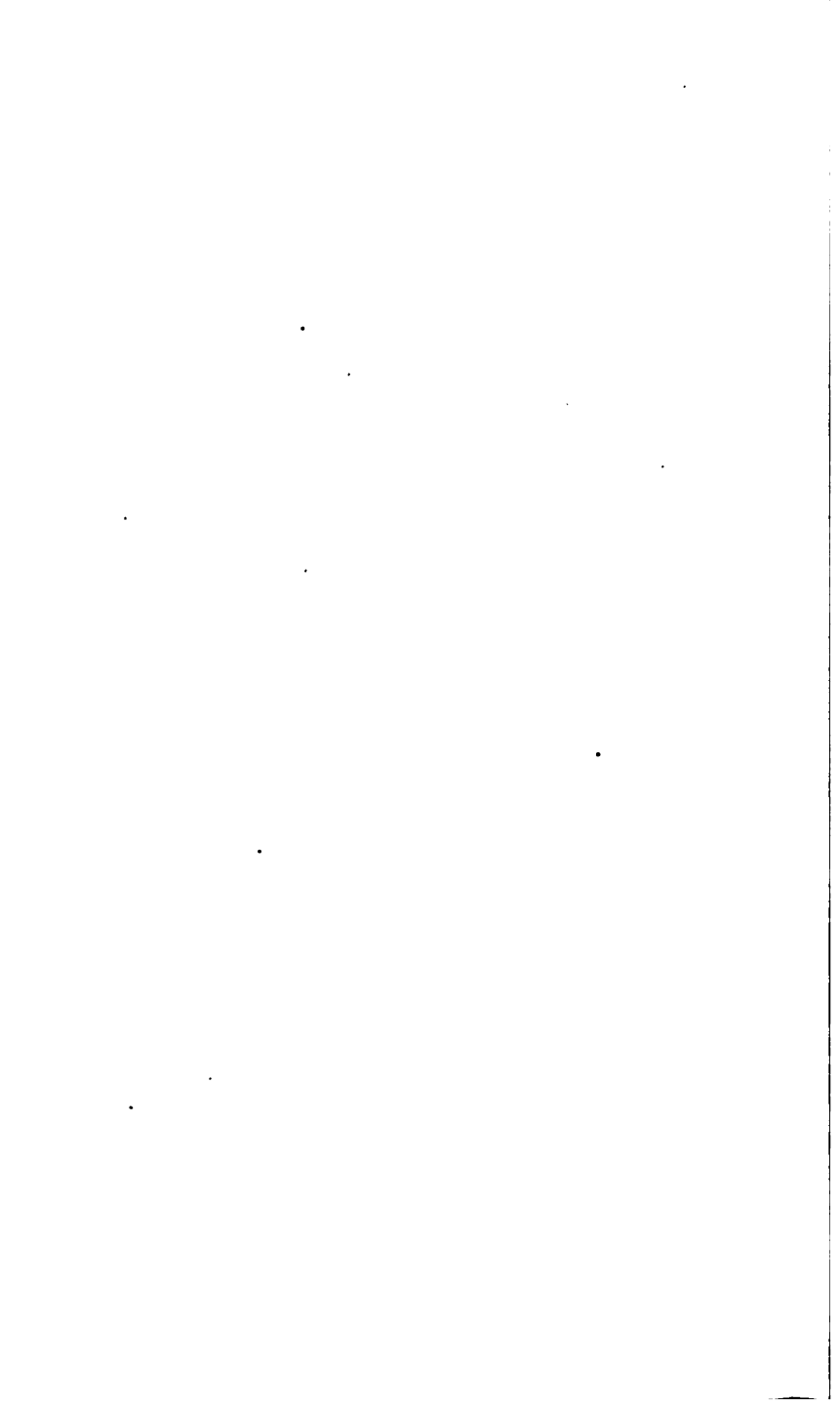
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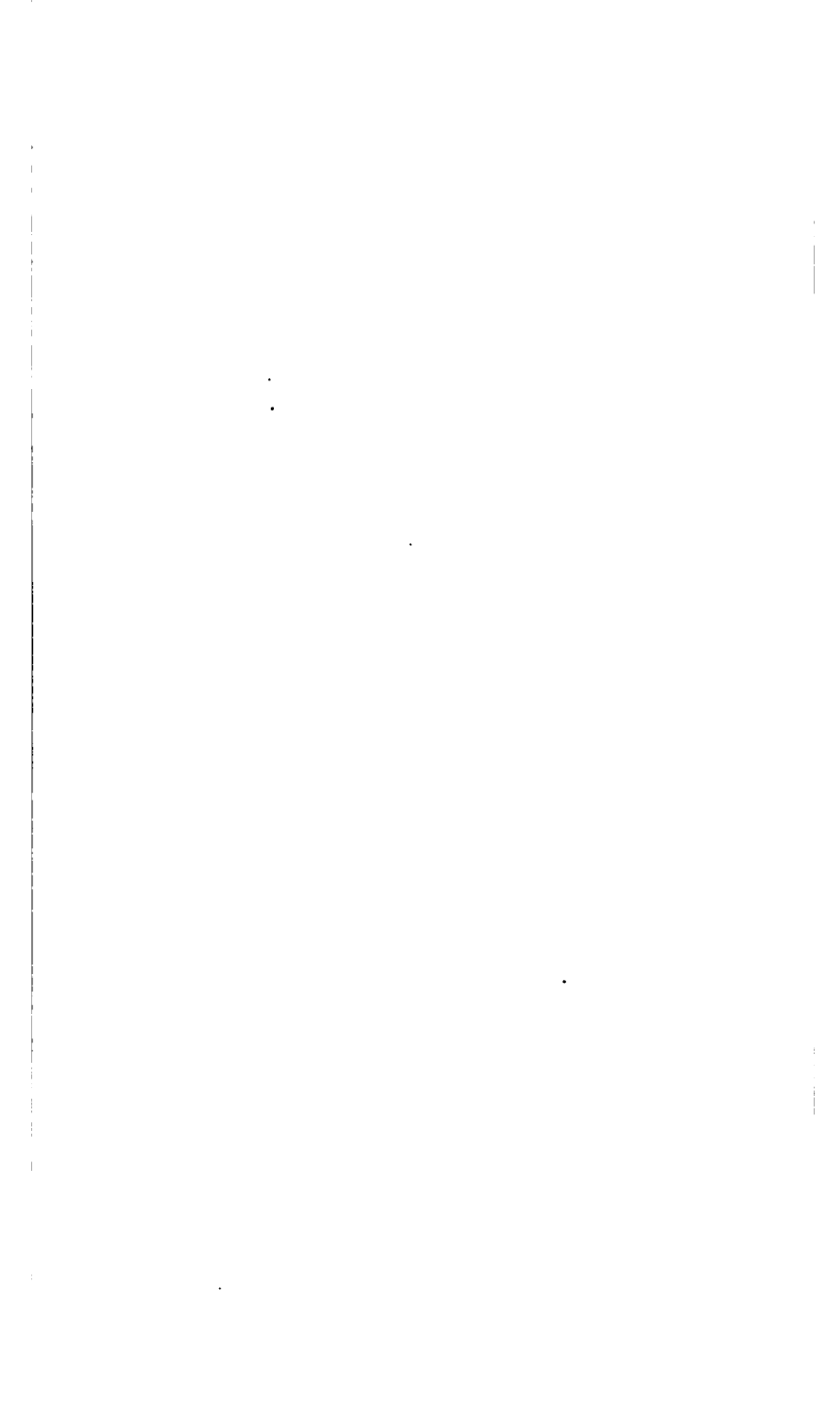
E, I, J, A, Q, Y, long; E, I, Y, U, V, short; P, Q, I, O, Y, obscure.—fare, flar, flast, all; bir, br

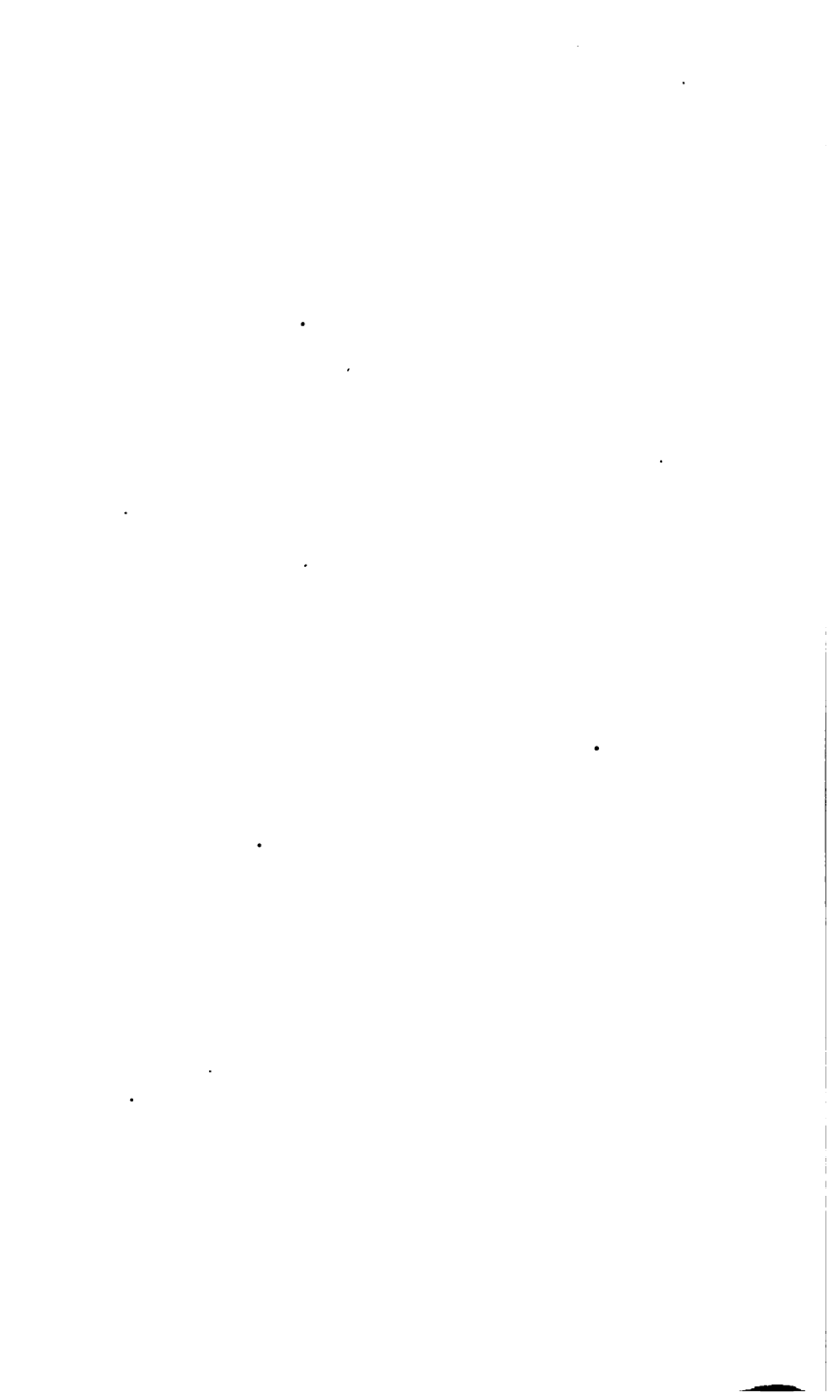
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Tēm'pest, *n.* a violent wind; a commotion.
Tēm'pest-tēt, *a.* driven about by storms.
Tēm-pēt'g-ōū, (*tēm-pēt'yu-ū*) *a.* abounding in tempests; stormy; turbulent.
Tēm-pēt'g-ōū-ly, *ad.* in a stormy manner.
Tēm-pēt'g-ōū-nēs, *n.* the being tempestuous.
Tēm'plar, *n.* a student in the law.
Tēm'plāte, *n.* a thin plate; templet.
Tēm'plē, *n.* an edifice appropriated to religious worship:—the upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt.
Tēm'plet, *n.* a piece of timber in a building.
Tēm'pō-rā, *a.* measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual:—placed at the tem-
Tēm'pō-rāl'i-ty, *n.* secular possessions. [*plea.*]
Tēm'pō-rāl-ly, *ad.* with respect to this life.
Tēm'pō-rāl-nēs, *n.* secularity; worldliness.
Tēm'pō-rāl-ty, *n.* *pl.* secular possessions.
Tēm'pō-rā-ty, *n.* the laity; temporality.
Tēm'pō-rā-rī-nēs, *n.* state of being temporary.
Tēm'pō-rā-ry, *a.* lasting only for a limited time; not permanent; transitory.
Tēm'pō-rī-xā'tiōn, *n.* the act of temporizing.
Tēm'pō-rīze, *v. n.* to comply with the times; to yield to circumstances; to comply meanly.
Tēm'pō-rīz-ēr, *n.* one who temporizes.
Tēmp't, (*tēmt*) *v. a.* to entice to ill; to allure.
Tēmp't-ā-ble, (*tēm'tā-bl*) *a.* liable to temptation.
Tēmp-tā'tiōn, (*tēm'tā'shōn*) *n.* act of tempting; state of being tempted; enticement.
Tēmp't-ēr, (*tēmt'ēr*) *n.* one who entices to ill.
Tēmp't'ing, (*tēmt'ing*) *p. a.* enticing; alluring.
Tēmp't'ing-ly, *ad.* so as to tempt or entice.
Tēmp'tress, (*tēmt'res*) *n.* she that tempts.
Tēn, *a. & n.* twice five; the decimal number.
Tēn-ā-ble, (*tēn'ā-bl*, *W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R. WA.*; *tēn'ā-bl*, *S. J. A. Veres.*) *a.* that may be maintained or held; defensible.
Tē-nā'cloys, (*tē-nā'shys*) *a.* grasping hard; holding fast; retentive:—obstinate:—cohesive.
Tē-nā'cloys-ly, *ad.* in a tenacious manner.
Tē-nā'cloys-nēs, (*tē-nā'shys-nēs*) *n.* tenacity.
Tē-nā'c'i-ty, *n.* the quality of being tenacious.
Tēn'an-cy, *n.* the state of a tenant.
Tēn'ant, *n.* one who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant.
Tēn'ant, *v. a.* to hold as a tenant.
Tēn'ant-ā-ble, *a.* that may be tenanted.
Tēn'ant-ry, *n.* a body of tenants.
Tēnch, *n.* a gold-colored, fresh-water fish.
Tēnd, *v. a.* to watch; to guard; to attend.
Tēnd, *v. n.* to move towards; to incline.
Tēnd'ance, *n.* attendance; the act of waiting.
Tēn'den-cy, *n.* state of tending; inclination; aim; direction; course; drift.
Tēn'dér, *a.* soft; kind; easily pained; delicate.
Tēn'dér, *v. a.* to offer; to exhibit; to propose.
Tēnd'ér, *n.* one who tends:—a small vessel or ship:—an offer; a proposal.
Tēn'dér-beart'ed, *a.* compassionate; gentle.
Tēn'dér-beart'ed-nēs, *n.* compassionateness.
Tēn'dér-ling, *n.* first horn of a deer:—a fond-
Tēn'dér-lōin, *n.* a tender part of beef. [*ling.*]
Tēn'dér-ly, *ad.* in a tender manner; gently.
Tēn'dér-nēs, *n.* the state of being tender.
Tēn'dī-mōs, *a.* containing tendons; sinewy.
Tēn'dōn, *n.* a sinew; a ligature of joints.
Tēn'drīl, *n.* the clasp or clasper of a vine, &c.
Tē-n'brī-ōūs, *a.* gloomy; tenebrous.
Tēn'ē-brōūs, *a.* dark; gloomy; obscure.
Tēn'ē-mēt, *n.* any thing held by a *naht*, as a house, land, &c.:—a house; a habitation.
Tēn-ē-mēt'al, *a.* to be held by certain tenure.

Tēn-ē-mēt'ā-ry, *a.* that is or may be leased.
Tē-nē'mys, *n.* [*L.*] an inclination to go to steal.
Tēn'et, (*tēn'et*, *W. P. J. E. Sm. R. WA.*; *tēn'et*, *S. J. A.*; *tēn'et* or *tēn'et*, *F.*) *n.* a position; a principle; a doctrine; an opinion.
Tēn'fild, *a.* ten times increased.
Tēn'nīs, *n.* a play with a racket and ball.
Tēn'nīs-bāll, *n.* a ball used to play at tennis.
Tēn'ōr, *n.* the end of a timber fitted to another.
Tēn'or, *n.* constant mode; purport; drift:—the mean or middle part in music.
Tēnse, *n.* a variation of the verb to denote time.
Tēnse, *a.* drawn tight; stretched; stiff; not lax.
Tēnse'nēs, *n.* the state of being tense; tension.
Tēn's-ā-ble, or **Tēn's-ā-ly**, *a.* capable of extension.
Tēn'siōn, *n.* the act of stretching; distention.
Tēn'si-ty, *n.* state of being tense.
Tēn'si-ure, (*tēn'shūr*) *n.* tension. [*Bacon.* [*E.*]
Tēnt, *n.* a soldier's movable lodge or pavilion; shelter:—a rail of lint:—a species of red
Tēnt, *v. n.* to lodge.—*v. a.* to probe. [*Wise.*]
Tēnt'ā-ble, *n.* a feeler of an insect.
Tēn-tāc'g-lūm, *n.* [*L. pl. tēn-tāc'g-lū*; a feeler of an insect or animal; tentacle.
Tēn'tā-ive, *a.* that tries; trying; essaying.
Tēnt'ed, *a.* covered with tents.
Tēnt'ēr, *n.* an iron hook to stretch things on.
Tēnt'ēr, *v. a.* to hang or stretch by hooks.
Tēnth, *a.* first after the ninth; ordinal of ten.
Tēnth, *n.* the tenth part; a tithe.
Tēnthly, *ad.* in the tenth place. [*new.*]
Tē-nā'c'i-ty, *n.* thinness; slenderness; minute-
Tēn'ō-ūs, *a.* thin; small; minute. [*E.*]
Tēn'ure, (*tēn'yūr* or *tēn'ūr*) [*tēn'ūr*, *W. J. F.*; *tēn'yūr*, *S. J.*; *tēn'ūr*, *P.*; *tēn'yūr*, *E. K.*; *tēn'yūr*, *J. A. Sm.*] *n.* manner of holding lands, &c.
Tēp-ē-fac'tiōn, *n.* the act of making tepid.
Tēp'id, *a.* lukewarm; warm in a small degree.
Tēp'id'i-ty, *n.* state of being tepid.
Tēp'i-fy, *v. a.* to make tepid.
Tēp'or, *n.* [*L.*] lukewarmness; gentle heat.
Tēp'ō-phim, *n. pl.* [*Heb.*] idols, images, or men.
Tēp'ō-pin, *n.* See *Terrapin*. [*late.*]
Tēp'ō-tēl'ō-gy, *n.* a branch of physiology that treats of malformations and monstrosities.
Tērcē, *n.* a vessel. See *Tierce*.
Tērcē-mā-jōr, *a.* a sequence of the three best
Tērcē-bīnch, *n.* the turpentine-tree. [*card.*]
Tērcē-bīn'chīne, *a.* relating to turpentine.
Tērcē-brūte, *v. a.* to bore; to perforate. [*E.*]
Tērcē-brū'tiōn, *n.* the act of boring or piercing.
Tērcē, *a.* long and round; tapering.
Tērcē-m'j-nōūs, *a.* threefold.
Tērcē-ver-si-ty, *v. n.* to shift; to use evasion. [*E.*]
Tērcē-ver-si'tiōn, *n.* a shift; evasion; change.
Tērm, *n.* a limit; a boundary:—a limited time:—a word; an expression.—*pl.* conditions.
Tērm, *v. a.* to name; to call; to designate.
Tērm-gān-cy, *n.* turbulence; Turbulence.
Tērm-gānt, *a.* turbulent; scolding; furious.
Tērm-gānt, *n.* a scolding, brawling woman.
Tērm'ēr, *n.* one who holds for a term of years.
Tērm'ēy, *n.* [*L. pl. tērm'ēy*; a large ant.
Tērm'j-nā-ble, *a.* limitable; admitting bounds.
Tērm'j-nā-ly, *a.* relating to a term or end.
Tērm'j-nāte, *v. a.* to limit; to put an end to.
Tērm'j-nāte, *v. n.* to end; to close; to cease.
Tērm'j-nā'tiōn, *n.* a limit; end; conclusion.
Tērm'j-nā'tiōn-ā-ly, *a.* relating to termination.
Tērm'j-nā'ti-ve, *a.* directing termination.
Tērm'j-nā'ti-gy, *n.* the doctrine or explanation of terms used in the sciences; nomenclature.
Tērm'j-nā'tiōn, *n.* [*L.*] (*Med.*) a painful tumor.

Tenacious of life

He was not under any temptation to
falsehood.

The tendency towards periodic structure
or has a tendency to give — there was a
tend. in their minds to substitute this

It tends to the advantage — tends to promote
the tendency to a prolonged pro-
mication.

Terminate in doubt.

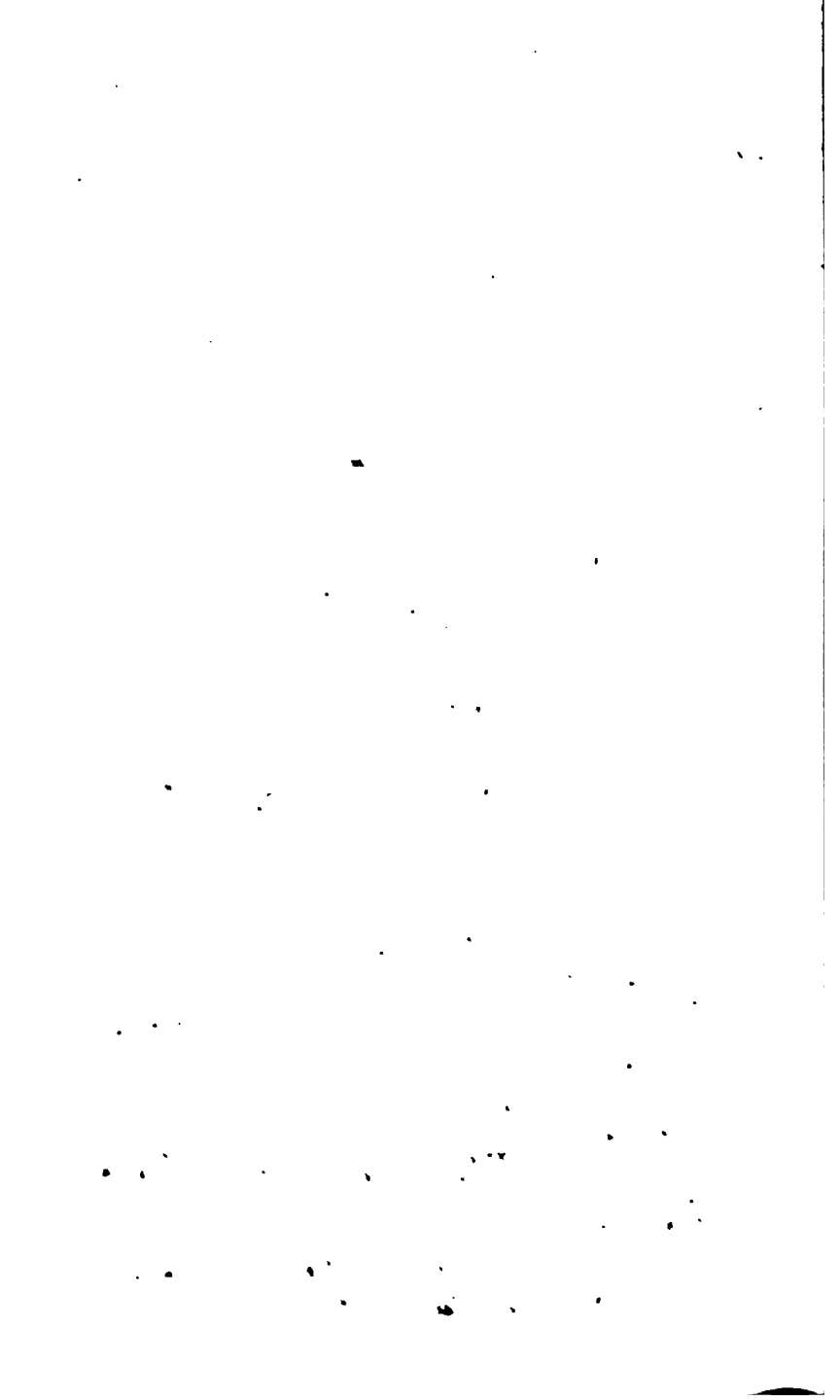
That he used it appears from the fact
~~that~~ there is...

I found that nature designed me for more noble
employments.

I never read a fine composition unless the title of
a sermon, ~~that~~ I do not think the author has ascribed
his piece.

They are more solicitous to keep up the
breed of their dogs & horses than that of their...
— To act the character of good nature men,
than of upright magistrates. — He was
no sooner got home than he sent me..

They would willingly part with one
eye rather than be prevented



It is the most terrible punishment
that can be conceived to a literary trans-
gressor.
To be terrified at

He bore testimony that they were... — the
testimony to the genuineness.

Poetry is no other than painting

Nothing more is requisite than for a man
to borrow hair.
I found myself addressed in a warmer strain
of passion than other ladies

Belong more properly to the Divine than the historian.

has left the science in a better state than
he found it. — from the merit of their best re-
To bewilder the inquirer, rather than
excite his attention. — It was rather
the effect of appetite than reason.

It was not till lately that it was reduced
to a regular system.

There is such a defect of materials, that the
willinger... has given birth...

With this difference, that in the Dictionary
of words, we are led from the name... — Could
it have been so perfectly, as the Epicureans were,
that it were had no other boundaries, in store for the
millions, they would no longer continue to go.
The Dullness are the most usually free.

It proved by much the more laborious, ~~more~~
acknowledges subordination, or that
that being who gave them existence.

Théâ'tre, (thé'-tér) *n.* a house for dramatic spectacles, shows, plays, &c.; a play-house.
Théâ'tric, { *a.* relating to a theatre; suited to
Théâ'tri-cal, { the theatre; scenic.
Théâ'tri-cal-ly, *ad.* in a theatrical manner.
Thé'ca, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) a case; a sheath; envelope.
Thés, *pron.* the objective case singular of *Théu*.
Théft, *n.* the act of stealing; the thing stolen.
Theír, (thár) *pron.* *a.* belonging to them.
Theírs, (thárz) *pron. pos.* from *They*.
Thé'ism, *n.* the belief in a God; deism.
Théíst, *n.* one who believes in a God.
The-ís'tic, { *a.* belonging to theism or theists;
The-ís'ti-cal, { adhering to theism.
Thém, *pron. pl.* the objective case of *They*.
Thème, *n.* the first or radical case of a thing: — a subject; a topic; a short dissertation.
Thém-sélves, *pron.* the very persons.
Thén, *ad.* at that time; afterwards; in that case.
Thénce, *ad.* from that place; for that reason.
Thénce-fórb, *ad.* from that time.
Thénce-fór-ward, *ad.* on from that time.
The-ó-crá-cy, *n.* a government directed by God.
The-ó-crát-ic, **The-ó-crát'-i-cal**, *a.* of a theocracy.
The-ó-dó-lite, *n.* an instrument used by surveyors, for measuring heights and distances.
The-ó-g-ny, *n.* the generation of the gods.
The-ó-ló-gi-an, *n.* one versed in theology; a divine.
The-ó-ló-g'ic, { *a.* relating to theology; divine;
The-ó-ló-g'ic-ly, { sacred.
The-ó-ló-g'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* according to theology.
The-ó-ló-gíst, **The-ó-ló-gúe**, (thé'-lóg) *n.* a divine.
The-ó-ló-gize, *v. a.* to render theological.
The-ó-ló-gy, *n.* the science which treats of the existence and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; divinity.
The-ó-m'-chy, *n.* a fight against the gods.
The-ó-p'-thy, *n.* divine sympathy.
The-óph'-ny, *n.* manifestation of God.
The-ó'-bó, *n.* a musical instrument; a large lute.
The-ó-rém, *n.* a truth or position proposed to be proved; a proposition.
The-ó-ré-mát-ic,
The-ó-ré-mát'-i-cal, { *a.* relating to theorems;
The-ó-rém'ic, { comprised in theorems.
The-ó-rét-ic, { *a.* relating to theory; specu-
The-ó-rét'-i-cal, { lative; not practical.
The-ó-rét'-i-cal-ly, *ad.* by theory; speculatively.
The-ó-ríst, *n.* one who forms theories.
The-ó-rize, *v. n.* to form theories; to speculate.
The-ó-ry, *n.* the abstract principles of any science; a speculation; a scheme; a system.
The-ó-sóph'ic, { *a.* relating to divine wisdom;
The-ó-sóph'-i-cal, { divinely wise.
The-ó-só-ph'y, *n.* divine wisdom.
The-ó-peú'tic, { *a.* relating to therapeutics;
The-ó-peú'ti-cal, { curative.
The-ó-peú'tics, *n. pl.* the art of curing diseases.
Thère, (thár) *ad.* in that place. — It is used in composition with prepositions, as in the following words, most of which are now growing obsolete or quaint, unless used technically.
Thère's-bétt, **Thère's-béttas**, *ad.* near that place.
Thère-áftér, *ad.* after that.
Thère-át, *ad.* at that; at that place.
Thère-bý, *ad.* by that.
Thère-fóre, (thér'fár or thár'fár) [thér'fár, *S. W. F. K. Sm. R. Wh.*; thér'fár, *J. E. Ja.*; thár'fár, *P.*] *ad. & conj.* for that; for this; for this reason; consequently; for that purpose.
Thère-fró'm, *ad.* from that.
Thère-in, *ad.* in that; in this.
Thère-in-tó, *ad.* into that.

Thère-'*th*, *ad.* of that; of this.
Thère-'*on*, *ad.* on that.
Thère-'*out*, *ad.* out of that.
Thère-'*to*, or Thère-'*on-to*, *ad.* to that.
Thère-'*under*, *ad.* under that.
Thère-'*upon*, *ad.* upon that.
Thère-'*with*, *ad.* with that.
Thér-'*ri-ak*, [thér-'*r*ak, *Sm. N.B. Todd*; the *crab*,
Ja. K.] *n.* a remedy against poisons.
Thér-'*ri-cal*, *a.* medicinal; physical.
Thér-'*mal*, *a.* relating to heat; hot; warm.
Thér-'*món*-'*é-ter*, *n.* instrument to measure heat.
Thér-'*mó-mét*-'*ri-cal*, *a.* relating to a thermometer.
Thér-'*mó-mét*-'*ri-cal-ly*, *ad.* by a thermometer.
Thér-'*mó-scópe*, *n.* a sort of thermometer.
Thépe, *pron.* *a.* plural of *This*; opposed to *them*.
Thé-'*sia*, *n.* [*L.*] *pl.* thés-'*es*; something laid down;
a position; proposition; theme.
Thét-'*'-cal*, *a.* laid down; positive. [*E.*]
Thér-'*ir-jit*, } *a.* relating to theurgy; magical.
Thér-'*ir-jí-cal*, }
Thér-'*ir-gy*, *n.* the power of doing supernatural
things; the art of magic.
They, (thé) *pron.* the plural of *He*, or *She*, or *It*.
Thí-'*ble*, *n.* a slice; a scummeer; a spatula.
Thick, *a.* not thin; dense; gross; muddy; deep.
Thick, *n.* the thickest part; a thicket.
Thick, *ad.* frequently; fast; closely.
Thick-'*en*, (thík-'*ku*) *v. a.* to make thick.
Thick-'*en*, (thík-'*kn*) *v. a.* to grow thick.
Thick-'*et*, *n.* a close knot or cluster of trees.
Thick-'*ly*, *ad.* densely; deeply; closely.
Thick-'*ness*, *n.* state of being thick; density.
Thick-'*set*, *a.* close planted; thick as to body.
Thick-'*skull*, *n.* a dolt; a blockhead.
Thick-'*skulled*, (thík-'*skúld*) *a.* dull; stupid.
Thief, (thíef) *n.*; *pl.* thieves; one guilty of theft.
Thieve, *v. n.* to practise theft; to steal.
Thiev-'*er-y*, *n.* the practice of stealing; theft.
Thiev-'*ish*, *a.* addicted to theft; secret; sly.
Thiev-'*ish-ly*, (thév-'*ish-ly*) *ad.* like a thief.
Thiev-'*ish-ness*, *n.* a disposition to steal.
Thigh, (thí) *n.* a limb or part of the body be-
tween the knee and the hip-joint or trunk.
Thill, *n.* the shaft of a carriage.
Thim-'*ble*, *n.* a metal cap for the needle finger.
Thime, (tím) *n.* See *Thyme*.
Thin, *a.* not thick; rare; lean; slim; slender.
Thin, *ad.* not thickly; thinly.
Thin, *v. a.* to make thin; to attenuate.
Thine, *pron. pos.* belonging or relating to thee.
Thing, *n.* whatever is not a person; any matter.
Think, *v. n.* [i. thought; *pp.* thinking, thought;
to employ the mind; to have ideas; to reason;
to cogitate; to fancy; to muse.
Think, *v. t.* to imagine; to conceive; to believe.
Think-'*er*, *n.* one who thinks.
Think-'*ing*, *n.* imagination; idea; judgment.
Think-'*ing*, *p. a.* having thought; reflecting.
Thin-'*ly*, *ad.* in a thin manner; not thickly.
Thin-'*ness*, *n.* state of being thin; tenuity.
Third, *a.* the first after the second.
Third, *n.* a third part:— the sixtieth part of a
[second
Third-'*ly*, *ad.* in the third place.
Thirds, *n. pl.* (*Law*) a widow's portion or third
of her deceased husband's estate.
Thirst, *n.* a painful want of drink; eager desire.
Thirst, *v. n.* to feel want of drink; to be dry.
Thirs-'*tí-ness*, *n.* the state of being thirsty.
Thirs-'*ty*, *a.* suffering want of drink; very dry.
Thir-'*téén*, *a.* ten and three.
Thir-'*téenth*, *a.* the third after the tenth.
Thir-'*ti-eth*, *a.* the ordinal of thirty.

— Men who are slaves themselves will use...
these arms rather to furnish out a part
of the entertainment themselves. — often lapsing into
idolatry themselves.

The then known world.

There was here a Lee who

They think a moderate share of history
sufficient for the purposes of life — have
never thought of attempting ... — for thinking
is improved.

Thick lips expresses

% think proper to be sick. — he thought
a subject deserving attention he
thinks himself authorized to say
what he pleases.

a thirst of riches (= fa)

Till once they are lopped off, this goodly tree can
never flourish — He bid me never
merry again till the earth over his
grave should be dry: It sorely
lasts from the first impulse till the
hand can be put into the pocket.



This made of my dream I distinctly....
Those of them which seem to be

He would be in no respect worse off,
though he spent five years in -

Thoughts upon
which, though not constant, is frequent.

Though I dislike the imitations of our old
English poets in general, yet on this minute
subject, the antipathy of the style produces....
Though he may be an excellent schoolmaster,
he has however no pretensions to taste.
To Threaten, ἀπειλῶ. threaten with a storm.
Thrifty, εὐπρόπος, as a tree

Offers that threw me into raptures

thir'ty, *a. & n.* thrice ten; ten and twenty.
 his, *pron. a. & pl.* these; the one which is present; not that; the last part.
 blis'tle, (thir'st) *n.* a prickly weed or plant.
 blis'ty, (thir'st) *a.* overgrown with thistles.
 blith'er, *ad.* to that place or point.
 blith'er-ward, *ad.* towards that place.
 bōle, *n.* [tholes, L.] a roof:—a wooden pin.
 bōng, *n.* a strap or string of leather.
 bō-rac'ic, *a.* relating to the thorax or breast.
 bō-ral, *a.* relating to the bed.
 bō-rax, *n.* [L.] the breast; the chest.
 bōrn, *n.* a prickly tree; a spine; a trouble.
 bōrn'back, *n.* a sea-fish with a spinous body.
 bōrn'hedge, *n.* a hedge made of thorns.
 bōr'ny, *a.* spiny; prickly; difficult; perplexing.
 bōr'ough, (thür'p) *prep.* through. *Shak.*
 bōr'ough, (thür'p) *a.* complete; full; perfect.
 bōr'ough-bass, (thür'p-bās) *n.* (Mus.) an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures.
 bōr'ough-fare, (thür'p-fār) *n.* a passage through; a place much passed through.
 bōr'ough-ly, (thür'p-ly) *ad.* completely.
 bōr'ough-paced, (thür'p-pāst) *a.* complete.
 bōr'ough-spēd, (thür'p-spēd) *a.* finished.
 bōr'ough-wort, (-würt) *n.* a medicinal plant.
 bōre, *prep. a.* the plural of *that*; not these.
 bōr, *pron.* the person spoken to.
 bōd, *v.* *to join thou and thee* in conversation.
 — *v. a.* to treat with familiarity.
 bōgh, (thō) *conj.* although; if; in case that.
 bōght, (thāwt) *i. & p.* from *Think*.
 bōught, (thāwt) *n.* act of thinking; idea; sentiment; fancy; reflection; care; concern.
 bōught'fūl, (thāwt'fūl) *a.* full of thought; reflecting; considerate; attentive; careful.
 bōught'fūl-ly, (thāwt'fūl-ly) *ad.* with thought.
 bōught'fūl-nēss, (thāwt'fūl-nēss) *n.* reflection.
 bōught'less, (thāwt'less) *a.* gay; careless.
 bōught'less-ly, (thāwt'less-ly) *ad.* carelessly.
 bōught'less-nēss, *n.* want of thought.
 bōt'om, *a. & n.* ten hundred.
 bōt'sandth, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand.
 bōt'dom, *n.* slavery; servitude; bondage.
 Thrapp'le, *n.* the windpipe of an animal.
 brash, *v. a.* to beat, as corn; to drub; to beat:—written also *thras*.
 brash'er, *n.* one who thrashes; thrasher.
 brā-sōn'i-cā, *a.* like *Thrase*; boastful; bragging.
 brā-sōn'i-cā-ly, *ad.* boastfully.
 brēad, (thrēd) *n.* a small twist of flax, silk, cotton, or wool; a small line or string; a filament; any thing continued in a course.
 brēad, (thrēd) *v. a.* to pass through; to pierce.
 brēad'bāre, *a.* deprived of the nap; trite.
 brēad'en, (thrēd'en) *a.* made of thread.
 brēad'y, (thrēd'y) *a.* like thread; slender.
 brēat, (thrist) *n.* a menace; denunciation of ill.
 brēat'en, (thrist'en) *v. a.* to menace; to denounce evil upon; to terrify.
 brēat'en-er, (thrist'en-er) *n.* a menacer.
 brēat'en-ing, *p. a.* foreboding evil.
 thrē, *a. & n.* two and one. [three.]
 thrē'fold, *a.* thrice repeated; consisting of three pence, (thrip'pāns or thrip'pāns) (thrip'pāns, S. F. J. W.; thrip'pāns, W. F.; thrip'pāns or thrip'pāns, Sm.) *n.* the sum of three pennies.
 thrē'pēn-ny, (thrip'en-nē) *a.* worth threepence.
 thrē'score, *a.* thrice twenty; sixty.
 thrin'g-dy, *n.* a song of lamentation.
 thrish, *v. a.* to beat corn to free it from chaff; to beat:—written also *thras*.
 thrish'er, *n.* one who thrashes corn:—a fish.

Thresh'ing-floor, or Thresh'ing-floor, (-flōr) *n.* an area on which corn is beaten out.
 Thresh'old, *n.* a door-sill; an entrance; a door.
 Threw, (thrd) *i.* from *Throw*.
 Thrice, *ad.* three times.
 Thrif, *v. a.* to alide or pass through; to thread.
 Thrift, *n.* profit; frugality; good husbandry.
 Thrift'ly, *ad.* frugally; prosperously.
 Thrift'ness, *n.* frugality; good husbandry.
 Thrif'less, *a.* wanting thrift; extravagant.
 Thrif'ty, *a.* frugal; sparing; thriving; careful.
 Thrill, *v. a.* to pierce; to bore; to penetrate.
 Thrill, *n.* to feel a sharp, tingling sensation.
 Thrill, *n.* a breathing-hole; a sharp sound.
 Thrive, *v. n.* [i. thrive; pp. thriving, thriven;] to prosper; to grow rich; to flourish; to grow.
 Thriv'en, (thriv'en) *p.* from *Thrive*.
 Thriv'er, *n.* one who prospers or thrives.
 Thriving, *p. a.* growing; flourishing.
 Thrust, (thrst) *n.* the fore part of the neck.
 Thrub, *v. n.* to heave; to beat; to palpitate.
 Thrub, *n.* a beat; a strong pulsation.
 Throe, (thré) *n.* the pain of travail; a pang.
 Throm'bus, *n.* (Med.) a small tumor.
 Thrōne, *n.* the seat of a king or of a bishop.
 Thrōne, *v. a.* to enthrone. *Milton.* [R.]
 Thrōng, (zl) *n.* a crowd; a great multitude.
 Thrōng, *v. n.* to crowd; to come in multitudes.
 Thrōng, *v. a.* to oppress with crowds.
 Thrō'stle, (thrs'tl) *n.* the thrush:—a spindie.
 Thrō'tle, *n.* the windpipe; the larynx.
 Thrō'tle, *v. a.* to choke; to suffocate.
 Through, (thrd) *prep.* from end to end of; throughout; by means of.
 Through, (thrd) *ad.* from end to end; to the end.
 Through'ly, (thrd'ly) *ad.* thoroughly.
 Through'st, (thrd'st) *prep.* quite through.
 Through'st, (thrd'st) *ad.* in every part.
 Thrive, *i.* from *Thrive*.
 Throw, (thré) *v. a.* [i. threw; pp. throwing, thrown;] to fling; to cast; to send:—to twist.
 Throw, (thré) *n.* a make a cast; to cast dice.
 Throw, (thré) *n.* a cast:—a pang. See *Throe*.
 Throw'er, *n.* one who throws; a throwster.
 Thrown, (thron) *p.* from *Throw*.
 Throw'ster, (thrs'ter) *n.* one who twists or throws silk, i. e., prepares it for the weaver.
 Thrūm, *n.* the ends of a weaver's threads.
 Thrūm, *v. a.* to weave; to knot; to fringe:—to play coarsely, as on a harp.
 Thrūsh, *n.* a small singing bird; thrush:—a disease common to infants.
 Thrust, *v. a.* [i. thrust; pp. thrusting, thrust;] to push with force; to drive; to urge; to stab.
 Thrust, *n.* to make a push; to press; to throng.
 Thrust, *n.* a hostile attack; an assault; a stab.
 Thrust'er, *n.* one who thrusts.
 Thūmb, (thūm) *n.* the short, thick finger.
 Thūmb, (thūm) *v. a.* to handle awkwardly.
 Thūmb'stall, *n.* a case for the thumb.
 Thūmp, *n.* a hard, heavy, dead, dull blow.
 Thūmp, *v. a.* to beat with dull, heavy blows.
 Thūmp, *v. n.* to fall or strike with a heavy blow.
 Thūmp'er, *n.* a person or thing that thumps.
 Thūmp'ing, *a.* great; huge. [Low.]
 Thūn'dér, *n.* a noise produced by the explosion of lightning; a loud, rumbling noise.
 Thūn'dér, *v. n.* to make a loud or terrible noise.
 Thūn'dér, *v. a.* to emit with noise and terror.
 Thūn'dér-bōlt, *n.* lightning; fulmination.
 Thūn'dér-clāp, *n.* an explosion of thunder.
 Thūn'dér-er, *n.* he or that which thunders.
 Thūn'dér-ing, *p. a.* loud; noisy; terrible.

Thün'dér-störm-er, *n.* a rain with thunder.
Thün'dér-störm, *a.* a storm with thunder.
Thün'dér-strike, *v. a.* [*i. & p.* thunderstruck;] to blast with lightning; to astonish; to frighten.
Thü'r-i-ble, *n.* a pan to burn incense in; a censor.
Thy-rif'er-öls, *a.* bearing frankincense.
Thürs'day, *n.* the fifth day of the week.
Thüs, *ad.* in this manner; to this degree; so.
Thwäck, *v. a.* to strike; to thresh; to bang.
Thwäck, *n.* a heavy, hard blow; a thump.
Thwärt, *a.* transverse: — [*p.* perverse, *Shak.*]
Thwärt, *ad.* obliquely; across.
Thwärt, *v. a.* to cross; to oppose; to traverse.
Thwärt, *v. n.* to be in opposition to.
Thü, (*thi* or *the*) [*thi*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.*; *thi* or *thä*, *W.*; *thi* or *thä*, *Sm.*] *pron.* of thee; belonging to thee.
Thü'ine-wood, (*-wöd*) [*thi'in-wäd*, *F. Sm.*; *thi'in-wüd*, *S.*; *thä'in-wüd*, *W.*] *n.* a precious wood.
***Thyme**, (*tim*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *thim*, *Wb.*) *n.* an aromatic plant.
***Thü'my**, (*ti'me*) *a.* abounding with thyme.
Thü'röid, *a.* noting a cartilage of the throat.
Thü-sill', *pron.* reciprocal, used for emphasis.
Th-ä'r, (*ti-ä'r*, *W. J. E. K. Sm.*; *ti-ä'r*, *P.*; *ti-ä'r*, *Ja.*) *n.* a dress for the head; a diadem.
Thü'al, *a.* relating to a pipe or to the shin.
Tic douloureux, (*tik'dö-lö-rö's*, *Fr.*) [*Med.*] a painful neuralgia in the face.
Tick, *n.* a score; trust; a debt; a ticket: — the loose of sheep: — a case for a bed; ticking: — a noise made by ticking, as by a watch.
Tick, *v. a.* to run on score; to trust: — to make a slight noise, as a watch.
Tick, *v. a.* to note by a regular vibration.
Tick'en, { *n.* a case for a bed; a tick; cloth for
Tick'ing, { a bed-case.
Tick'et, *n.* a token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper.
Tick'et, *v. a.* to distinguish by a ticket.
Tic'kle, *v. a.* to cause to laugh; to please.
Tic'kle, *v. n.* to feel titillation.
Tick'ler, *n.* one who tickles.
Tick'ling, *n.* act of one who tickles; titillation.
Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; tottering; unfixed.
Tick'lish-ness, *n.* the state of being ticklish.
Tid, *a.* tender; soft; nice. [*A.*]
Ti'däl, *a.* relating to the tides.
Tid'bit, *n.* a dainty; a delicate piece.
Tide, *n.* the ebb and flow of the sea; course.
Tide, *v. n.* to pour a flood; to be agitated.
Tide-gate, *n.* a passage for the tide into a basin.
Tide-man, { *n.* a custom-house officer, who
Tide-wait'er, { watches the landing of goods.
Ti'di-ly, *ad.* in a tidy manner; neatly.
Ti'di-ness, *n.* state of being tidy; neatness.
Ti'ding, *n. pl.* news; intelligence.
Ti'dy, *a.* neat; clean; nice; spruce.
Ti'dy, *n.* an apron or covering for a child.
Tie, (*ti*) *v. a.* [*i.* tied; *pp.* tying, tied;] to fasten with a knot; to bind; to fasten; to confine.
Tie, (*ti*) *n.* a knot; a fastening; a bond.
Tier, (*tür*) *n.* a row; a rank; a series of things.
Ti'er, *n.* one who ties: — a child's apron.
Tierce, (*tür* or *türs*) [*türs*, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *türs*, *S. W. F.*] *n.* a third part of a pipe; forty-two gallons. — (*Mus.*) a third.
Tier'cet, (*tür'set*) *n.* a triplet; three lines.
Tiff, *a.* liquor; drink: — a fit of peevishness.
Tiff, *v. n.* to be in a pet; to quarrel. [*Local.*]
Tif sp-ny, *n.* gauze or very thin silk.
Tig, *n.* a play of children: — called also *tag*.

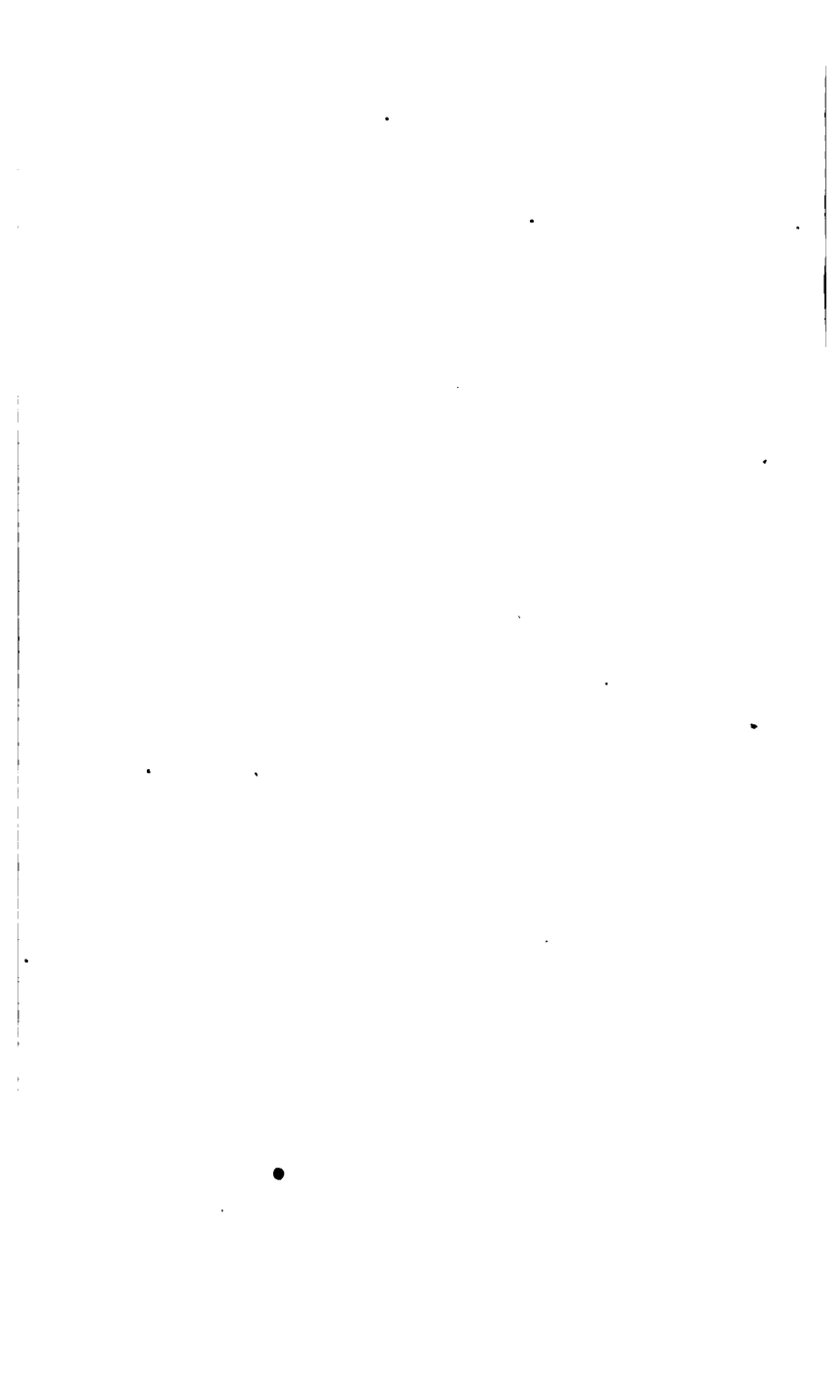
Tige, (*ti*) [*n.* [*Fr.*] the shaft of a column.
Ti'ger, *n.* a fierce animal of the feline genus.
Tight, (*ti*) *a.* tense; tenuous; close; and loose; not leaky: — neat; snug: — adroit.
Tight'en, (*ti'ta*) *v. a.* to make tight; to close.
Tight'ly, (*ti'te*) *ad.* closely; not loosely: — neatly.
Tight'ness, (*ti'tes*) *n.* closeness: — neatness.
Ti'gram, *n.* the female of the tiger.
Ti'grish, *a.* resembling a tiger; fierce.
Tike, *n.* a dog; a cur: — a clown. [*Local.*]
Til'bu-ry, or **Til'bürg**, *n.* a two-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a sort of chaise.
Tile, *n.* a piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving. [*tile*]
Tile, *v. a.* to cover with tiles; to cover as with tiles.
Til'er, *n.* one who covers houses with tiles.
Til'ing, *n.* a roof covered with tiles; tiles.
Till, *n.* a money-box in a shop; a tiller.
Till, *prep.* to the time of; to; until.
Till, *ad.* or *conj.* to the time when; until.
Till, *v. a.* to cultivate; to husband; to prepare.
Till'able, *a.* that may be tilled; arable.
Till'age, *n.* act of ploughing or tilling; culture.
Till'er, *n.* a ploughman: — handle of a rudder.
Tik, *n.* a cover of a boat: — a military game.
Tilt, *v. a.* to cover; to point; to turn up.
Tilt, *v. n.* to fight; to rush, as in combat.
Tilt'er, *n.* one who tilts; one who fights.
Tik'-ham-mer, *n.* a large hammer, used in iron-works; a trip-hammer.
Tim'ber, *n.* wood fit for building; a beam.
Tim'ber, *v. a.* to furnish with timber; to support.
Tim'berl, *n.* a kind of musical instrument.
Time, *n.* the measure of duration; degree of duration; a space of time; season; age; interval; a period: — measure of sound: — repetition.
Time, *v. a.* to adapt to the time; to regulate.
Time'keep'er, **Time'piece**, *n.* a watch or clock.
Time'less, *a.* unseasonable; immature.
Time'li-ness, *n.* the state of being timely.
Time'ly, *a.* seasonable; sufficiently early.
Time'serv'er, *n.* one who meanly complies with the times; a temporizer.
Time'serv-ing, *n.* mean compliance with power.
Time'serv-ing, *a.* temporizing; servile.
Time'-wörn, *a.* worn by long use.
Tim'id, *a.* fearful; timorous; not bold; afraid.
Ti-mid'i-ty, *n.* fearfulness; fear; timorosity.
Ti-möc'-re-cy, *n.* a government exercised by men of wealth or property.
Tim'o-rous, *a.* fearful; full of fear; timid.
Tim'o-rous-ly, *ad.* fearfully; with much fear.
Tim'o-rous-ness, *n.* fearfulness; timidity.
Tin, *n.* a common, whitish metal; a thin plate.
Tin, *v. a.* to cover with tin.
Tin'cal, (*ting'kal*) *n.* a mineral; crude borax.
Tinc-tü-ri-al, *a.* relating to tincture.
Tinct'ure, (*tingkt'yur*) *n.* color or taste superadded by something: — essence; extract of drugs.
Tinct'yre, (*tingkt'yur*) *v. a.* to imbue; to tinge.
Tin'dér, *n.* any thing very inflammable.
Tin'dér-box, *n.* a box for holding tinder. [*prong*]
Tine, *n.* the spike of a fork, harrow, &c.; t.
Tin'ful, *n.* the formed into a very thin leaf.
Ting, *v. n.* to ring; to sound as a bell.
Ting, *n.* a sharp sound; as, the ring of a bell.
Tinge, *v. a.* to impregnate; to imbue; to dye.
Tinge, *n.* a color; stain; tint.
Tin'-gless, *n.* a term applied to blameworth.
Tin'gle, (*ting'gl*) *v. n.* to feel a quick pain.
Tin'gling, *n.* a thrilling sensation or noise.
Tink, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise; to tinkle.
Tink'er, *n.* a mender of old brass, &c.

Tie it to the post

The tidings of a friend, ἀγγελία φίλου (obj.)

It was not believed to be of authority till
after the death of Solon - ~~they postponed~~
their appearance till after his death

You shall have full time to settle all
your affairs, - It is time I make my con-
fession. - The time came for its enjoyment.





Tired of courts

A fine composition and a title of
a sermon. . . . He has a title to ~~be~~ be called
has no title to the name — as received
the title of "Rhetoric?"

Tink'ér, *v. a. & n.* to mend old brass vessels.
Tink'le, (tink'kl) *n.* to make a sharp, quick
noise.
Tink'le, *v. a.* to cause to clink.
Tink'le, *n.* a clink; a quick, sharp noise.
Tink'ling, *n.* a small, quick, sharp noise.
Tin'man, *n.* a manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin.
Tin'men, *n.* one who works in tin-mines.
Tin'ny, *a.* abounding with tin; like tin.
Tin'-plate, *n.* a thin sheet of iron covered on both
 sides with tin: — an alloy of iron and tin.
Tin'spl, *n.* any thing showy and of little value.
Tin'spl, *n.* specious; showy; superficial.
Tin'spl, *v. a.* to decorate, as with tinsel.
Tint, *n.* a dye; a color. — *v. a.* to dye; to color.
Tiny, (tín'ny, & *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; tin'-
 ny, *W. B.*) *a.* little; small; puny.
Tip, *n.* the top; end; point; extremity.
Tip, *v. a.* to top; to cover on the end; to tap.
Tip'pet, *n.* something worn about the neck.
Tip'ple, *v. a. & n.* to drink to excess. — *n.* a drink.
Tip'pler, *n.* one who tipples; a drunkard.
Tip'pling-hóuse, *n.* a public drinking-house.
Tip'staff, *n.* an officer and his staff of justice; a
 constable; a staff tipped with metal.
Tip'sy, *a.* drunk; overpowered with drink.
Tip'toe, (típ'tó) *n.* the-end of the toe.
Tip'top, *n.* the highest degree; the summit.
Tir'-ade, *n.* [Fr.] a strain of invective or censure;
 violent declamation.
Tire, *n.* furniture; apparatus: — the iron of a
 wheel: — a tier; a row; attire.
Tire, *v. a.* to fatigue; to make weary.
Tire, *v. a.* to become weary or fatigued.
Tired, (tírd) *a.* fatigued; weary.
Tired'ness, (tírd'ness) *n.* the state of being tired.
Tire'some, (tírd'sum) *a.* wearisome; tedious.
Tire'some-ness, *n.* quality of being tiresome.
Tire'wom-an, (tírd'wóm-an) *n.* a milliner.
Tiring-room, *n.* a room in which players dress.
Tírd, *n.* a beginner; a novice. See **Tyro**.
Tis, (tis) contracted for *it is*.
Tis'ic, *n.* [corrupted from *phthisic*] — consump-
 tion.
Tis'ic, or **Tis'i-cal**, *a.* phthisical.
Tis'sue, (tish'ú) *n.* cloth interwoven with gold
 or silver; texture; membranous texture.
Tit, *n.* a small horse; a timorous; a little bird.
Tit'-till, *n.* (*tit*) a rare, hard metal.
Tit'bit, *n.* a nice bit; nice food. See **Tidbit**.
Tith'-able, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes.
Tithe, *n.* the tenth part of any thing; the tenth
 part of produce paid to the clergy; small part.
Tithe, *v. a.* to tax; to levy the tenth part.
Tithe'-free, *a.* exempt from payment of tithes.
Tith'er, *n.* one who gathers tithes.
Tith'ing, *n.* a decenary; part of a parish.
Tith'ing-man, *n.* a petty parish or peace officer.
Tit'i-late, *v. a.* to feel titillation; to tickle.
Tit'i-la'tion, *n.* act of tickling; slight pleasure.
Títile, *n.* an appellation of honor; a name; an
 inscription: — a title-page: — a claim of right.
Títile, *v. a.* to entitle; to name; to call.
Títile-page, *n.* the page of a book containing
 the title.
Tit'méss, *n.* a small bird; a tit.
Tit'ter, *v. a.* to laugh with restraint; to giggle.
Tit'ter, *n.* a restrained laugh.
Tit'tle, *n.* a small particle; a point; a dot.
Tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* idle talk; prattle; gabble.
Tit'tle-ly, *a.* existing only in name or title.
Tit'tle-ly, *ad.* nominally; by title only.
Tit'tle-ly, *a.* relating to a title; titular.
To, or **To**, *ad.* a particle used before a verb in
 the infinitive mood. — *To* and *fro*, backward

and forward. — *To-day*, on this day — *To*
night, on this night.
To, or **To**, (tò, *W. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; tò, &; tò *as*
 tò, *P. F.*) *prep.* noting motion towards: — op-
 posed to *from*: in the direction of; as far as
Toad, (tòd) *n.* an animal resembling a frog.
Toad'sat'er, *n.* a servile sycophant.
Toad'fish, *n.* a species of sea-fish.
Toad'flax, *n.* a plant of several varieties.
Toad'stone, *n.* a species of trap or amygdaloid.
Toad'stoll, *n.* a sort of mushroom. [to]
Toast, *v. a.* to dry at the fire: — to wish health
Toast, (tòst) *v. a.* to give a health to be drunk.
Toast, (tòst) *n.* bread toasted: — a health pro-
 posed; a female toasted or complimented.
To-bácc, *n.* a plant used for smoking, &c.
To-bácc-op-álet, *n.* a dealer in tobacco.
To'cáin, *n.* a public alarm-bell.
Tód, *n.* twenty-eight pounds of wool: — a fox.
Tód'dle, *v. n.* to saunter about feebly; to tottle.
Tód'dy, *n.* a tree — a mixture of spirits and wa-
 ter.
To'dd, *n.* a bustle; stir; ado. [*Colloquial*] [to]
Toe, (tò) *n.* an extremity of the foot.
Toft, *n.* a place where a message has stood.
To'ga, *n.* [L.] the Roman outer garment.
To'ga-ted, *a.* wearing a toga; gowned.
To'ga-op-álet, [L.] the Roman gown of man-
 hood.
To'ged, (tò'ged or tógd) togated.
To'gith'er, *ad.* in company; not apart.
Tóil, *v. a.* to labor; to work; to be busy.
Tóil, *n.* labor; fatigue: — a net; a snare.
Tóil'er, *n.* one who toils or labors.
Tóil'et, *n.* (*toilette*, Fr.) a dressing-table.
Tóil'ful, *a.* full of toil; laborious; toilsome.
Tóil'some, (tòil'sum) *a.* laborious; weary.
Tóil'some-ness, *n.* wearisomeness.
Tóise, *n.* [Fr.] a measure of six French feet.
To-ká'y, (tò-ká'y) *n.* a kind of Hungarian wine.
To'ken, (tò'kn) *n.* a sign; a mark; a memoria
 [Tò'ken, (tò'kn) *v. a.* to make known. *Stak*
Tóid, *i. & p.* from **Tóil**.
Tóle, *v. a.* to draw; to allure. See **Toll**.
To-lé-dó, *n.* a sword of the finest temper.
Tóler-á-ble, *a.* that may be tolerated; passable.
Tóler-á-ble-ness, *n.* the state of being tolerable.
Tóler-á-bly, *ad.* supportably; passably.
Tóler-á-ncé, *n.* power of enduring; toleration.
Tóler-á-nt, *a.* disposed to tolerate; enduring.
Tóler-á-nt, *v. a.* to suffer; to permit; to allow
Tóler-á-tion, *n.* act of tolerating; allowance;
 sufferance; permission.
Tóll, *n.* an excise on goods; a tax: — a sound.
Tóll, *v. a.* to pay toll: — to sound, as a bell.
Tóll, *v. a.* to cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:
 — to take toll of: — to allure. See **Tola**.
Tóll, *v. a.* (*Less*) to vacate; to annul.
Tóll'hóuse, *n.* a prison: — a custom-house.
Tóll'-dish, *n.* a vessel in which toll is taken.
Tóll'er, *n.* a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a toll.
Tóll'-gate, *n.* a gate where toll is paid.
Tóll'-gáth-er-er, *n.* a receiver of toll.
Tóll'-hóuse, *n.* a house where toll is paid.
Tóm'a-háwk, *n.* an Indian hatchet.
To-má'tó, *n.* a plant and its fruit; love-apple.
Tómb, (tóm) *n.* a monument over a grave.
Tómb, (tóm) *v. a.* to bury; to entomb.
Tóm'bá-c, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Tómb'less, (tóm'less) *a.* wanting a tomb.
Tómb'boy, *n.* a rooping, boyish girl; a romp.
Tómb'stóné, (tóm'stón) *n.* a monument placed
 over the dead, or over a grave.
Tóme, *n.* [Fr.] a volume; a book.
Tóm'rig, *n.* a rude, wanton girl; a tomboy.

Thún'dér-stór-m, *n.* a rain with thunder.
Thún'dér-stór-m, *n.* a storm with thunder.
Thún'dér-strike, *v. a.* [*i. & p.* thunderstruck:] to blast with lightning; to astonish; to frighten.
Thú'rj-ble, *n.* a pan to burn incense in; a censor.
Thy-rif'er-ous, *a.* bearing frankincense.
Thúry'day, *n.* the fifth day of the week.
Thús, *ad.* in this manner; to this degree; so.
Thwák, *v. a.* to strike; to thresh; to bang.
Thwack, *n.* a heavy, hard blow; a thump.
Thwárt, *a.* transverse: — [*t* perverse, *Shak.*]
Thwárt, *ad.* obliquely; across.
Thwárt, *v. a.* to cross; to oppose; to traverse.
Thwárt, *v. n.* to be in opposition to.
Thy, (*thi* or *the*) [*thi*, *S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.*; *thi* or *thé*, *W.*; *thi* or *the*, *Sm.*] *pron.* of *those*; belonging to *those*.
Thy'ine-wood, (*-wéd*) [*thi'*in-wéd, *F. Sm.*; *thi'*in-wéd, *S.*; *thé'*in-wéd, *W.*] *n.* a precious wood.
***Thyme**, (*tim*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; *thim*, *Wb.*) *n.* an aromatic plant.
***Thymy**, (*ti'me*) *a.* abounding with thyme.
Thy'roid, *a.* noting a cartilage of the throat.
Thy'sál', *pron. reciprocal*, used for emphasis.
Ti-á'ra, (*ti-á'ra*, *W. J. E. K. Sm.*; *ti-á'ra*, *P.*; *ti-á'ra*, *Ja.*) *n.* a dress for the head; a diadem.
Ti'bál, *a.* relating to a pipe or to the shin.
Tic douloureux, (*ti'dó'ú-ró'ú*, *Fr.*) [*Med.*] a painful neuralgia in the face.
Tick, *n.* a score; trust; a debt; a ticket: — the louse of sheep: — a case for a bed; tickling: — a noise made by ticking, as by a watch.
Tick, *v. n.* to run on score; to trust: — to make a slight noise, as a watch.
Tick, *v. a.* to note by a regular vibration.
Tick'en, } *n.* a case for a bed; a tick; cloth for
Tick'ing, } a bed-case.
Tick'et, *n.* a token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper.
Tick'et, *v. a.* to distinguish by a ticket.
Tic'kle, *v. a.* to cause to laugh; to please.
Tic'kle, *v. n.* to feel titillation.
Tick'ler, *n.* one who tickles.
Tick'ling, *n.* act of one who tickles; titillation.
Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; tottering; unsteady.
Tick'lish-nés, *n.* the state of being ticklish.
Tid, *a.* tender; soft; nice. [*E.*]
Ti'dál, *a.* relating to the tides.
Tid'bít, *n.* a dainty; a delicate piece.
Tide, *n.* the ebb and flow of the sea; course.
Tide, *v. n.* to pour a flood; to be agitated.
Tide-gáte, *n.* a passage for the tide into a basin.
Tideg'mán, } *n.* a custom-house officer, who
Tide-wáit'er, } watches the landing of goods.
Ti'dj-ly, *ad.* in a tidy manner; neatly.
Ti'dj-nés, *n.* state of being tidy; neatness.
Ti'dings, *n. pl.* news; intelligence.
Ti'dy, *a.* neat; clean; nice; spruce.
Ti'dy, *n.* an apron or covering for a child.
Tie, (*ti*) *v. a.* [*i. tied*; *pp.* tying, tied:] to fasten with a knot; to bind; to fasten; to confine.
Tie, (*ti*) *n.* a knot; a fastening; a bond.
Tiér, (*tér*) *n.* a row; a rank; a series of things.
Ti'er, *n.* one who ties: — a child's apron.
Tiérre, (*tér* or *térs*) [*térs*, *P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*; *térs*, *S. W. F.*] *n.* a third part of a pipe; forty-two gallons. — (*Mus.*) a third.
Tiér'cet, (*tér'set*) *n.* a triplet; three lines.
Tif, *n.* liquor; drink: — a fit of peevishness.
Tif, *v. n.* to be in a pet; to quarrel. [*Local.*]
Tif-fá-ny, *n.* gauze or very thin silk.
Tig, *n.* a play of children: — called also *tag*.

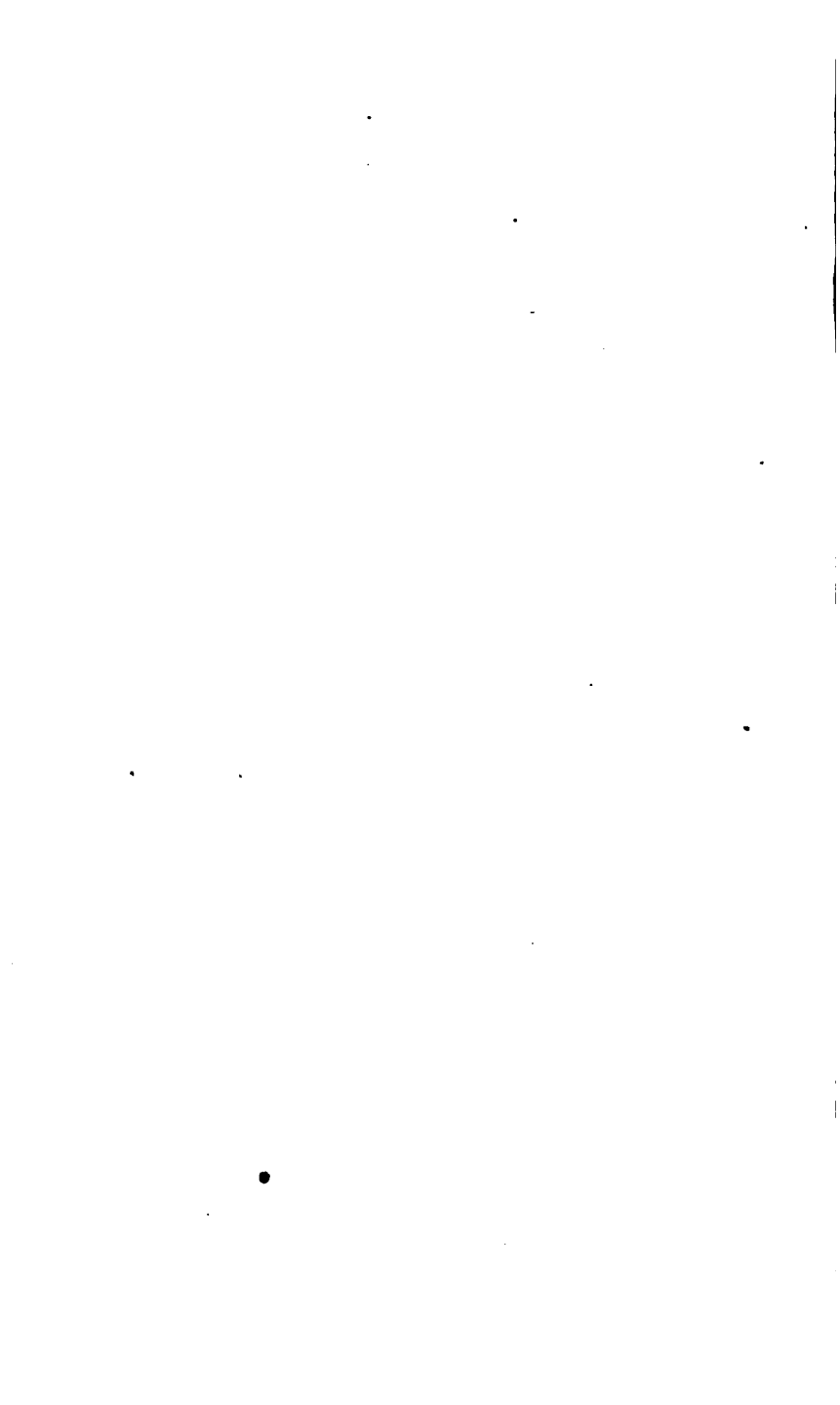
Tige, (*ti*) *n.* [Fr.] the shaft of a column.
Tig'er, *n.* a fierce animal of the feline genus.
Tight, (*ti*) *a.* tense; tenacious; close; not loose; not leaky: — neat; snug: — adroit.
Tight'en, (*ti'tn*) *v. a.* to make tight; to close.
Tight'ly, (*ti'tle*) *ad.* closely; not loosely: — neatly.
Tight'nés, (*ti'tné*) *n.* closeness: — neatness.
Tigress, *n.* the female of the tiger.
Tig'rish, *a.* resembling a tiger; fierce.
Tike, *n.* a dog; a cur: — a clown. [*Local.*]
Til'ly-ry, or **Til'birgh**, *n.* a two-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a sort of chaise.
Tile, *n.* a piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving. [*tiles.*]
Tile, *v. a.* to cover with tiles; to cover as with tiles.
Til'er, *n.* one who covers houses with tiles.
Til'ing, *n.* a roof covered with tiles; tiles.
Till, *n.* a money-box in a shop; a tiller.
Till, *prep.* to the time of; to; until.
Till, *ad.* or *conj.* to the time when; until.
Till, *v. a.* to cultivate; to husband; to prepare.
Till'g-ble, *a.* that may be tilled; arable.
Till'age, *n.* act of ploughing or tilling; culture.
Till'er, *n.* a ploughman: — handle of a rudder.
Tilt, *n.* a cover of a boat: — a military game.
Tilt, *v. a.* to cover; to point; to turn up.
Tilt, *v. n.* to fight; to rush, as in combat.
Tilt'er, *n.* one who tilts; one who fights.
Tin'-hám-mér, *n.* a large hammer, used in iron-works; a trip-hammer.
Tim'ber, *n.* wood fit for building; a beam.
Tim'ber, *v. a.* to furnish with timber; to support.
Tim'brl, *n.* a kind of musical instrument.
Time, *n.* the measure of duration; degree of duration; a space of time; season; age; interval; a period: — measure of sound: — repetition.
Time, *v. a.* to adapt to the time; to regulate.
Time'kée'p'er, **Time'piéce**, *n.* a watch or clock.
Time'less, *a.* unseasonable; immature.
Time'li-nés, *n.* the state of being timely.
Time'ly, *a.* seasonable; sufficiently early.
Time'sérv'er, *n.* one who meanly complies with the times; a temporizer.
Time'sérv-ing, *n.* mean compliance with power.
Time'sérv-ing, *a.* temporizing; servile.
Time'-worn, *a.* worn by long use.
Tim'id, *a.* fearful; timorous; not bold; afraid.
Ti'mid'i-ty, *n.* a fearfulness; fear; timorousness.
Ti-mó'crá-cy, *n.* a government exercised by men of wealth or property.
Tim'o-rous, *a.* fearful; full of fear; timid.
Tim'o-rous-ly, *ad.* fearfully; with much fear.
Tim'o-rous-nés, *n.* fearfulness; timidity.
Tin, *n.* a common, whitish metal; a thin plate.
Tin, *v. a.* to cover with tin.
Tin'cal, (*ting'kal*) *n.* a mineral; crude baux.
Tinc-tú'ri-ál, *a.* relating to tincture.
Tinct'ure, (*tingkt'yur*) *n.* color or taste superadded by something: — essence; extract of drugs.
Tinct'ure, (*tingkt'yur*) *v. a.* to imbue; to tinge.
Tin'dér, *n.* any thing very inflammable.
Tin'dér-bóx, *n.* a box for holding tinder. [*prong*]
Tine, *n.* the spike of a fork, harrow, &c.; &c.
Tin'till, *n.* the formed into a very thin leaf.
Ting, *v. n.* to ring; to sound as a bell.
Ting, *n.* a sharp sound; as, the ring of a bell.
Tinge, *v. a.* to impregnate; to imbue; to dye.
Tinge, *n.* a color; stain; tint.
Tin'-á-mú, *n.* a term applied to bismuth.
Tin'gle, (*ting'gl*) *v. n.* to feel a quick pain.
Tin'gling, *n.* a thrilling sensation or noise.
Tink, *v. n.* to make a shrill noise; to tinkle.
Tink'er, *n.* a mender of old brass, &c.

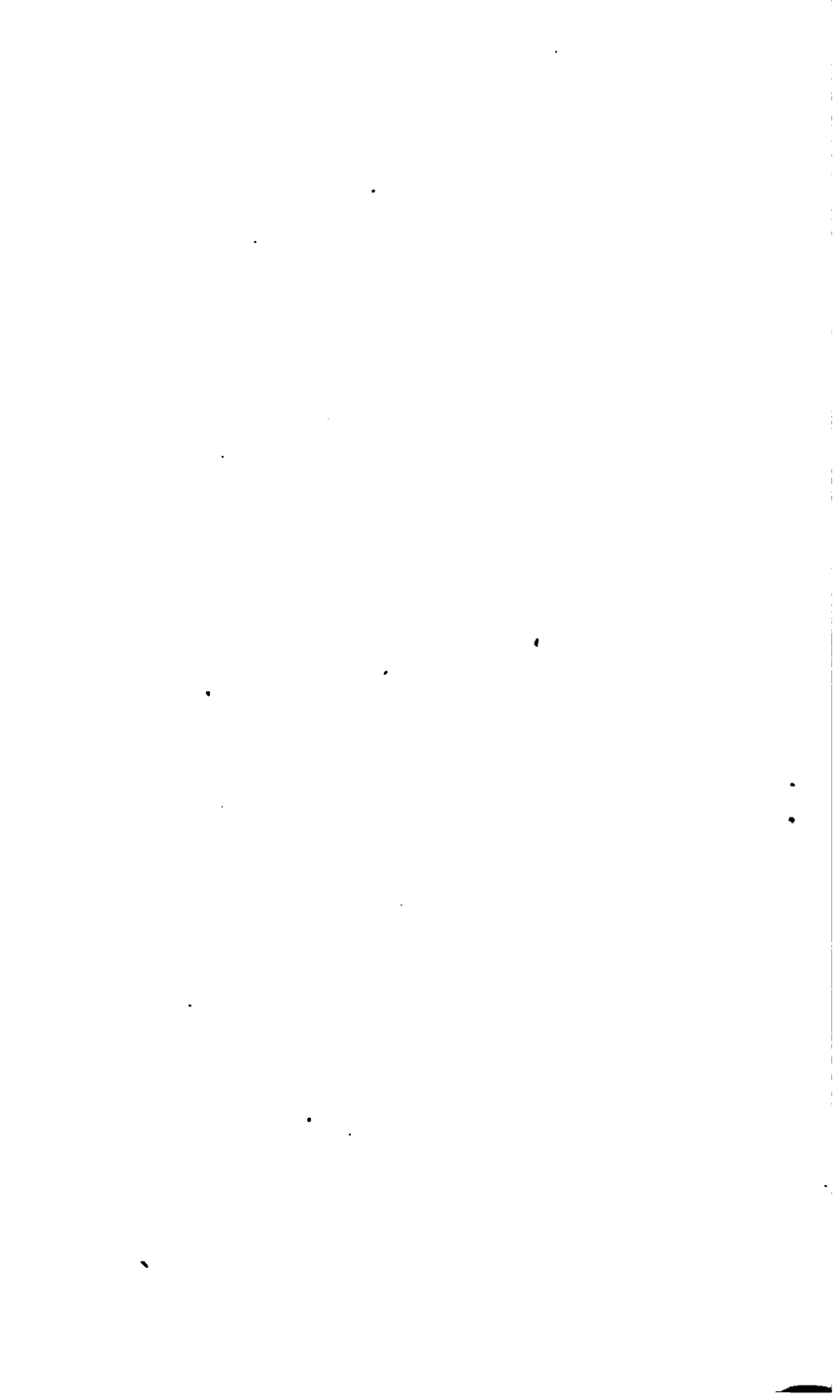
Tie it to the post

The tidings of a friend, ἀγγελία φίλου (obj)

It was not believed to be of authority till
after the death of Solon - they postponed
their appearance till after his death

You shall have full time to settle all
your affairs, - It is time I make my con-
fession. - The time came for its exposure.





Tired of courts

A fine composition under the title of
a sermon. --- He has a title, to ~~it~~ be called
--- has no title to the name --- as received
the title of "Rhetoric."

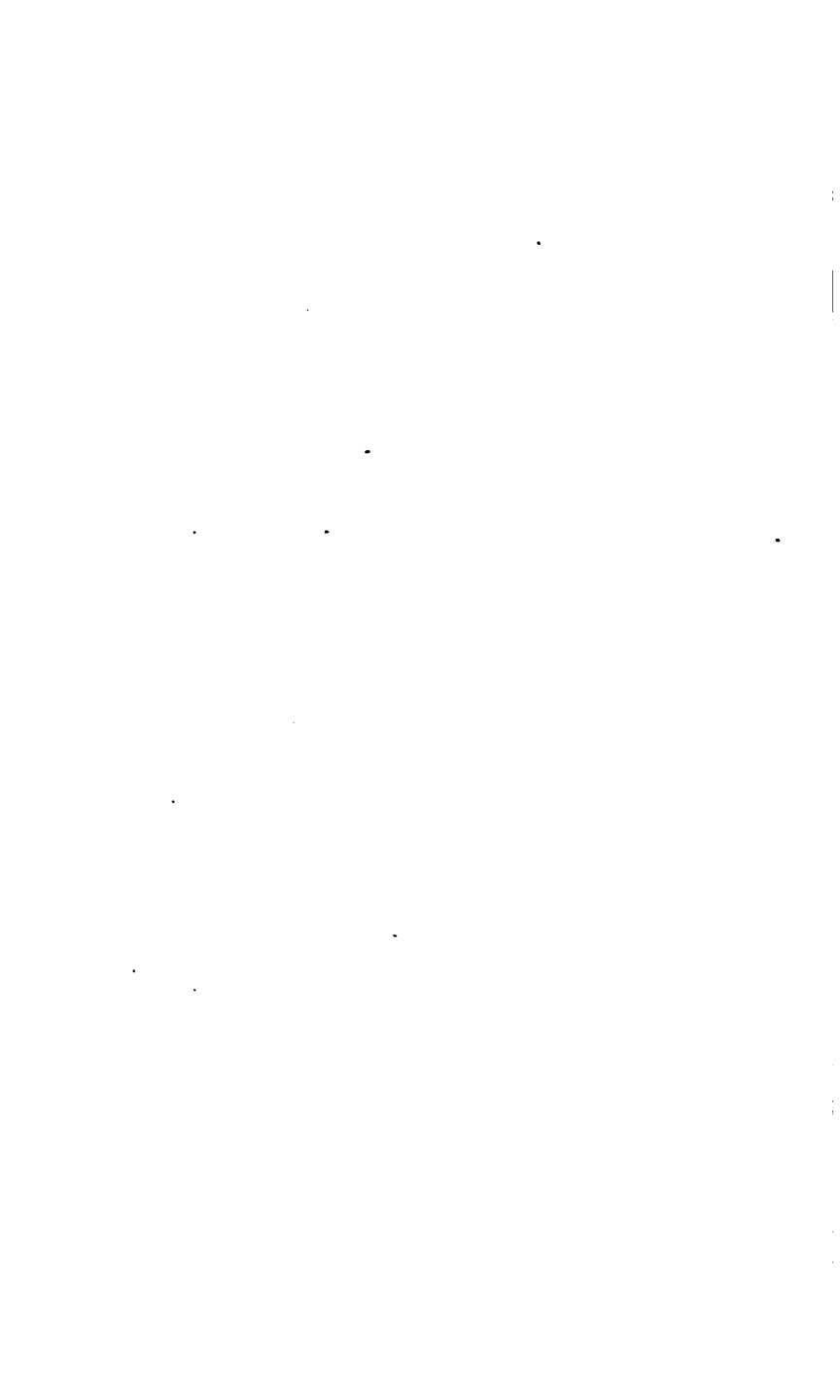
Tink'er, *v. a. & n.* to mend old brass vessels.
Tin'kle, (*tink'kl*) *n.* to make a sharp, quick noise.
Tin'kle, *v. a.* to cause to clink. [noise.]
Tin'kle, *n.* a clink; a quick, sharp noise.
Tin'ling, *n.* a small, quick, sharp noise.
Tin'man, *n.* a manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin.
Tin'ner, *n.* one who works in tin-mines.
Tin'ny, *a.* abounding with tin; like tin.
Tin'-plate, *n.* a thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin:—an alloy of iron and tin.
Tin'sel, *n.* any thing showy and of little value.
Tin'sel, *v. a.* specious; showy; superficial.
Tin'sel, *v. a.* to decorate, as with tinsel.
Tint, *n.* a dye; a color.—*v. a.* to dye; to color.
Tin'y, [*tin'ye*, *S. W. P. J. E. F. J. K. Sm.*; *tin'ne*, *N. B.*] *a.* little; small; puny.
Tip, *n.* the top; end; point; extremity.
Tip, *v. a.* to top; to cover on the end; to tap.
Tip'pet, *n.* something worn about the neck.
Tip'ple, *v. n. & a.* to drink to excess.—*n.* drink.
Tip'pler, *n.* one who tips; a drunkard.
Tip'pling-bottle, *n.* a public drinking-house.
Tip'staff, *n.* an officer and his staff of justice; a constable; a staff tipped with metal.
Tip'sy, *a.* drunk; overpowered with drink.
Tip'toe, (*tip'to*) *n.* the end of the toe.
Tip'top, *n.* the highest degree; the summit.
Tir'-ade, *n.* [*Fr.*] a strain of invective or censure; violent declamation.
Tire, *n.* furniture; apparatus:—the iron of a wheel:—a tier; a row; a attire.
Tire, *v. a.* to fatigue; to make weary.
Tire, *v. n.* to become weary or fatigued.
Tired, (*tird*) *p. a.* fatigued; weary.
Tired'ness, (*tird'nes*) *n.* the state of being tired.
Tire'some, (*tir'sum*) *a.* wearisome; tedious.
Tire'some-ness, *n.* quality of being tiresome.
Tire'wom-an, (*tir'wum-an*) *n.* a milliner.
Tir'ing-room, *n.* a room in which players dress.
Tir'o, *n.* a beginner; a novice. See **Type**.
Tie, (*ti*) contracted for *it is*.
Tie'ic, *n.* [corrupted from *phthisic*.]—consumption, or *ty'cpl*, *a.* phthisical. [tion.]
Tie'ss, (*tiess*) *n.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver; texture; membranous texture.
Ti, *n.* a small horse; a timouse; a little bird.
Ti'-ti-um, *n.* [*Lat.*] a rare, hard metal.
Ti'bit, *n.* a nice bit; nice food. See **Tidbit**.
Ti'th'-ble, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes.
Tithe, *n.* the tenth part of any thing; the tenth part of produce paid to the clergy; small part.
Tithe, *v. a.* to tax; to levy the tenth part.
Tithe'-free, *a.* exempt from payment of tithes.
Tith'er, *n.* one who gathers tithes.
Tith'ing, *n.* a decenary; part of a parish.
Tith'ing-man, *n.* a petty parish or peace officer.
Ti'ti-late, *v. n.* to feel titillation; to tickle.
Ti'ti-lation, *n.* act of tickling; slight pleasure.
Ti'tle, *n.* an appellation of honor; a name; an inscription:—a title-page:—a claim of right.
Ti'tle, *v. a.* to entitle; to name; to call.
Ti'tle-page, *n.* the page of a book containing the title.
Tit'mouse, *n.* a small bird; a tit.
Tit'ter, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint; to giggle.
Tit'ter, *n.* a restrained laugh.
Tit'tle, *n.* a small particle; a point; a dot.
Tit'tle-tit'tle, *n.* idle talk; prattle; gabble.
Tit'y-ty, *a.* existing only in name or title.
Tit'y-ty, *ad.* nominally; by title only.
Tit'y-ty, *a.* relating to a title; titular.
To, or **To**, *ad.* a particle used before a verb in the infinitive mood.—*To* and *pro*, backward

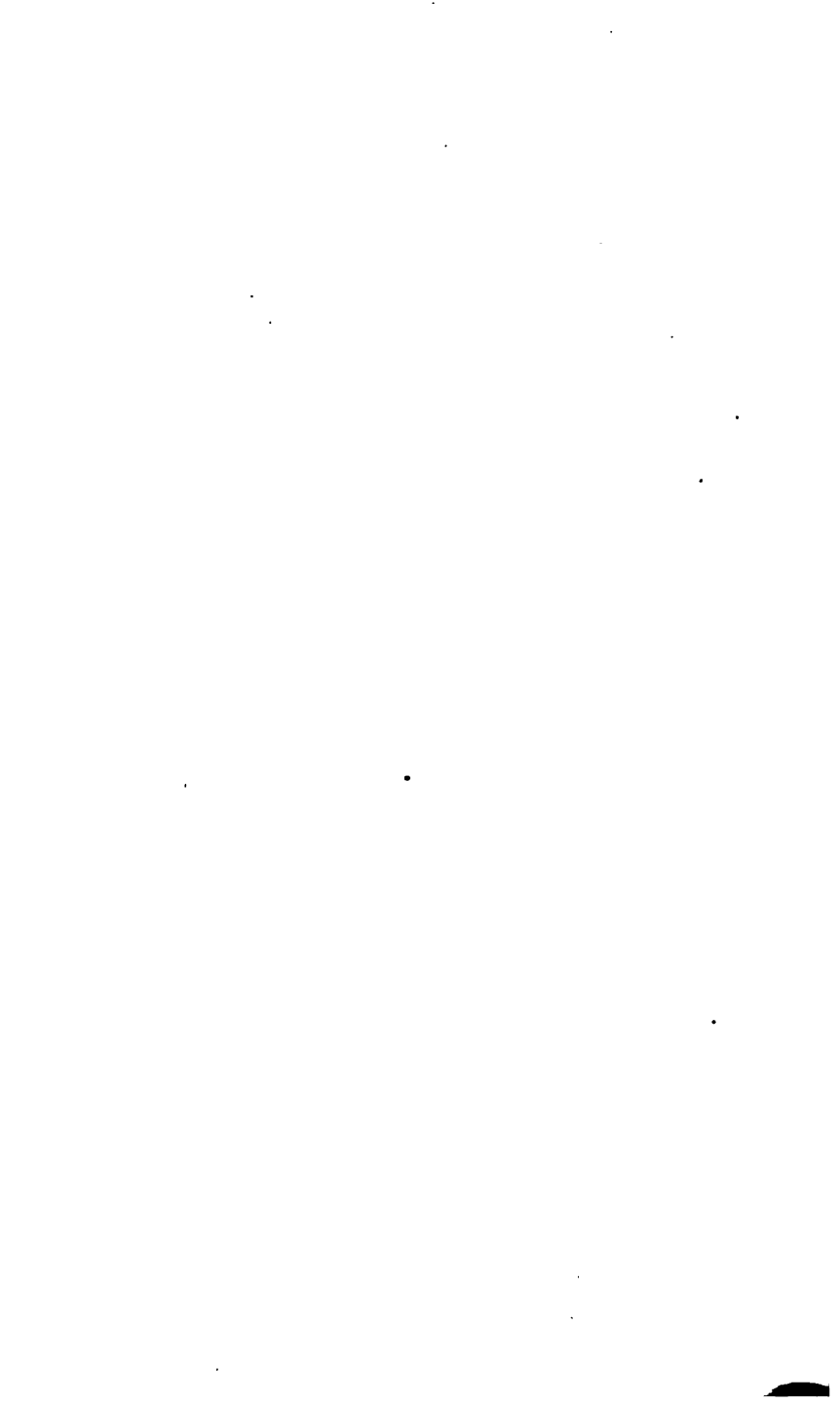
and forward.—**To-day**, on this day.—**To night**, on this night.
To, or **To**, [*to*, *W. E. J. K. Sm.*; *tü*, *S.*; *tü* or *to*, *P. F.*] *prep.* noting motion towards:—opposed to *from*; in the direction of; as far as
Toad, (*töd*) *n.* an animal resembling a frog.
Toad'-bat or *er*, *n.* a servile sycophant.
Toad'fish, *n.* a species of sea-fish.
Toad'flax, *n.* a plant of several varieties.
Toad'stone, *n.* a species of trap or amygdaloid.
Toad'stoll, *n.* a sort of mushroom. [to.]
Toast, *v. a.* to dry at the fire:—to wish health
Toast, (*töst*) *v. n.* to give a health to be drunk.
Toast, (*töst*) *n.* bread toasted:—a health proposed; a female toasted or complimented.
To-bac'o, *n.* a plant used for smoking, &c.
To-bac'o-nist, *n.* a dealer in tobacco.
To'cin, *n.* a public alarm-bell.
Töd, *n.* twenty-eight pounds of wool:—a fox.
Töd'dle, *v. n.* to saunter about feebly; to tottle.
Töd'dy, *n.* a tree — a mixture of spirits and water.
To'do, *n.* bustle; stir; ado. [*Colloquial*.] [*tor*.]
Töe, (*tö*) *n.* an extremity of the foot.
To'ft, *n.* a place where a message has stood.
To'ga, *n.* [*L.*] the Roman outer garment.
To'ga-ted, *a.* wearing a toga; gowned.
To'ga of-rat'ia, [*L.*] the Roman gown of man.
To'ged, (*tö'ged* or *tögd*) togated. [hood.]
To'geth'er, *ad.* in company; not apart.
Toil, *v. n.* to labor; to work; to be busy.
Toil, *n.* labor; fatigue:—a net; a snare.
Toil'er, *n.* one who toils or labors.
Toil'et, *n.* [*toilette*, *Fr.*] a dressing-table.
Toil'ful, *a.* full of toil; laborious; toilsome.
Toil'some, (*töil'sum*) *a.* laborious; weary.
Toil'some-ness, *n.* wearisomeness.
Toise, *n.* [*Fr.*] a measure of six French feet.
To-ki'y, (*to-ké*) *n.* a kind of Hungarian wine.
To'ken, (*tö'kn*) *n.* a sign; a mark; a memoria
To'ken, (*tö'kn*) *v. a.* to make known. *Shak*
To'ld, *i. e.* *p.* from **Tell**.
Töle, *v. a.* to draw; to allure. See **Tell**.
To'ld'do, *n.* a sword of the finest temper.
To'l'er-a-ble, *a.* that may be tolerated; passable.
To'l'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* the state of being tolerable.
To'l'er-a-blely, *ad.* supportably; passably.
To'l'er-ance, *n.* power of enduring; toleration.
To'l'er-ant, *a.* disposed to tolerate; enduring.
To'l'er-äde, *v. a.* to suffer; to permit; to allow
To'l'er-a'tion, *n.* act of tolerating; allowance, sufferance; permission.
Töll, *n.* an excise on goods; a tax:—a sound.
Töll, *v. n.* to pay toll:—to sound, as a bell.
Töll, *v. a.* to cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:—to take toll of:—to allure. See **Töle**.
Töll, *v. a.* [*Law*] to vacate; to annul.
Töll'böth, *n.* a prison:—a custom-house.
Töll'-dish, *n.* a vessel in which toll is taken.
Töll'er, *n.* a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.
Töll'-gate, *n.* a gate where toll is paid.
Töll'-gath'er-er, *n.* a receiver of toll.
Töll'-hüde, *n.* a house where toll is paid.
Töm's-häwk, *n.* an Indian hatchet.
To-mä'tö, *n.* a plant and its fruit; love-apple.
Tömb, (*töm*) *n.* a monument over a grave.
Tömb, (*töm*) *v. a.* to bury; to entomb.
Töm'bäc, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Tömb'less, (*töm'les*) *a.* wanting a tomb.
Töm'böy, *n.* a romping, boyish girl; a romp.
Tömb'stone, (*töm'stön*) *n.* a monument placed over the dead, or over a grave.
Töme, *n.* [*Fr.*] a volume; a book.
Töm'rig, *n.* a rude, wanton girl; a tomboy.

Too dull to be generally read. — It is a
subject of too serious importance for its proof
to be suffered to rest on the — too great
for me.

A torment to the.

Tortured into some wretched form





9/10 too, ρυμουλκω

To trace anything to its ^{own} ^{true} ^{proper} source.
--the traced back to its origin - to trace
back its origin to his ancestors

Traditions concerning

To train, ἀοκᾶ — he is trained to such a
purpose

a trainer to his country.

It had been trampled to the earth.
— let the trample them under their feet.

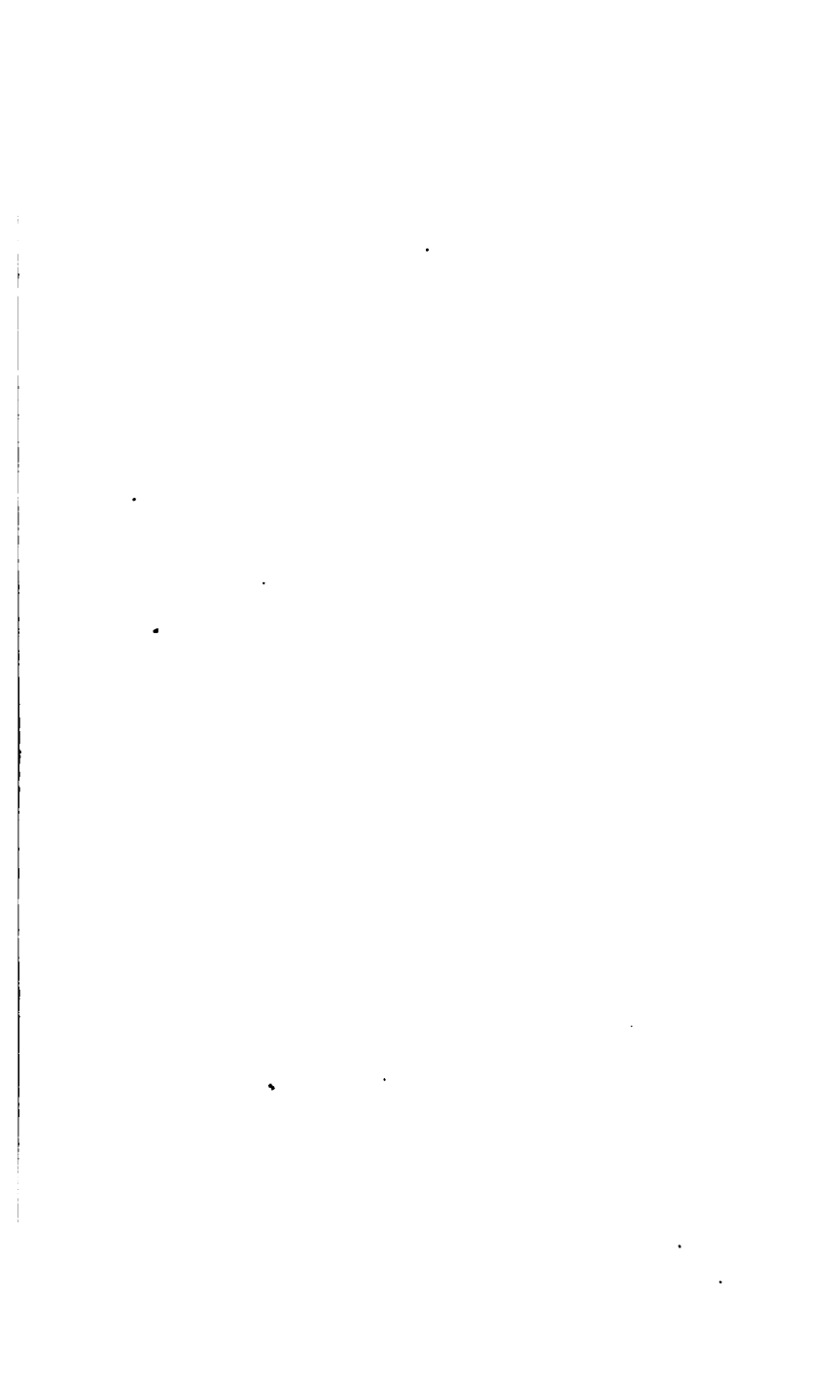
is transcribed from it — into manuscript

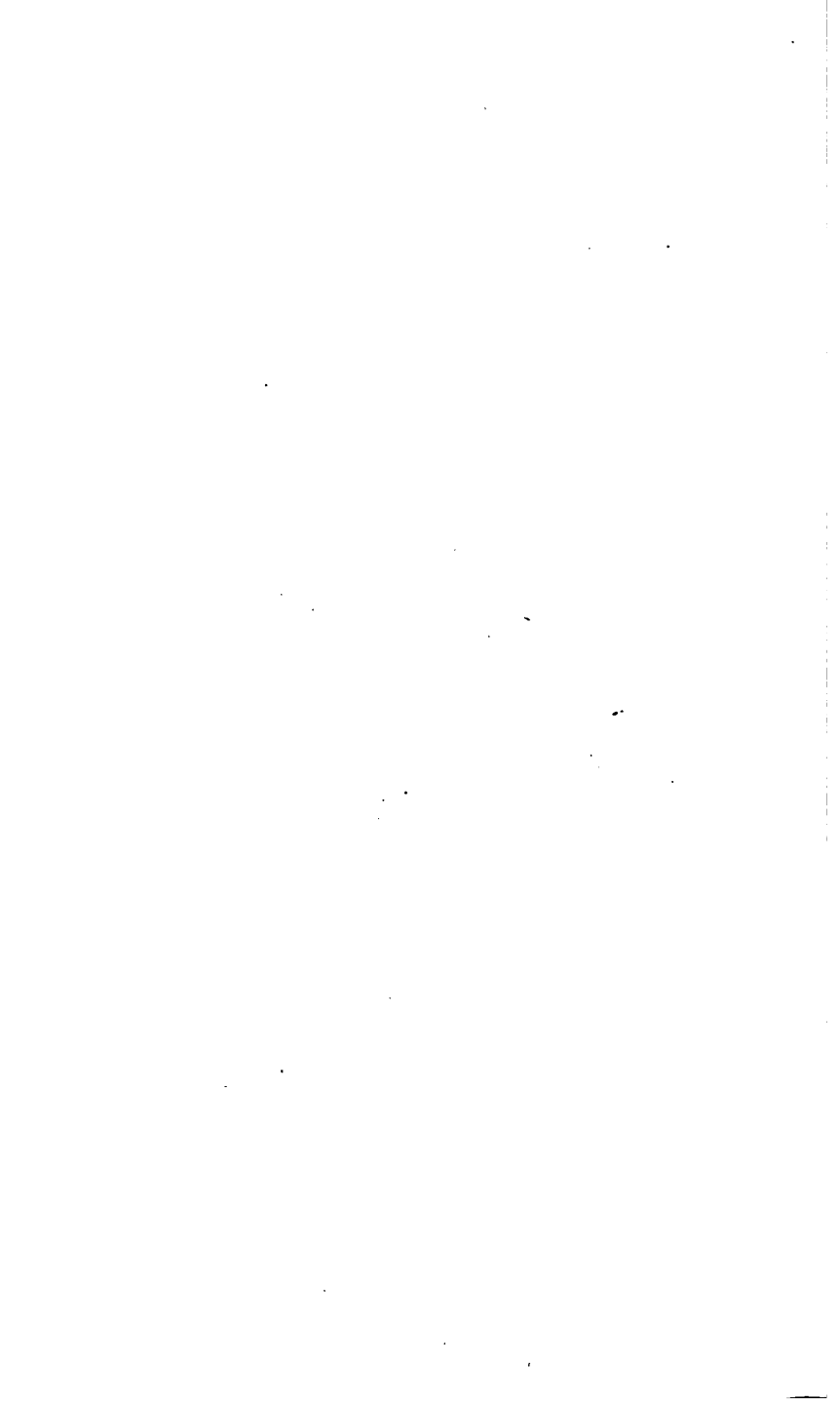
Transform him into — it is transformed into
a knife.

Transition from — — to a new subject —
from one state } to the other

Translate from one language to another

Translucent, διαφανής.





Transmit it to him

Transplant ~~perpetrate~~ foreign laws
into his own country.

Transport from one place to another.

13

Travel from one building to another

He travelled into Gaul &c.

by traveling the Shepherd
Kalendar into Sapphics.

Treason against the peace.

râns-mă-rînce', *a. lying or found beyond sea.*
râns-mă-grînt', *a. migrating; passing.*
râns-mă-grîte', *v. a. to pass to another place.*
râns-mă-grî-tîon', *n. act of transmigrating; passage from one state or place into another.*
râns-mă-grî-tor', *n. one who transmigrates.*
râns-mă-sî-ble', *a. that may be transmitted.*
râns-mă-sî-on', (*râns-mă-sî-on'*) *n. act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.*
râns-mă-sî-ve', *a. transmitted; sent.*
râns-mî-t', *v. a. to send from one person or place to another; to send.*
râns-mî-t'al', *n. the act of transmitting.*
râns-mî-t'er', *n. one who transmits.*
râns-mî-tî-ble', *a. that may be transmitted.*
râns-mî-tî-ble', *a. that may be transmitted.*
râns-mî-tî-bly', *ad. with capacity of change.*
râns-mă-tî-tîon', *n. act of transmuting; change of substance; alteration.*
râns-mă-te', *v. a. to change from one nature or substance to another; to change; to alter.*
râns-mă-t'er', *n. one who transmutes.*
râns-mă', *n. a horizontal timber running across a double window; a cross-beam or lintel over a door: — a cross-staff.*
râns-păr-er-cy', *n. clearness; translucence.*
râns-păr-er-ent', *a. pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; open.*
râns-păr-er-ent-ly', *ad. with transparency.*
râns-păr-er-ent-nés', *n. transparency.*
râns-păr-er-é-ous', *a. pervious to the sight.*
râns-păr-er', *v. a. to pierce through.*
râns-păr-er-é-ble', *a. capable of transpiring.*
râns-păr-er-tîon', *n. act of transpiring.*
râns-păr-er', *v. a. to emit in vapor.*
râns-păr-er', *v. a. to be emitted, as vapor; to escape from secrecy into notice; to become known: — to happen: in this sense, modern.*
râns-plăce', *v. a. to remove to a new place.*
râns-plănt', *v. a. to plant in a new place.*
râns-plănt-tîon', *n. the act of transplanting.*
râns-plănt'er', *n. one who transplants.*
râns-pôr-t', *v. a. to convey from place to place; to remove; to banish: — to affect with passion or ecstasy; to ravish.*
râns-pôr-t', *n. conveyance; a vessel; transportation; carriage: — rapture; ecstasy.*
râns-pôr-t-é-ble', *a. that may be transported.*
râns-pôr-t-er-ance', *n. transportation. Stak.*
râns-pôr-t-tîon', *n. act of transporting; transport; conveyance; banishment.*
râns-pôr-t'er', *n. one who transports.*
râns-pôr-t'al', *n. a transposition; removal.*
râns-pôr-t', *v. a. to put each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.*
râns-pôr-t-tîon', (*râns-pôr-t-tîon'*) *n. act of transporting; reciprocal change of place.*
râns-pôr-t-tîon-al', *a. relating to transposition.*
râns-pôr-t', *v. a. to convey from one vessel to another.*
râns-shîp-ment', *n. act of transshipping.*
rân-săb-stăn-tî-ă-te', (*rân-săb-stăn-tî-ă-te'*) *v. a. to change to another substance.*
rân-săb-stăn-tî-ă-tîon', (*rân-săb-stăn-tî-ă-tîon'*) *n. the Roman Catholic doctrine that bread and wine in the eucharist are changed into the real body and blood of Christ.*
rân-săb-stăn-tîon', *n. act of transuding; sweat.*
rân-săb-stăn-tîon', *v. a. to pass through in vapor.*
rân-săb-stăn-tîon', *a. running crosswise; transverse.*
rân-săb-stăn-tîon', *n. a line drawn across several others, so as to cut them all.*
rân-săb-stăn-tîon', *n. the longer diameter of an ellipse.*

Trăns-vérse', *v. a. to change; to overturn.*
Trăns-vérse', *a. being in a cross direction.*
Trăns-vérse-ly', *ad. in a cross direction.*
Trăp', *n. a little engine to catch animals; a snare; a stratagem. — (Mm.) a kind of rock, often of columnar form.*
Trăp', *v. a. to ensnare; to entrap: — to dress.*
Trăp-ăn', *v. a. to lay a trap for; to ensnare.*
Trăp-ăn', *n. a stratagem; a snare; a cheat.*
Trăp-ăn'er', *n. a deceiver; an ensnarer.*
Trăp-dôor', (*trăp-dôor'*) *n. a door in a floor.*
Trăpe', *v. a. to run about idly; to traipse.*
Trăpes', *n. an idle, slatternly woman. [Low.]*
Tră-pă-zî-âm', (*tră-pă-zî-âm'* or *tră-pă-ză-âm'*) [*tră-pă-zî-âm'*, *W. J. F. Ja.*; *tră-pă-ză-âm'*, *P. Sm. R.*] *n. [L.] pl. tră-pă-zî-ă or tră-pă-zî-âm; a quadrilateral figure bounded by straight lines, and whose four sides are not equal.*
Trăp-ă-ză-âm', or *Tră-pă-ză-âm'*, [*tră-pă-ză-âm'*, *P. J. F.*; *trăp-ă-ză-âm'*, *Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*] *n. a four-sided figure of which only two of the sides are parallel.*
Trăp-per', *n. one who takes animals by traps.*
Trăp-pîngs', *n. pl. ornaments; dress; decoration.*
Trăsh', *n. any thing worthless; dross; dregs; matter improper for food; loppings of trees.*
Trăsh'y', *a. worthless; vile; useless.*
Trău-mă-t'ic', *n. a medicine to heal wounds.*
Trăv-ă-l', (*trăv-ă-l'*) *v. a. to toil; to be in labor.*
Trăv-ă-l', *n. labor; toil; labor in childbirth.*
Trăv-ă-l', *v. a. to make a journey; to pass, to go; to journey.*
Trăv-ă-l', *v. a. to pass over; to journey over.*
Trăv-ă-l', *n. act of travelling; a journey. — pl. a book containing an account of travel.*
Trăv-ă-lled', (*trăv-ă-lled'*) *a. having been abroad.*
Trăv-ă-l-ler', *n. one who travels; a tourist.*
Trăv-ă-r-é-ble', *a. that may be traversed; liable to legal objection.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', (*trăv-ă-r-é'*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *trăv-ă-r-é'*, *W.*) *ad. crosswise; athwart.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', (*trăv-ă-r-é'*, *P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *trăv-ă-r-é'*, *S. W.*) *prep. through crosswise. Millon.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', *a. lying across; lying athwart.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', *n. any thing that thwarts or crosses; an obstacle; a turn; a trick: — a denial.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', *v. a. to cross; to survey; to oppose. — (Law) to deny; to take issue on.*
Trăv-ă-r-é', *v. a. to make opposition in fencing.*
Trăv-ă-r-é-r', *n. one who traverses.*
Trăv-ă-r-é-tine', *n. a deposit of limestone.*
Trăv-ă-r-é-ty', *a. dressed oddly; burlesqued. [K.]*
Trăv-ă-r-é-ty', *n. a burlesque translation.*
Trăv-ă-r-é-ty', *v. a. to translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque.*
Trăy', (*trăy'*) *n. a shallow wooden vessel.*
Trăch-ă-r-é-ous', (*trăch-ă-r-é-ous'*) *a. partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious.*
Trăch-ă-r-é-ous-ly', *ad. faithlessly; perfidiously.*
Trăch-ă-r-é-ous-nés', *n. perfidiousness.*
Trăch-ă-r-é-y', *n. breach of trust; perfidy.*
Trăc-ă-cle', (*trăc-ă-cle'*) *n. a viscid sirup; molasses.*
Trăd', (*trăd'*) *v. a. [t. trod; smp. treading, trodden:] to set the foot: to trample; to walk.*
Trăd', (*trăd'*) *v. a. to walk on; to beat; to press.*
Trăd', (*trăd'*) *n. a stepping; a step with the foot: the horizontal part of a step.*
Trăd-ă-r', (*trăd-ă-r'*) *n. one who treads.*
Trăd-ă-le', (*trăd-ă-le'*) *n. a part of a loom, or machine which is moved by the tread or foot.*
Trăd-ă-mîl', (*trăd-ă-mîl'*) *n. a mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel.*
Trăc-ă-on', (*trăc-ă-on'*) *n. a breach of faith; the*

highest offence against a state or government ; rebellion.

Treá'son-a-ble, (tré'zn-a-bl) *n.* having the nature or guilt of treason ; rebellious.

Treá'son-a-ble-nés, *n.* state of being treasonable.

Treá'son-a-bly, (tré'zn-a-blé) *ad.* with treason.

Treás'ure, (trézh'úr) *n.* wealth hoarded ; riches.

Treás'ure, (trézh'úr) *v. a.* to hoard ; to lay up.

Treás'ure-hóuse, (trézh'úr-hú) *n.* a treasury.

Treás'ur-ér, (trézh'úr-ér) *n.* one who has the care of the money of a state, corporation, &c.

Treás'ur-ry, (trézh'úr-ré) *n.* a place for money.

Treat, (trét) *v. a.* to use ; to handle ; to manage.

Treat, *v. n.* to discourse ; to make terms.

Treat, *n.* an entertainment given ; pleasure.

Treat'er, *n.* one who treats or discourses.

Treat'se, *n.* a discourse ; dissertation ; tract.

Treat'mént, *n.* manner of treating ; usage.

Treá'ty, (tré'té) *n.* an agreement between independent states ; negotiation ; compact.

Treé'le, (tré'b'l) (tré'b'l, *S. W. P. J. F. J. K.* *Sm.* ; trib'l, *Wb.*) *a.* triple ; sharp of sound.

Treé'le, (tré'b'l) *v. a.* to multiply by three ; to triple.

Treé'le, (tré'b'l) *v. n.* to become threefold.

Treé'le, (tré'b'l) *n.* (*Mus.*) highest and acutest part in music.

Treé'ly, (tré'ble) *ad.* in a threefold degree.

Treé'p-chét, *n.* [*Fr.*] a cucking-stool ; a tumble : — a great engine to throw stones.

Treé, *n.* the largest kind of vegetable.

Treé'náil, *n.* (*Naut.*) a wooden pin for fastening planks : — commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, tré'sáil.

Treé'sáil, *n.* a three-leaved plant.

Treé'lage, (tré'g) *n.* [*Fr.*] a sort of trellis.

Treé'lis, *n.* [*treillis*, *Fr.*] a sort of lattice-work or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, &c.

Treé'list, (tré'list) *a.* having trellises.

Treé'ble, *v. n.* to shake ; to quake ; to shudder.

Treém'bler, *n.* one who trembles.

Treém'bling-ly, *ad.* so as to shake or quiver.

Treém'bles, *a.* dreadful ; horrible ; terrible.

Treém'bles-ly, *ad.* horribly ; dreadfully.

Treém'bles-nés, *n.* dread ; horror.

Treém'q-lite, *n.* a fibrous, whitish mineral.

Treém'or, (tré'múr, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K.* ; tré'múr or trém'úr, *Ja.* ; trém'úr, *Sm.*) *n.* [*L.*] the state of trembling ; a quivering.

Treém'q-loús, *a.* trembling ; fearful ; quivering.

Treém'q-loús-ly, *ad.* in a tremulous manner.

Treém'q-loús-nés, *n.* the state of quivering.

Trén, *n.* a spear to strike fish with.

Trench, *v. n.* to encroach ; to cut off a part.

Trench, *v. a.* to cut ; to dig ; to ditch ; to fortify.

Trench, *n.* a ditch ; a long narrow cut in the earth ; a defence for soldiers.

Trench'ant, *a.* cutting ; sharp. [*E.*]

Trench'er, *n.* one who trenches : — a large wooden plate ; a platter ; a table ; food.

Trench'er-mán, *n.* a feeder ; an eater.

Trend, *v. n.* to run ; to tend ; to stretch.

Trend, *n.* a part of the shank of an anchor : — direction or tendency. [*dead.*]

Trent'al, *n.* a service of thirty masses for the

Tre-pán, *n.* a surgeon's circular saw ; a trephine : — a snare ; a trap.

Tre-pán, *v. a.* to perforate with the trepan.

Tre-phíne, or **Tre-phíne**, [*tre-fén*, *Sm. R.* ; tre-fín, *P. Ash* ; tre-fén or tre-fín, *K.* ; tré-fín, *Wb.*] *n.* a surgical instrument for trepanning. [*pan.*]

Tre-phíne, *v. a.* to use the trephine ; to tre-

Trié-p-dí'tion, *n.* the state of trembling ; terror.

Trié'pass, *n.* an offence ; an unlawful entrance.

Trié'pass, *v. n.* to transgress ; to offend ; to commit a trespass ; to intrude.

Trié'pass-ér, *n.* one who trespasses.

Triés, *n.* a lock ; a ringlet ; a curl of hair.

Triésed, or **Triés'ed**, *a.* curled ; having tresses.

Triés'ure, (trésh'úr) *n.* (*Her.*) a kind of border.

Trié'tle, (tré'sl) *n.* the frame of a table ; a prop a support ; a three-legged stool.

Trié, *n.* an allowance in weight for waste.

Trié't, *n.* an iron stool with three legs ; part of a kitchen range ; trivet.

Trey, (tré) *n.* a three at cards. [*ing three*]

Tri, a prefix from the Greek and Latin, signifying

Tri-a-ble, *a.* capable of trial or examination.

Tri'ad, *n.* three united ; the union of three.

Tri'al, *n.* a test ; an examination ; experiment.

Tri'áng-le, (tri'áng-gl) *n.* a figure of three angles and three sides.

Tri'ángled, (tri'áng-gld) *a.* having three angles.

Tri-án-gu-lar, *a.* having three angles ; triangled.

Tri-án-gu-láre, *v. a.* to divide into triangles.

Tri-án-gu-lá'tion, *n.* act of triangulating.

Tri'ar-chy, *n.* a government by three.

Tribe, *n.* a distinct body of people ; a family.

Tribe, *v. a.* to divide into tribes or classes.

Trib'let, *n.* a tool for making rings with.

Tri-bóm'q-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the force of friction. [*bles*]

Tri-brúch, *n.* a poetic foot of three short syllables.

Tri-b'ú-tion, *n.* distress ; severe affliction.

Tri-b'ú-nál, *n.* a judge's seat ; a court of justice.

Tri-b'ú-ne, *n.* an officer of ancient Rome : — a raised seat for a speaker ; a rostrum.

Tri-b'ú-ne-ship, *n.* the office of a tribune.

Tri-b'ú-ní'tial, (trib-ú-nish'al) *a.* relating to a tribune.

Tri-b'ú-tá-ry, *a.* paying tribute ; contributing ; subordinate ; subject ; paid in tribute.

Tri-b'ú-tá-ry, *n.* one who pays tribute.

Tri-b'ú-te, *n.* a payment made in acknowledgment of subjection or for protection ; a tax.

Tríce, *n.* a short time ; an instant ; a moment.

Tri'chórd, *n.* an instrument with three strings.

Trick, *n.* a sly fraud ; artifice ; juggie ; habit.

Trick, *v. a.* to cheat ; to defraud : — to dress ; to

Trick, *v. n.* to practise fraud. [*adora*]

Trick'ér-y, *n.* artifice ; the act of dressing up.

Trick'jah, *a.* knavishly artful ; cunning ; subtle.

Trick'le, *v. n.* to fall or run down in drops.

Trick'stor, *n.* one who practises tricks.

Trick'sy, *a.* pretty ; dainty ; brisk ; lively. [*Shak*]

Trick'track, *n.* [*trictac*, *Fr.*] a game at tables.

Tri'col'or, *n.* the French revolutionary banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red.

Tri'col'ored, (-rd) *a.* having three colors.

Tri'cór-pó-ral, *a.* having three bodies.

Tri'dent, *n.* the three-forked sceptre of Neptune ; a sceptre or spear with three prongs.

Tri-dén'tate, *a.* having three teeth.

Tri-én'ni-ál, (tri-én'ni-ál, *S. W. J. F. J. K.* ; tri-én'ni-ál, *P. Sm.* ; tri-én'ni-ál, *Wb.*) *a.* happening every third year ; lasting three years.

Tri'er, *n.* one who tries.

Tri'f'id, (tri'f'id, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm.* ; tri'f'id, *Ja.*) *a.* cut or divided into three parts.

Tri'fle, *v. n.* to act with levity or folly.

Tri'fle, *v. a.* to waste away ; to dissipate.

Tri'fle, *n.* a thing of no moment or value.

Tri'flér, *n.* one who trifles or acts with levity.

Tri'fling, *a.* wanting worth ; unimportant ; slight.

Tri'fling-ly, *ad.* without weight or importance.

They treated him with injustice.
To treat of the nature of the Gods. — the
treated the subject with success.

Trefoil, τριβύλλον, τριβύλλον, see clover

of trial, κρισις — To bring to trial, κριναι

also trifling, for estimation





Trippen, το γαργαλιστήρι.

Trim, as vines, βλαστολογέω.

To be caught tripping.

The triumph of sensuality over superstition.

to triumphed at my own importance

tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three leaves or leaflets.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three leaves.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having a triple form or shape.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to stop, as a wheel by putting a stone under it; to scotch.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the state of being thrice married.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a catch or stop of a gun or wheel.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the same as *trimal*.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*, *S. W. P. K. Sm.*; tri-*ph*, *J. W. W.*] *n.* an ornament in a Doric column.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a triangle. — (*detrol.*) *trine* aspect.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*-*ph*, *W. P. J. Sm.*; tri-*ph*-*ph*, *S. K.*] *a.* triangular; having three corners.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* relating to trigonometry.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* by trigonometry.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* art of measuring triangles.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a treble mark; three letters united in one sound; as, *aux* in *aux*.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three equal sides.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a figure of three equal sides.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* (*Bot.*) having three pairs.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three sides.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three letters.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a quaver; a tremulousness of music.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to utter quavering; to shake.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to trickle; to quaver. (*millions*).
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, (*tri-*ph**) *n.* a million of millions of
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a petrified, articulated animal.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* (*Bot.*) having three cells.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a series of three dramas; a discourse in three parts.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, { *a.* having three lights. [*R.*]
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, {
 tri-*ph*, *n.* nice; snug; dressed up; smart.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* dress; gear; ornaments; trimming.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to dress; to adjust; to share; to clip; to prune; — to balance, as a ship.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to fluctuate between parties.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* consisting of three poetical measures.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* nicely; neatly. [*ures*].
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* one who trims; a turncoat.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* appendages to a coat, gown, &c.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* neatness; petty elegance.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a threefold; trine.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* (*detrol.*) a certain aspect of the planets.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a threefold; thrice repeated.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* relating to the Trinity.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a believer of the doctrine of the Trinity.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* Trinitarian doctrine.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* three united in one; the doctrine of three persons in one God.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a toy; ornament of dress; a jewel.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* containing three parts or terms.
 tri-*ph*, [tri-*ph*, *P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*; tri-*ph*, *J. W. W.*] *n.* a piece of music of three parts; three united.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to supplant; to throw; to detect.
 tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to fall; to stumble; to err; — to run.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a stroke or catch; a stumble; a mistake; — a short journey or voyage; a ramble.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* divided into three parts.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a division into three parts.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* the belly; the large stomach of the ox, &c., prepared for food.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*-*ph*, *W. P. J. Sm. K. Sm.*; tri-*ph*-*ph*, *S.*] *a.* having three feet.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* consisting of three persons.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* Trinitarianism.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* having three petals.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a large hammer used in forging.
 tri-*ph*-*ph*, (*tri-*ph**) *n.* a union of three vowels in one sound, as *au* in *lion*.
 tri-*ph*, *n.* a threefold; three times repeated.

Tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to make threefold; to treble.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* three of a kind; three lines rhyming.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* made thrice as much.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the act of trebling.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the state of being threefold.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*-*ph*, *S. J. E. F. J. Sm. Wb.*; tri-*ph*-*ph* or tri-*ph*-*ph*, *W. P. J.*] *n.* a seat with three feet.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* one who trips.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* quick; nimble; skipping.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a stumbling; a light dance.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* with agility; with swiftness.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a noun used in only three cases.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a Grecian galley with three tiers or benches of oars on a side.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a division into three equal parts.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* sad; melancholy; sorrowful. *Sad*.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* consisting of three syllables.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *S. W. J. F. J. Sm. Wb.*; tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *P. E. K. Sm.*] *n.* a word consisting of three syllables.
 Tri-*ph*, *a.* worn out; stale; common; not new.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* in a trite or common way.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* staleness; commonness.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the doctrine of three Gods.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a believer in tritheism.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* relating to tritheism.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* that may be trituated.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *v. a.* to pound; to pulverize.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* reduction to powder.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a solemn procession in honor of victory; victory; pomp; show.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *v. a.* to celebrate a victory; to rejoice for victory; to conquer; to exult.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* used in celebrating a victory.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* celebrating victory; victorious.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* in a triumphant manner.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* one who triumphs.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, [*L.*] *pl.* *L.* tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*; *Eng.* tri-*ph*-*ph*; one of a triumvirate; one of three men in the same office.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a government by three men.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*, *S. P. J. E. J. Sm. K. Sm.*; tri-*ph*, *W. F. J.*] *a.* being at once three and one.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the state of being triune.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* consisting of three words.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a *str* with three legs. See *Trostr*.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, [tri-*ph*-*ph*, *S. W. J. E. F. J. Sm.*; tri-*ph*-*ph*, *P. E. K. Sm. Wb.*] *a.* vile; worthless; light; trifling.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *ad.* inconsiderably; lightly.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* worthlessness.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a surgical instrument. [*choon*].
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, or Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* consisting of tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and a short syllable.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* the humming-bird; — a small sea-bird; the wren; — a ring.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* *pl.* the science of rotatory motion.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* *pl.* the branches on a deer's head.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, (*Min.*) a figured fossil stone.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, [*L.*] a tackle; a pulley; a cartilage.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *a.* relating to the trochlea.
 Tri-*ph*, *t.* & *p.* from *Tread*.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, (*trid*-*ph*) *p.* from *Tread*.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* one who lives in a cave.
 Tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to move circularly; to roll.
 Tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to run round; — to fish for a pike.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a slattern; a slovenly woman.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*-*ph*, [*It.*] a great trumpet.
 Tri-*ph*, *n.* a blowing machine of a furnace.
 Tri-*ph*, *n.* a company; a body of cavalry; a body of soldiers; an army.
 Tri-*ph*, *v. a.* to march in a body, or in haste.
 Tri-*ph*-*ph*, *n.* a horse-soldier; a horseman.

Troublesome to

It is true of any one — you say true,
to say all the truth of myself — you say
truth, I say of the truth of myself.

He is trusted for two pence.

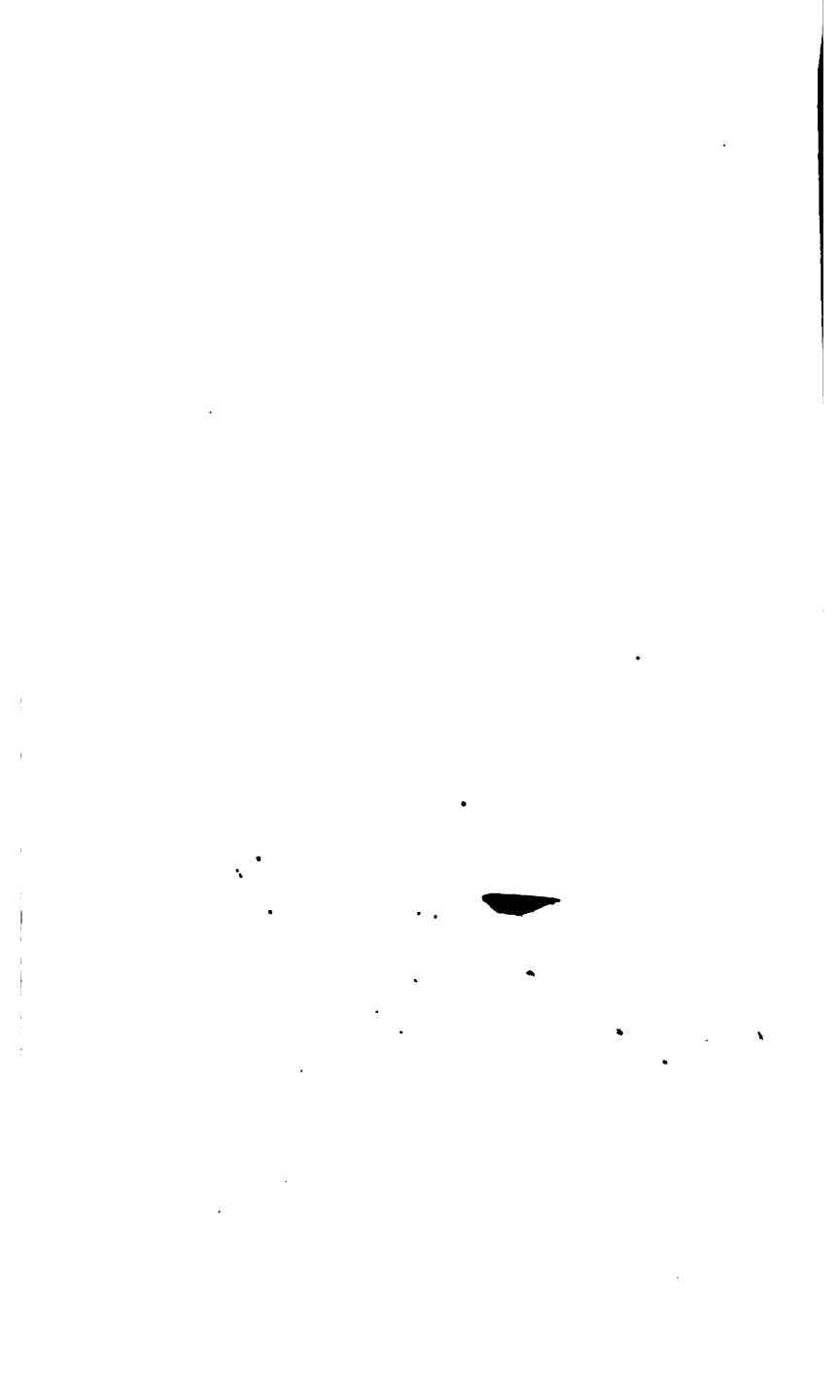
Thank, no, ~~no~~ no, as of a true.

Trusting to second-hand information
I trust to the generosity — they trusted
for guidance to me — I trust never to fail.

To exercise a peculiar trust in the
providence — the have I trusted; In the
do I put my trust.

I trust that I shall see him. —

You have said the truth I say of the truth.



in the year of the
the

He turned himself over on his
left side

It is turned inside outwards.

Turn compliment into abuse. --- To turn
this monumental pride to its own advan-
tage. - let us turn to this

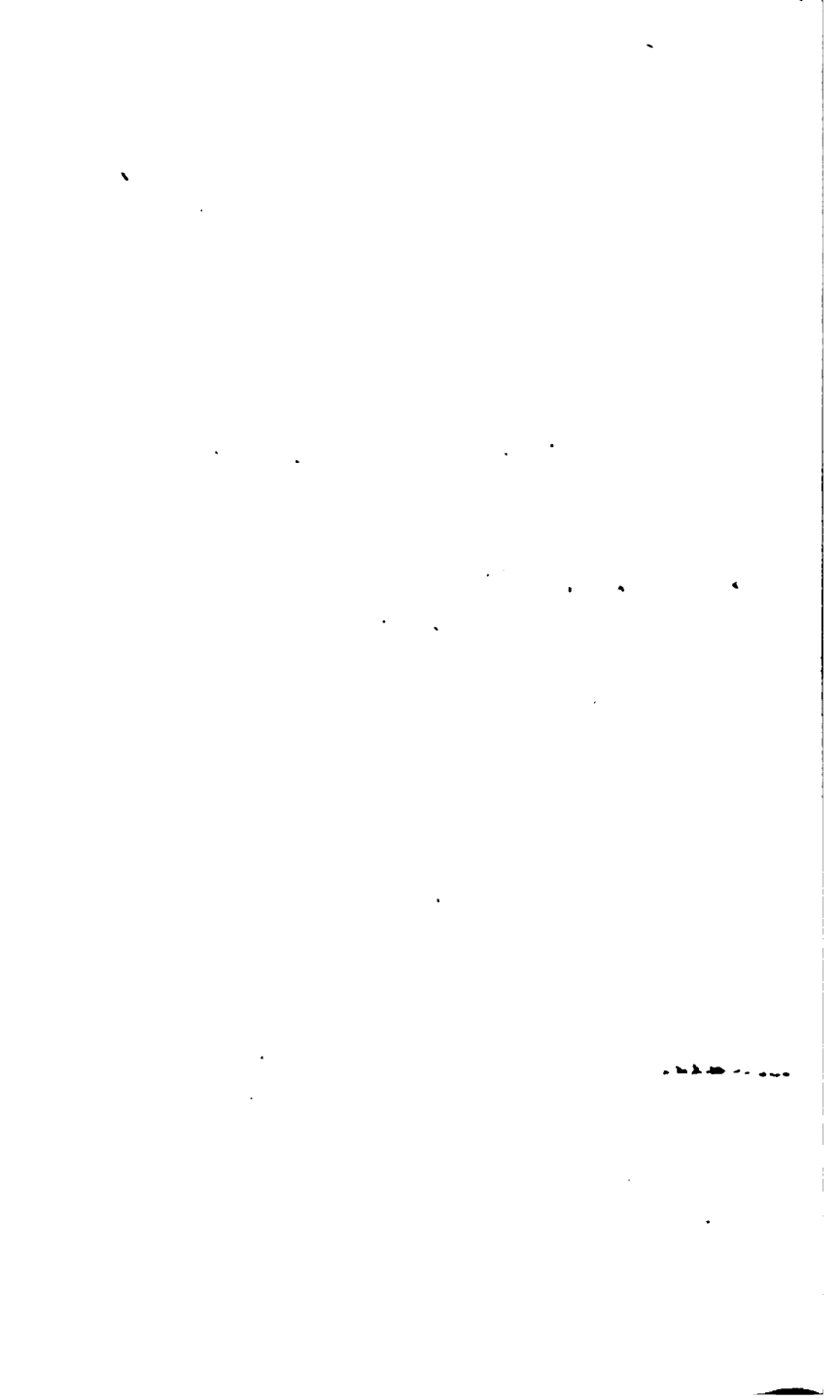
Turnip, παπυς, παπυς, γογγυλίσ -

Turn a thing to account

U, U, I, U, U, Y, long; ü, ü, I, ü, ü, Y, short; u, u, i, u, u, y, closure.—firo, fir, fur, fill; hoi, loi;

other change is typical of the change in
the community.





unable to get them better painted

Unacceptable to Gov.
unaccompanied with any note.
unacquainted with

Unanimous in the breach of any law

unbecoming for
unseen

1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. the last offer or concession.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. [L.] last offer or proposition.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, [L.] often contracted to *ult.*, *menes*,
 month, being understood. In the last month.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, [L.] a Latin adverb often used in com-
 position; and also, in modern times, as an ad-
 jective, in the sense of *extreme* or *extravagant*.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. extreme opinions or practice.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. one extravagant in opinion.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a very beautiful blue color.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. being beyond sea; foreign.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. being beyond the mountains.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. ultramontane principles.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. being beyond the world.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a. to howl; to scream.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. (Bot.) a fan-like inflorescence, as in
 the caraway.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. growing together in umbels.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. bearing umbels.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a small used as a pigment.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. the navel; the centre.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. belonging to the navel. — *Umbil-*
ical cord, the navel-string.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm'bīl) n. pl. a deer's entrails:—
 written also *ambles*, *ambles*, and *ambles*.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. [shade:]—resentment; an affront.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, [ūm-brī'f-ō-lis, *W. P. J. Ja.*;
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, *S. P. K. Sm.*] a shady; yielding
 shade.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a shadow.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-brī'f-ō-lis, *W. P. J. Ja.*; *ūm-*
brī'f-ō-lis, *S. K.*) a. being in the shade; unreal.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a screen from the sun or rain.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. arbitration; friendly decision.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm'pīr, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. W.*;
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, *S.*; *ūm'pīr* or *ūm'pīr*, *P.*) n. one who
 settles disputes; an arbitrator.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a Saxon prefix, implying *negation*. It is pre-
 fixed chiefly to adjectives, participles, and ad-
 verbs, and almost to nouns. — *Un* and *in* are
 of like import, and are in some cases used in-
 differently; as, infrequent or unfrequent.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not ashamed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not abated; undiminished.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not able; not having ability.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not acceptable; displeasing.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not accommodated.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not accompanied;
 alone. [Incomplete.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not accomplished;
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not accountable; strange.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. inexplicably; strangely.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not used.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not owned.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not acquainted.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not acted; not performed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not decorated.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not corrupted; genuine.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not adulterated.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not advisable; indiscreet.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. indiscreet; rash.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. indiscreetly.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. imprudence; rashness.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not affected; real; sincere.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. really; sincerely.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. wanting affection.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not assisted; not helped.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. having no alliance.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. unchangeable; immutable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. unchangeably; immutably.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not changed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not amiable; not lovely.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not animated; inanimate.

1-ē-mī'tiōn, (yū-nā-nīm'f-ō-lis) n. state of being
 unanimous; harmony; agreement.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (yū-nā-nīm'f-ō-lis) a. being of one
 mind; agreeing in opinion; harmonious.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. with unanimity.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. state of being unanimous.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. that can-
 not be answered or refuted; irrefutable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. beyond confutation.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not answered.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not daunted.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not appropriated.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not apt; dull; unfit; improper.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. not aptly; unfitly; improperly.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. want of aptness; unfitness.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. having no arms.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not arrayed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not asked or sought.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not aspiring; unambitious.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. that cannot be assailed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not assisted or helped.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not assuming; modest.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. that cannot be atoned.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. that cannot be attained.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. untried; not essayed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. having no attendants.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not attested; not witnessed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not attracted. [used
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not author-
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not available; useless; vain.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not availing; ineffectual.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not avoidable; inevitable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not aware; inattentive.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. unexpectedly; by surprise.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. unrestrained by awe.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not balanced.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to free from ballast.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not baptized.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to remove a bar from; to unbolt.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. insufferable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not becoming; unsuitable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, ad. in an unsuitable manner.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not becoming; not suitable.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) v. a. to undeceive.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) n. incredulity; disbelief.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, n. a disbeliever; an infidel.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to straighten; to relax; to remain.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to become relaxed or unbent.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not yielding; resolute.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not bent; unshrunk; relaxed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. unbecoming; unfit.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not lamented.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to free from bias or prejudice.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bid or bidden.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to loose; to untie; to set free.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to remove the bit from.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not culpable; innocent.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not stained.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not blest; wretched; unhappy.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not boastful; unassuming.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. having no body. [used
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to unfasten; to set open; to un-
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not born; being to come; future.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not borrowed; native.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) v. a. to reveal; disclose.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not purchased.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. not bound; wanting a cover.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, a. unlimited; unrestrained.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, v. a. to free from the bride.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. loose; licentious.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not broken or tamed.
 1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bruised; not
 hurt.

1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bruised; not hurt.

1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bruised; not hurt.

1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bruised; not hurt.

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1-ē-mī'tiōn, (ūm-pīr'f-ō-lis) a. not bruised; not hurt.

Twelve-month, [twɛl'mʌnθ, S. W. E. J.; twɛl'mʌnθ, P. J. E. J.] *n.* a year.
Twelve-pence, *n.* a shilling.
Twelve-penny, *a.* sold for a shilling.
Twén'ty-éth, *a.* twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.
Twén'ty, *a.* & *n.* twice ten; a score.
Twí'bl, *a.* a halberd; a paver's tool.
Twice, *ad.* two times; doubly.
Twid'dle, *v. n.* to trifle; to quiddle. [*Low*.]
Twid'dle, or **Twí'dle**, [twí'dl, S. E. E. Sm.; twí'dl, W. F. J.] *v. a.* to touch lightly. See **Twiddle** and **Twiddle**.
Twí'fal-lw, *v. a.* to plough a second time.
Twig, *n.* a small shoot; a little branch.
Twí'gy, *a.* made of twigs; full of twigs.
Twí'light, (twí'lt) *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light.
Twí'light, (twí'lt) *a.* obscure; shaded.
Twíll, *v. a.* to weave in ribs; to quilt; to quilt.
Twín, *n.* one of two children born at the same birth. — *pl.* the *Gemini*, a sign of the zodiac.
Twín'bérn, *a.* born at the same birth.
Twine, *v. a.* to twist; to wind; to cling to.
Twine, *v. n.* to convolve itself; to wind.
Twine, *a.* a twisted thread; twist; embrace.
Twinge, *v. a.* to torment; to pinch; to tweak.
Twinge, *n.* short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
Twink, *n.* a motion of the eye. See **Twinkle**.
Twín'kle, *v. n.* to sparkle; to flash; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns.
Twín'kle, { *n.* a sparkling light; a motion of
Twín'king, { the eye; a moment.
Twín'ling, *n.* a twin lamb.
Twín'ter, *n.* a beast two winters old.
Twírd, *v. a.* & *n.* to turn round; to revolve.
Twírd, *n.* rotation; a circular motion; twist.
Twíst, *v. a.* to form by complication; to wind.
Twíst, *v. n.* to be contorted or convolved.
Twíst, *n.* a sewing-silk; cord; string; — *con*.
Twíst'er, *n.* he or that which twists. [*torcion*.]
Twít, *v. a.* to upbraid; to scold; to reproach.
Twítch, *v. a.* to pluck forcibly; to snatch.
Twítch, *a.* a quick pull; a sudden contraction.
Twít'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise, as swallows.
Twít'ter, *n.* one who twits: — a small noise; a sort of laughter; a flutter, as of the nerves.
Twíst, a contraction of *twist*. [*action*.]
Two, (tú) *a.* one and one: — used in composition.
Two-edged, (tú'édj) *a.* having two edges.

Two'fold, (tú'fóld) *a.* double; two. — *ad.* doubly.
Two'hánd-ed, *a.* employing both hands; large.
Two'pence, (tú'péns or tú'péns) *n.* two pennies: — a small English coin.
Two'penny, (tú'pén-ç or tú'pén-ç) *a.* valued at, or worth, twopence.
Tye, (ti) *v. a.* to bind. — *n.* a knot. See **Tie**.
Tý'er, *n.* one who ties. See **Tier**.
Tý'ger, *n.* See **Tiger**.
Tý'ke, *n.* a dog. See **Tike**.
Tým'bál, *n.* a kind of kettledrum.
Tým'pan, *n.* a printer's frame on which the sheets are laid to be printed: — a panel: — a drum; tympanum.
Tým'pá-nám, *n.* [L.] a drum; a part of the organ.
Tým'pá-hy, *n.* a flatulence; the wind-dropsy.
Tý'ny, *a.* very small. See **Tiny**.
Tý'pe, *n.* emblem; a figure: — a model; a pattern; a specimen; a stamp: — a printing letter.
Tý'pé-métal, *n.* alloy of lead and antimony.
Tý'phoid, *a.* relating to, or like, typhus.
Tý'phón, *a.* a violent tornado in the Chinese seas: — a hot, suffocating wind.
Tý'phus, *n.* a fever attended by great debility, and tendency to putrefaction.
Tý'pí'c, { *a.* emblematical; figurative; meta-
Tý'pí'cal, { phorical.
Tý'pí'cal-ly, *ad.* in a typical manner.
Tý'pí'cal-ness, *n.* the state of being typical.
Tý'pí'fy, *v. a.* to figure; to show in emblem.
Tý'pó'grá-pher, *n.* a printer.
Tý'pó-graph'ic, *a.* relating to printing.
Tý'pó-graph'ic-al, or **Tý'pó-graph'ic-al**, [U-
gráf'ic kál, S. E. J. E. Sm.; típ-g'ráf'ic-kál,
W. F. J. E. Sm.] *a.* relating to printing.
Tý'pó-graph'ic-al-ly, *ad.* by means of types.
Tý'pó'grá-phy, *n.* the art of printing.
Tý-rán'ic, { *a.* relating to tyranny or to a ty-
Tý-rán'ic-al, { rant; cruel; despotic.
Tý-rán'ic-al-ly, *ad.* in the manner of a tyrant.
Tý-rán'ic-ide, *n.* a killer or killing of a tyrant.
Tý-rán'ize, *v. n.* to play or act the tyrant.
Tý-rán'ous, *a.* tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary.
Tý-rán'ous-ly, *ad.* arbitrarily; despotically.
Tý-rán-y, *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; cruel government; rigor; severity.
Tý-rant, *n.* a cruel, despotic ruler or master.
Tý-ró, *n.* a beginner; student: — written also
Tý'the, *n.* a tenth part. See **Tithe**. [*the*

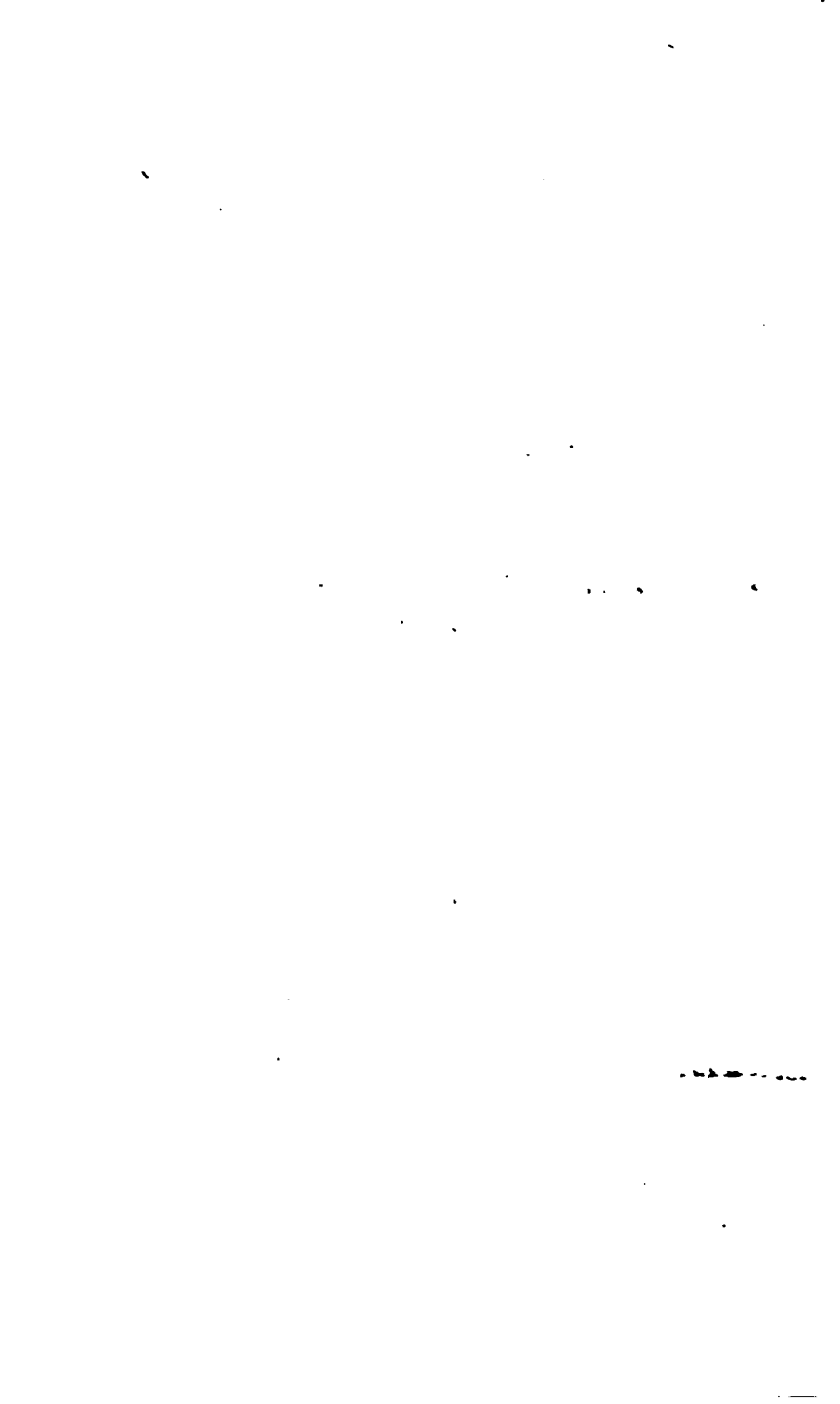
U.

U, the fifth English vowel, was formerly the same letter as the consonant V. But the consonant and vowel have very different uses, and are now different characters.
U'ber-ús, (yá'ber-ús) *a.* fruitful; abundant.
U'ber-ty, *n.* abundance; fruitfulness.
U-bí'q-ty, *n.* local relation. [*scholastic term*.]
U-bí'q-ty-ry, (yá-bík'wé-ty-ry) *a.* existing every where; omnipresent.
U-bí'q-ty-ús, (yá-bík'wé-ús) *a.* being every where; ubiquitous.
U-bí'q-ty-ty, (yá-bík'wé-ty) *n.* omnipresence.
U'bi ubi, [L.] where above mentioned: — a reference to a preceding quotation.
U'd'er, *n.* the bag and dugs of a cow, &c.
Ug'ly, *ad.* with deformity or villainous.
Ug'ly-ness, *n.* state of being ugly.
Ug'ly, *a.* deformed; not handsome; offensive.

U'káz', *n.* (Russia) a proclamation or edict.
U'lcér, *n.* a running sore of continuance.
U'lcér-áte, *v. n.* to turn to an ulcer.
U'lcér-íte, *v. a.* to disease with ulcers.
U'lcér-ítion, *n.* the act of ulcerating; a sore.
U'lcéred, (úl'sérd) *a.* grown to an ulcer.
U'lcér-ús, *a.* afflicted with ulcers or old sores.
U'lcér-ús-ness, *n.* the state of being ulcerous.
U'lém, (ú'le-má' or yá'le-má) *n.* [Turk.] a body of learned men.
U'lig'it-ús, *a.* slimy; muddy.
U'lig'it, *n.* what a cask wants of being full.
U'lt-ér-er, *a.* lying beyond; further.
U'lt-ér-er, (úl't-ér) [L.] the last reasoning. — *Ultima ratio regum*, the last reasoning or resort of kings; i. e., war.
U'lt-ér-est, *a.* being the last; furthest; extreme.
U'lt-ér-est-ly, *ad.* in the last consequence.

U, E, I, A, O, Y, long; U, E, I, A, O, Y, short; U, O, I, E, Y, obscure. — *fluo*, *flu*, *flut*, *flu*; *hú*; *hú*;

this change is typical of the change in
the community.



unable to get them better painted

Unacceptable to God.
unaccompanied with any note.
unacquainted with

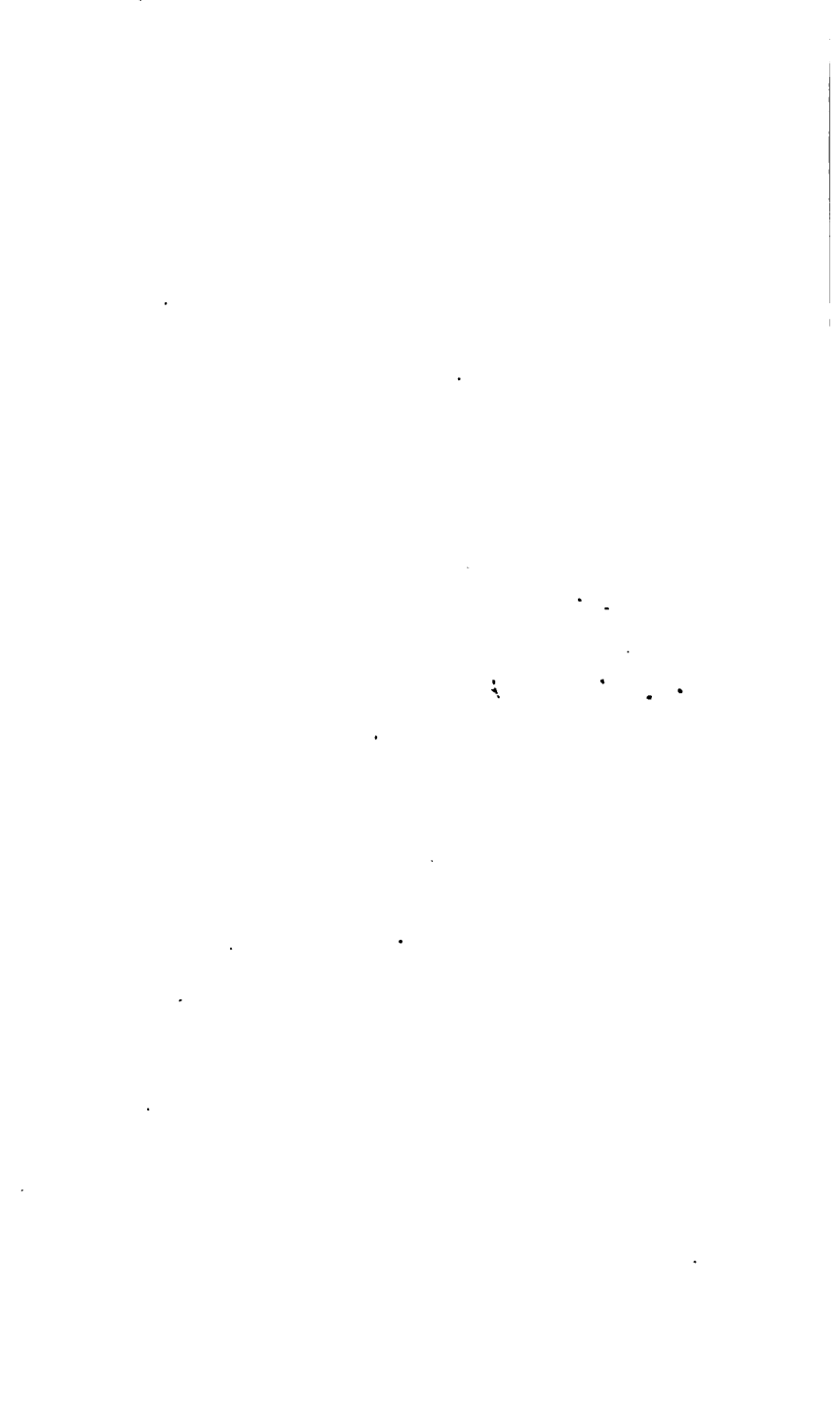
Unanimous in the breach of any law

unbecoming for
unseen

Ever uncertain what time they shall
depart

Unconnected with

Unconscious of ...





Underground, ἐν τῇ γῇ.

I undertake to correct.

undeserving of credit.

undiscernible by man.

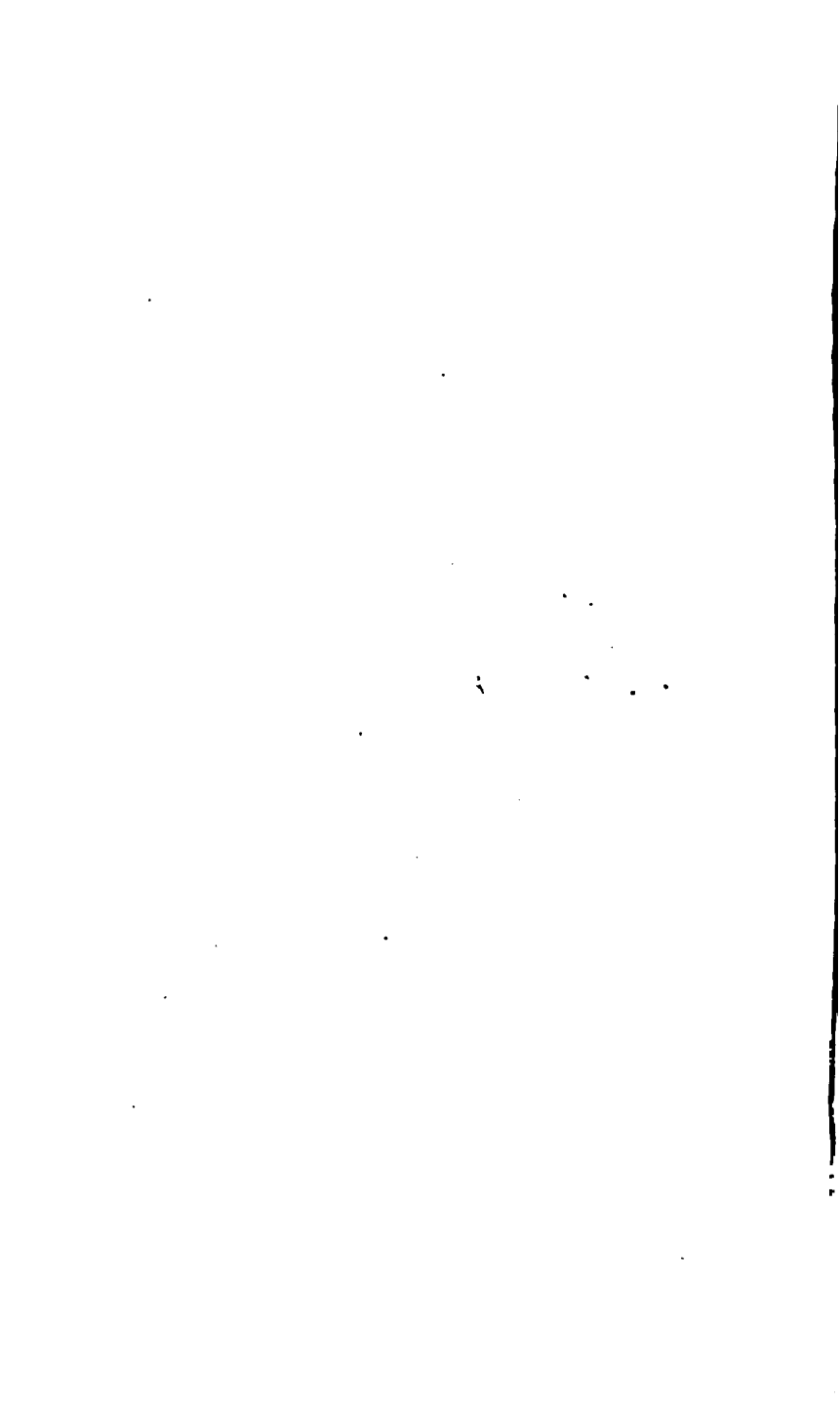
maison, vir; mène, nîn, cîn; bâill, bîn, rîn. — C, Ç, ç, c, soft; D, ð, d, ð, hard; g as n; z as gn; — th as

Ün-bûc'k'io, v. a. to loose from buckles.
 Ün-bûr'den, (ün-bûr'din) v. a. to rid of burden.
 Ün-bûr'jed, (ün-bûr'jid) a. not buried.
 Ün-bûr'nt', a. not burnt; not consumed.
 Ün-cägd', (ün-käjd') a. not caged; released.
 Ün-cä'lled', (ün-kä'wid') a. not called.
 Ün-cän'did, a. not candid; void of candor.
 Ün-cä-nöw'-cpl, a. not agreeable to the common.
 Ün-cäp', v. a. to remove the cap from.
 Ün-däugt', (ün-käwt') a. not yet taken.
 Ün-cër-c-mä-nj-öös, a. not ceremonious; plain.
 Ün-cër'tain, (ün-cër'tin) a. not certain; doubtful.
 Ün-cër'tain-ty, a. want of certainty; doubt.
 Ün-chäin', v. a. to free from chains.
 Ün-chäng'e's-bil, a. not subject to change.
 Ün-chäng'e's-bly, ad. immutably.
 Ün-chäng'ed', (ün-chäng'd') a. not changed.
 Ün-chäng'ing, a. not changing.
 Ün-chär'-tä-bil, a. not charitable.
 Ün-chär'-tä-blo-nöös, a. want of charity.
 Ün-chär'-tä-bly, ad. without charity.
 Ün-chäst'e', a. not chaste; low; not pure.
 Ün-chäcked', (ün-chäck't') a. not checked.
 Ün-christ'ian, (ün-krist'yan) a. not Christian.
 Ün-chürch', v. a. to deprive of the character, privileges, or authority of a church.
 Öp'ciäl, (ün'shäi) a. noting letters of large size, that were used in ancient manuscripts and in inscriptions.
 Ün'ciäl, (ün'shäi) a. an uncial letter.
 Ün-cir'cum-cised, (-sized) a. not circumcised.
 Ün-cir'cum-ci'sion, a. want of circumcision.
 Ün-cliv'il, a. not civil; impolite; rude.
 Ün-cliv'il-ized, (ün-cliv'il-izd) a. not civilized.
 Ün-cläp', v. a. to open what is shut with clasps.
 Ün-cläp'e, or Ün-cläp'ij-cäl, a. not claspic.
 Ün-cl'e, (üng'ki) a. father's or mother's brother.
 Ün-clän', a. not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; filthy.
 Ün-clän'ly, (ün-clän'le) a. not cleanly; foul.
 Ün-clän'nöös, a. filthiness; impurity; sin.
 Ün-clinch', v. a. to open the closed hand.
 Ün-clög', v. a. to free from clogs; to free.
 Ün-clöge, v. a. to open; to disclose.
 Ün-clöth'e, v. a. to strip; to make naked.
 Ün-clödd', v. a. to unveil; to clear from obscu-
 rity.
 Ün-clö'd, (üng'k'd) ad. [Scotch] very; highly; [rity].
 Ün-clö'red, (ün-käl'örd) a. not colored.
 Ün-clö'm'ly, a. not comely; wanting grace.
 Ün-clöm'fört-ä-bil, a. wanting comfort; dismal.
 Ün-clöm'fört-ä-bly, ad. without comfort.
 Ün-clöm-mis'sioned, (-mish'ünd) a. not commis-
 sioned; non-commissioned.
 Ün-clöm'mön, a. not common; rare; unusual.
 Ün-clöm'mön-nöös, a. infrequency; rareness.
 Ün-clöm-mä-nj-cä-tive, a. not communicative.
 Ün-clöm-päi'nt', a. not civil; not obliging.
 Ün-clöm-py'ing, a. not yielding; unbending.
 Ün-clöm-pönd'ed, a. simple; not mixed.
 Ün-clöm-céiv'ed', (-séiv'd') a. not conceived.
 Ün-clöm-cörn', a. want of concern or interest.
 Ün-clöm-cörn'd', (-cörn'd') a. not concerned.
 Ün-clöm-cörn'ed-ly, ad. without concern.
 Ün-clöm-cöct'ed, a. not concocted; not matured.
 Ün-clöm-dämn'd', (-dämd') a. not condemned.
 Ün-clöm-di'tion-äl, (ün-kön-dish'ün-äl) a. not conditional; unrestricted; absolute.
 Ün-clöm-fined', (-find'd') a. not confined; free.
 Ün-clöm-firm'd', (-firm'd') a. not confirmed.
 Ün-clöm'ju-gäl, a. not conjugal.
 Ün-clöm-méc'ed, a. not connected; lax; loose.
 Ün-clöm'quér-ä-bil, (ün-köng'kér-ä-bil) a. not com-
 querable; insuperable; invincible.
 Ün-clöm'quér-ä-bly, ad. invincibly; insuperably.

Ever uncertain what time they shall
depart

Unconnected with

Unconscious of ...





Underground, ἐν τῇ γῇ.

I undertake to correct.

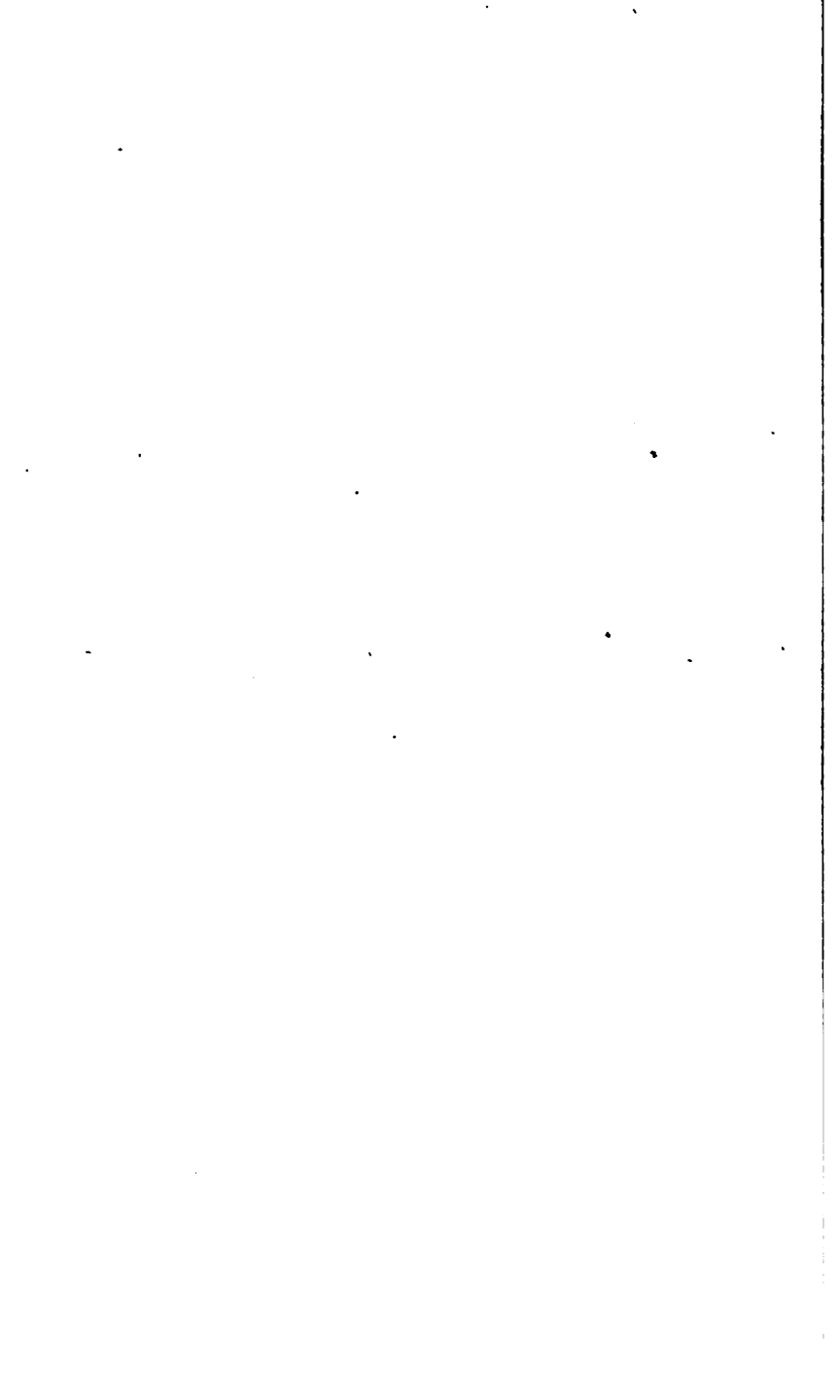
undeserving of credit.

undiscernible by man.

Unfavorable to it

Unfit for service
It unfits him for

It is unfolded into a stream



It is better to ~~be~~ ^{be} unhealed of a disem

unimportant to our present purpose

It unites them into one system. — It is
united with industry.

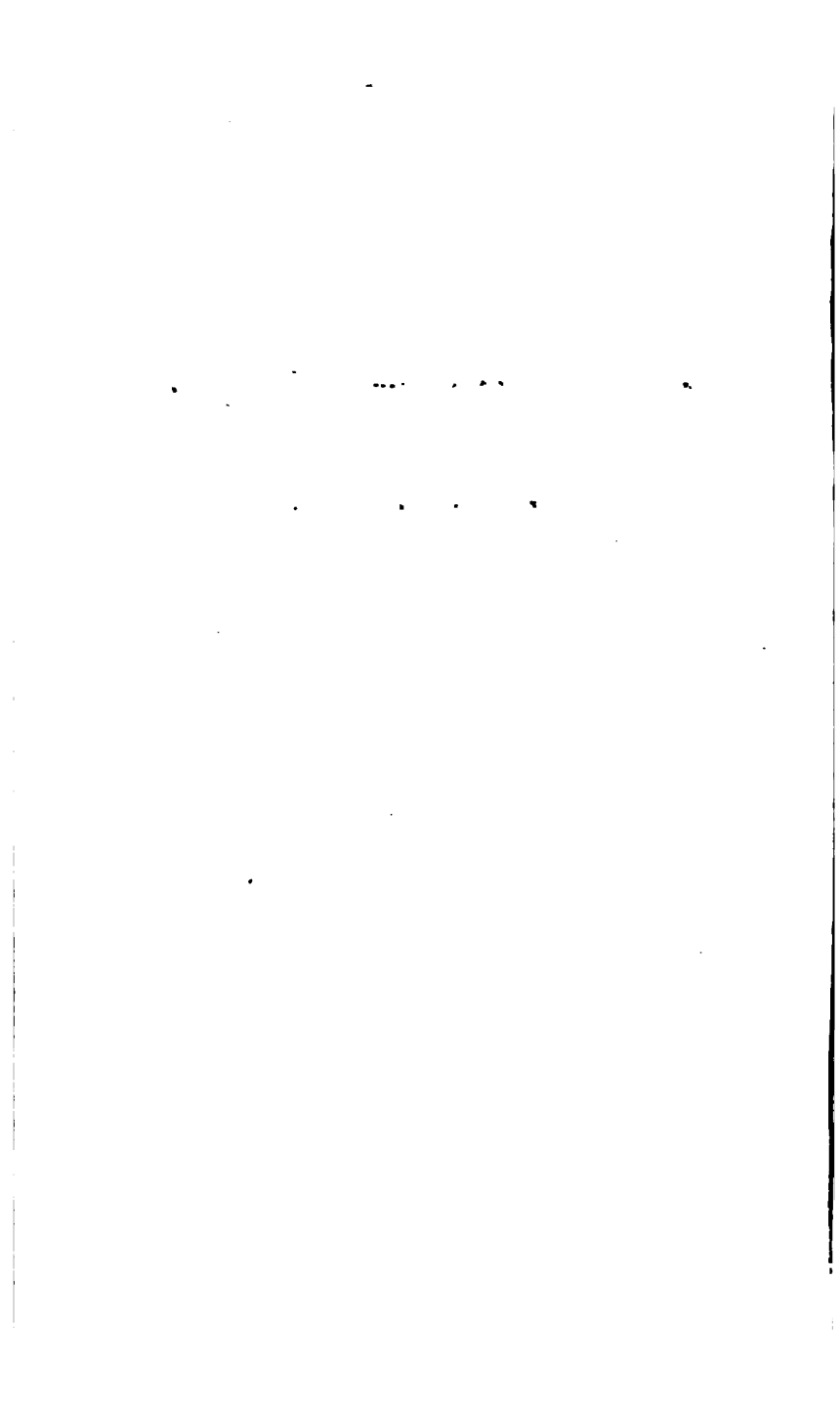
unknown to me

It cannot be done ~~with~~ unless it employ
multitudes of this number

Unlike a republic.

unlikeness between the

unmindful of





unprepared for the

unqualified for

Unserviceable for public life.





their unsuitableness to the context.

un-soc'ia-ble, (ün-sö'she-ä-bl) a. not sociable;
 unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society.
 un-soc'ia-bly, (ün-sö'she-ä-bl) ad. with reserve.
 un-soc'ial, (ün-sö'shəl) a. not social; unsociable.
 un-soil'ed, (ün-söld') a. not soiled; not stained.
 un-sold', a. not sold or disposed of.
 un-sol'dier-like, (ün-söl'jer-lík) a. unbecoming
 un-sol'dier-ly, (ün-söl'jer-le) } a soldier.
 un-sol'ic'it-ed, a. not solicited; not required.
 un-sol'id, a. not solid; not firm; fluid.
 un-solv'ed, (ün-sölv'd) a. not solved.
 un-soph'is-tic-at-ed, a. not sophisticated.
 un-sort'ed, a. not sorted or separated.
 un-sought, (ün-säwt') a. not sought.
 un-sound', a. not sound; defective; corrupted.
 un-sound'ed, a. not sounded; not measured.
 un-sound'ness, n. want of soundness; defect.
 un-spar'ing, a. not sparing; profuse; severe.
 un-speak', v. a. to retract; to recant.
 un-speak'a-ble, a. not to be spoken; ineffable.
 un-speak'a-bly, ad. inexpressibly; ineffably.
 un-spec'i-fied, (ün-spēs-ē-fid) a. not specified.
 un-spent', a. not spent; not exhausted.
 un-sphere', v. a. to remove from its orb.
 un-split', a. not split; not shed.
 un-spir'it-u-al, a. not spiritual; carnal.
 un-spir'it-u-al-ize, v. a. to deprive of spirituality.
 un-spoil'ed, (ün-spöld') a. not spoiled.
 un-spot'ted, a. not spotted; immaculate.
 un-stab'le, a. not fixed; inconstant; irresolute.
 un-staid', a. not staid; unsteady; fickle.
 un-stained', (ün-ständ') a. not stained.
 un-stanch'ed, (ün-stäncht') a. not stanch.
 un-ständ'i-ly, (ün-stēd'ē-lo) ad. inconstantly.
 un-ständ'i-ness, n. want of constancy.
 un-ständ'y, (ün-stēd'ē) a. inconstant; mutable.
 un-stint'ed, a. not stinted or limited.
 un-stir'ed, (ün-strīd') a. not stirred.
 un-strained', (ün-stränd') a. easy; not forced.
 un-strait'ened, (ün-strā'tind) a. not straitened.
 un-string', v. a. [i. unstrung; pp. unstringing,
 unstrung;] to deprive of strings; to loose.
 un-string'ed, (ün-strīng'd') a. not stringed.
 un-struck', a. not struck; not affected.
 un-strung', a. not strung; loosened.
 un-stud'ied, (ün-stūd'id) a. not studied.
 un-subs-tan'tial, a. not substantial; not solid.
 un-suc-cess'ful, a. not successful; unfortunate.
 un-suc-cess'ful-ly, ad. without success.
 un-suf'fer-a-ble, a. insufferable. *Hooker.*
 un-suf-fi'cient, (ün-suf-fish'ent) a. insufficient.
 un-suit'a-ble, a. not suitable; improper; unfit.
 un-suit'a-ble-ness, n. incongruity; unfitness.
 un-sul'tied, (ün-sül'tid) a. not sullied; pure.
 un-sung', a. not celebrated in verse or song.
 un-sup-pl'y-a-ble, a. not to be supplied.
 un-sup-pl'ied, (ün-sup-plīd') a. not supplied.
 un-sup-port'ed, a. not supported; not sustained.
 un-sup-pressed', (-prēst') a. not suppressed.
 un-sure, (ün-shēr) a. not fixed; not certain.
 un-sus-cept'a-ble, a. insusceptible. *Locke.*
 un-sus-cep'ti-ble, a. insusceptible. *Swift.*
 un-sus-pect'ed, a. not suspected.
 un-sus-pect'ing, a. not having suspicion.
 un-sus-pi'cious, (-plish'us) a. not suspicious.
 un-sus-tain'a-ble, a. not to be sustained.
 un-sus-tained', (ün-sus-tānd') a. not sustained.
 un-sway'ed, (ün-swād') a. not sway.
 un-sworn', v. a. to recall what is sworn.
 un-sworn, a. not sworn; not bound by oath.
 un-taint'ed, a. not tainted; not polluted.
 un-tam'a-ble, a. that cannot be tamed.
 un-tamed', (ün-tāmd') a. not tamed.

un-tan'gle, v. a. to loose from intricacy.
 un-tast'ed, a. not tasted; not enjoyed.
 un-taught', (ün-tāwt') a. uninstructed; ignorant.
 un-tax'ed, (ün-tākst') a. not taxed or accused.
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 un-tem'per'ed, (ün-tēn'perd) a. not tempered.
 un-ten'a-ble, a. not tenable; indefensible.
 un-ten'ant-ed, a. having no tenant.
 un-tend'ed, a. not tended; untended.
 un-ten'der, a. not tender; wanting tenderness.
 un-tēn'der'ed, (ün-tēn'derd) a. not tendered.
 un-thank'ful, a. not thankful; ungrateful.
 un-thank'ful-ly, ad. without gratitude.
 un-thank'ful-ness, n. ingratitude.
 un-think'ing, a. thoughtless; inconsiderate.
 un-thought', (ün-thāwt') a. not thought.
 un-thrift', n. a spendthrift; a prodigal. *Shak.*
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 un-thrift'i-ly, ad. without thrift or frugality.
 un-thrift'i-ness, n. waste; prodigality.
 un-thrift'y, a. prodigal; profuse; wasteful.
 un-throne', v. a. to pull down from a throne.
 un-tidy, a. not tidy; not neat.
 un-tie', v. a. to unbind; to loose, as a knot.
 un-tied', (ün-tīd') a. not tied; not fastened.
 un-till', ad. or conj. to the time that; till.
 un-till', prep. to; till: — used of time.
 un-till'ed, (ün-tīld') a. not tilled or cultivated.
 un-time'ly, a. not timely; unreasonable.
 un-ting'ed, (ün-tīnj'd') a. not tinged.
 un-tir'a-ble, a. indefatigable; unwearied.
 un-tired', (ün-tīrd') a. not tired; not weary.
 un-tit'led, (ün-tīld') a. having no title.
 un'th, prep. to. [*Somewhat antiquated.*]
 un-told', a. not told; not related.
 un-tomb', (ün-tōm') v. a. to disinter.
 un-touch'ed, (ün-tūcht') a. not touched.
 un-tow'ard, a. froward; perverse; awkward.
 un-tow'ard-ly, ad. awkwardly; perversely.
 un-tow'ard-ness, n. perverseness.
 un-trace'a-ble, a. that cannot be traced.
 un-tract'a-ble, a. not governable; not docile.
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 un-trained', (ün-trānd') a. not trained.
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 un-trans-lit'ed, a. not translated.
 un-trav'el'ed, (ün-trāv'eld) a. not travelled; not
 passed over; not having travelled.
 un-tras'ured, (ün-trēzh'urd) a. not laid up.
 un-tried', (ün-trīd') a. not having passed trial.
 un-trod', a. not trodden; untrodden.
 un-trod'den, (ün-trōd'dn) a. not trodden.
 un-troub'led, (ün-trūb'ld) a. not troubled.
 un-tru'e, a. not true; false; not faithful.
 un-tru'ly, ad. falsely; not according to truth.
 un-truth', n. a falsehood; a false assertion.
 un-tun'a-ble, a. not tunable; inharmonious.
 un-tune', v. a. to put out of tune; to disorder.
 un-turned', (ün-tīrmd') a. not turned.
 un-tū'ored, (ün-tū'ord) a. uninstructed.
 un-twine', v. a. to untwist; to disentangle.
 un-twist', v. a. to untwine; to disentangle.
 un-urged', (ün-ūrd') a. not urged; not pressed.
 un-used', (ün-yūzd') a. not used; unemployed.
 un-use'ful, a. useless; serving no purpose.
 un-usu'al, (ün-yū'zhū-əl) a. not usual; rare.
 un-usu'al-ly, (ün-yū'zhū-əl-le) ad. rarely.
 un-usu'al-ness, (ün-yū'zhū-əl-nēs) n. rareness.
 un-ut'ter-a-ble, a. ineffable; inexpressible.
 un-uvel', v. a. to uncover; to unveil. *See Unveil.*
 un-val'ued, (ün-vāl'yud) a. not valued.

Unserviceable for public life.



their unsuitableness to the context.

un-soc'ia-ble, (ün-sò-shò-a-bl) a. not sociable; unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society.
 un-soc'ia-bly, (ün-sò-shò-a-ble) ad. with reserve.
 un-so'cial, (ün-sò-shal) a. not social; unsociable.
 un-so'iled, (ün-sòild) a. not soiled; not stained.
 un-so'ld, a. not sold or disposed of.
 un-so'ldier-like, (ün-sòl'jer-lik) a. unbecoming
 un-so'ldier-ly, (ün-sòl'jer-le) } a soldier.
 un-so'lic'it-ed, a. not solicited; not required.
 un-so'lid, a. not solid; not firm; fluid.
 un-so'lv'd, (ün-sòlv'd) a. not solved.
 un-so-ph'is-ti-cat-ed, a. not sophisticated.
 un-so'rt-ed, a. not sorted or separated.
 un-sought, (ün-saw't) a. not sought.
 un-sound, a. not sound; defective; corrupted.
 un-sound'ed, a. not sounded; not measured.
 un-sound'ness, a. want of soundness; defect.
 un-spar'ing, a. not sparing; profuse; severe.
 un-sp'ak', v. a. to retract; to recant.
 un-sp'ak'a-ble, a. not to be spoken; ineffable.
 un-sp'ak'a-bly, ad. inexpressibly; ineffably.
 un-sp'ec'i-fied, (ün-spès-ò-fid) a. not specified.
 un-sp'ent, a. not spent; not exhausted.
 un-sphere', v. a. to remove from its orb.
 un-sp'it', a. not split; not shed.
 un-sp'irit-u-al, a. not spiritual; carnal.
 un-sp'irit-u-al-ize, v. a. to deprive of spirituality.
 un-sp'oil'd, (ün-spòild) a. not spoiled.
 un-sp'ot'ed, a. not spotted; immaculate.
 un-sta'ble, a. not fixed; inconstant; irresolute.
 un-staid', a. not stand; unsteady; sickle.
 un-stained', (ün-ständ') a. not stained.
 un-stanch'd, (ün-stäncht') a. not stanch'd.
 un-stand'ly, (ün-stö'd'g-ly) ad. inconstantly.
 un-stead'i-ness, n. want of constancy.
 un-stead'y, (ün-stö'd-e) a. inconstant; mutable.
 un-stint'ed, a. not stinted or limited.
 un-strut'd, (ün-strüd') a. not strided.
 un-strained', (ün-stränd') a. easy; not forced.
 un-strait'en'd, (ün-strä'tind) a. not straitened.
 un-string', v. a. (i. unstring; pp. unstringing, unstrung;) to deprive of strings; to loose.
 un-string'ed, (ün-string'd') a. not stringed.
 un-struck', a. not struck; not affected.
 un-strung', a. not strung; loosened.
 un-stud'ied, (ün-stüd'id) a. not studied.
 un-suc'cess'ful, a. not successful; not solid.
 un-suc'cess'ful, a. not successful; not solid.
 un-suc'cess'ful-ly, ad. without success.
 un-suf'fer'a-ble, a. insufferable. *Hooker*.
 un-suf'f'icient, (ün-suf-fish'önt) a. insufficient.
 un-suit'a-ble, a. not suitable; improper; unfit.
 un-suit'a-ble-ness, n. incongruity; unsuitness.
 un-suil'ied, (ün-sül'id) a. not sullied; pure.
 un-sung', a. not celebrated in verse or song.
 un-sup'pli'a-ble, a. not to be supplied.
 un-sup'plied', (ün-supp-plid') a. not supplied.
 un-sup'port'ed, a. not supported; not sustained.
 un-sup'pressed', (-prést') a. not suppressed.
 un-sure, (ün-shér') a. not fixed; not certain.
 un-sur-moun't'a-ble, a. insurmountable. *Locke*.
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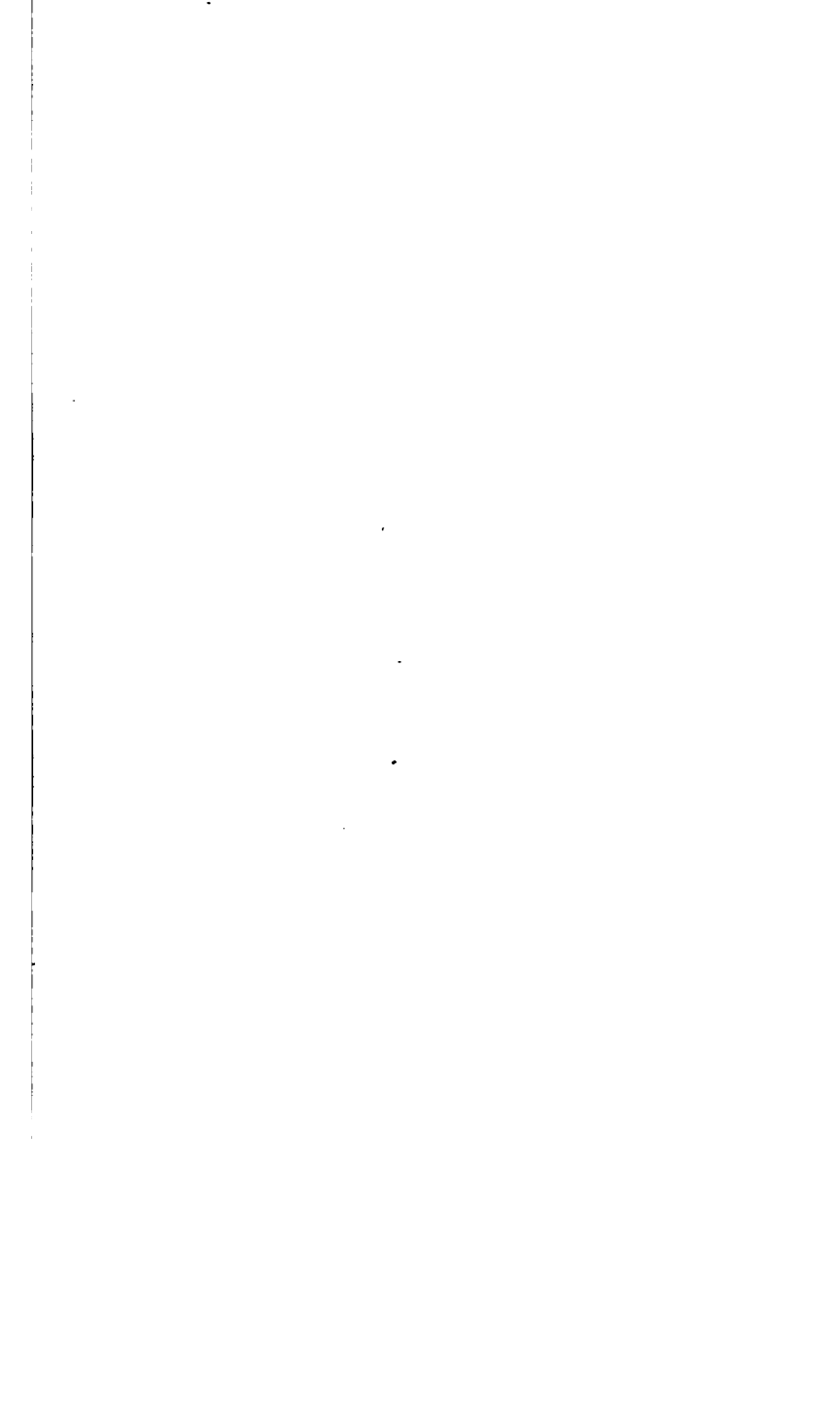
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 un-trod'd, a. not trodden; untrodden.
 un-trod'den, (ün-trö'd/dn) a. not trodden.
 un-troub'led, (ün-trüb'bid) a. not troubled.
 un-tru'e, a. not true; false; not faithful.
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 un-tune', v. a. to put out of tune; to disorder.
 un-turned', (ün-türnd') a. not turned.
 un-tu'tored, (ün-tü'törd) a. uneducated.
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 un-twist', v. a. to untwine; to disentangle.
 un-ur'ged, (ün-ürjd') a. not urged; not pressed.
 un-used', (ün-yüz'd') a. not used; unemployed.
 un-us'eful, a. useless; serving no purpose.
 un-us'ual, (ün-yü'zhü-ül) a. not usual; rare.
 un-us'ual-ly, (ün-yü'zhü-ül-le) ad. rarely.
 un-us'ual-ness, (ün-yü'zhü-ül-nés) n. rareness.
 un-ut'ter'a-ble, a. ineffable; inexpressible.
 un-vail', v. a. to uncover; to unveil. See *Unveil*.
 un-val'ued, (ün-väl'yud) a. not valued.

On-vân/quish-ə-ble, a. not to be subdued.
 On-vân/quished, (ân-vîng/kwîsh) a. unsuited.
 On-vâr/ried, (ân-vâr/ri'd) a. not varied.
 On-vâr/nished, (ân-vâr/nîsh) a. not adorned.
 On-vâr/ry-ing, a. not varying; invariable.
 On-veil', (ân-vâl') u. a. to uncover; to disclose.
 On-vên/tî-lî-éd, a. not ventilated.
 On-vêred', (ân-vêrê't) a. not veered; unskilled.
 On-vêred', (ân-vêkê't) a. not veered; quiet.
 On-vî/tî-lî-éd, a. not violated; not broken.
 On-vî/tî-éd, a. not visited; not resorted to.
 On-vî/tî-lî-éd, (ân-vîsh/ê-î-éd) a. uncorrupted.
 On-vôte', v. a. to annul a former vote.
 On-wâ/kened, (ân-wâr/knd) a. not wakened.
 On-wâ/llêd', (ân-wâ/llêd') a. having no walks.
 On-wâ/rî-ly, ad. without caution; carelessly.
 On-wâ/rî-nêss, n. want of caution.
 On-wâr/like, a. not warlike; not military.
 On-wârmed', (ân-wârmd') a. not warmed.
 On-wârned', (ân-wârnd') a. not warned.
 On-wârp', v. a. to reduce what is warped.
 On-wârped', (ân-wârpt') a. not warped.
 On-war-rant-ə-ble, (ân-wôr/rant-ə-ble) a. not war-rantable; indefensible; not to be justified.
 On-wâ/ry, a. wanting caution; imprudent.
 On-wêa/ried, (ân-wê/ri'd) a. not wearied; not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable.
 On-wêave', (ân-wêv') v. a. [i. unweave; pp. unweaving, unweoven;] to unfold; to undo.
 On-wêd/éd, a. not cleared from woods.
 On-wêl/come, a. not welcome; not pleasing.
 On-wêll', a. not well; slightly indisposed.
 On-wêpt', a. not wept; not lamented.
 On-wêbble/some, (ân-hêl/som) a. not wholesome; insalubrious; corrupt; tainted.
 On-wêld/-ly, ad. with difficult motion.
 On-wêld/-nêss, n. state of being unwieldy.
 On-wêld', a. unmanageable; bulky; weighty.
 On-wêll/ing, a. not willing; disinclined.
 On-wêll/jag-ly, ad. with reluctance.
 On-wêll/ing-nêss, n. loathness; disinclination.
 On-wênd', v. a. [i. & p. unwind;] to untwist.
 On-wênd', v. a. to admit evolution.
 On-wêpêd', (ân-wîpt') a. not wiped.
 On-wêpê', a. not wise; foolish; weak.
 On-wêpê/ly, ad. not wisely; weakly.
 On-wêshêd', (ân-wîshê't) a. not wished.
 On-wêth/erêd, (ân-wêth/êrêd) a. not withered.
 On-wêth/er-ing, a. not liable to wither or fade.
 On-wêtt/nêssêd, (ân-wêtt/nêtt) a. not witnessed.
 On-wêtt/ing-ly, ad. without knowledge.
 On-wêtt/an-ly, (ân-wêtt'an-lê) a. not womanly.
 On-wêtt/éd, a. unusual; rare; unaccustomed.
 On-wêttêd', (ân-wêtt') a. not wooed; not courted.
 On-wêtt'n', p. a. not worn; not impaired.
 On-wêtt/shippêd, (ân-wêtt/shîpt) a. not adored.
 On-wêtt/thî-ly, ad. not according to desert.
 On-wêtt/thî-nêss, n. want of worth or merit.
 On-wêtt/thî, (ân-wêtt/thê) a. not worthy; wanting merit; mean; worthless; contemptible.
 On-wêttêd', p. from *Unwield*; untwisted.
 On-wêttêd', (ân-wêtt') v. a. to untwine.
 On-wêtt'ten, (ân-wêtt'tn) a. not written; oral.
 On-wêtt'wroug't', (ân-wêtt'w) a. not wrought.
 On-wêtt'wring', a. not wrung; not pinched.
 On-yêld/ing, (ân-yêld/ing) a. not yielding.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to loose from the yoke.
 On-yôkê', a. aloft; above; not down; out of bed.
 On-yôkê', prep. from a lower to a higher part.
 On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') v. a. [i. upbore; pp. upbearing, upborne;] to sustain aloft; to raise.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to chide; to reproach; to censure.
 On-yôkê', n. one who reproaches.

On-yôkê', n. reproach; a chiding.
 On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') ad. by way of reproach.
 On-yôkê', p. a. throws upwards.
 On-yôkê', n. a throw; a cast; — a term of bowling.
 On-yôkê', a. lifted by the hand.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to heave up; to lift up.
 On-yôkê', a. difficult; laborious; ascending.
 On-yôkê', n. a. to treasure; to store.
 On-yôkê', v. a. [i. upheld; pp. upholding, upheld;] to lift on high; to support; to sustain.
 On-yôkê', n. a supporter; an undertaker.
 On-yôkê', n. one who furnishes houses.
 On-yôkê', n. furniture for houses.
 On-yôkê', a. high in situation; rude.
 On-yôkê', a. high land; elevated land.
 On-yôkê', v. a. [i. upheld;] to lead upwards. [L.]
 On-yôkê', v. a. to raise aloft; to elevate.
 On-yôkê', a. highest; topmost; uppermost.
 On-yôkê', prep. on; not under; relating to.
 On-yôkê', a. higher in place, rank, or power.
 On-yôkê', n. superiority; advantage.
 On-yôkê', a. highest in place, rank, or power.
 On-yôkê', a. proud; arrogant; pottish. [Low.]
 On-yôkê', v. a. to raise up; to exalt.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to rear on high.
 *On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') (ûp/rit, S. W. P. J. E. K. J. S. W. K.; ûp/rit, Bailey.) a. straight up; standing erect; erect; honest; just.
 *On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') a. something standing erect or perpendicular; elevation.
 *On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') ad. with uprightness.
 *On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') n. honesty.
 *On-yôkê', v. a. [i. uprose; pp. uprising, uprise;] to rise up; to arise.
 On-yôkê', n. the act of rising.
 On-yôkê', n. a tumult; bustle; confusion.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to tear up by the root.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to awaken from sleep; to excite.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to overturn; to overthrow.
 On-yôkê', n. conclusion; the end; final event.
 On-yôkê', n. the upper side; upper part.
 On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') ad. in complete disorder.
 On-yôkê', n. one suddenly raised to power, wealth, honor, or notice; a pretender.
 On-yôkê', a. suddenly raised; insolent.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to throw up; to furrow.
 On-yôkê', a. directed to a higher part.
 On-yôkê', v. a. directed towards a higher place.
 On-yôkê', v. a. [i. & p. upwound;] to convolve.
 On-yôkê', n. (Min.) a rare, iron-gray metal.
 On-yôkê', n. a description of the heavens.
 On-yôkê', n. a description of the heavens.
 On-yôkê', n. [L.] a planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781, formerly called also *Herschel* and *Georgium Sidus*.
 On-yôkê', a. of or pertaining to a city.
 On-yôkê', a. civil; polished; polite; courteous; elegant; — opposed to rustic.
 On-yôkê', n. civility; elegance; politeness.
 On-yôkê', n. a hedgehog; — a small boy; a brat.
 On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') n. (Anat.) a tube conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
 On-yôkê', n. (Anat.) the membranous tube or canal, by which urine is voided.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to incite; to push; to press; to solicit.
 On-yôkê', v. a. to press forward; to proceed.
 On-yôkê', n. the pressure of difficulty; entreaty.
 On-yôkê', a. cogent; pressing; importunate.
 On-yôkê', ad. with urgency; cogently.
 On-yôkê', n. one who presses; an importuner.
 On-yôkê', (ân-yôkê') n. [Heb.] *Uriah* and *Thammar* are supposed to have been precious stones in the high priest's breastplate.

It is unworthy the public

To urge on him the worship of
-- he "ye" then to confirm





It came into general use.

He used to work.

Useful in reaching

Vain-gb'ri-ōs, *a.* vain or proud without merit.
 Vain-gb'ri-ōs-ly, *ad.* with vainglory.
 Vain-gb'ry, *n.* empty pride; vain boasting.
 Vain'ly, *ad.* without effect; idly; foolishly.
 Vain'ness, *n.* state of being vain; vanity. *Shak.*
 Vair, *n.* (*Her.*) a kind of fur or doubling.
 Vair'y, *a.* charged or checkered with vair.
 Vā'vōde, *n.* a prince in the Dacian provinces:
 — written also *cyrode* and *maionde*.
 Val'ance, *n.* drapery hanging round a bed-tester.
 Val'ance, *v. a.* to decorate with drapery. *Shak.*
 Vale, *n.* a wide, open space between hills; a low
 ground; a wide valley; a valley.
 Val-e-dic'tion, *n.* a friendly parting; a farewell.
 Val-e-dic'to-ry, *a.* bidding farewell; farewell.
 Vā-lēn'ti-a, (vā-lēn'she-a) *n.* a stuff for waist-
 coats made of woollen, cotton, and silk.
 Val'en-tine, (vā'l'en-tin, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*;
 vā'l'en-tin, *Wb.*) *n.* a sweetheart chosen on
 Valentine's day, Feb. 14: — a love-letter.
 Vā-lēn'an, *n.* a genus of plants.
 Val'et, (vā'l'et, *P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; vā-lē't' or
 vā'l'ē, *S.*; vā'l'et or vā-lē't', *W.*; vā'l'et or vā'l-
 lē, *Ja. K.*) *n.* [*Fr.*] a waiting servant.
 Vā'l'et de chāmbre, (vā'l'et-de-shāmb'r') [*Fr.*] a
 footman; a waiting-servant.
 Vā'l-e-tā-di-nā'rj-an, *n.* a sickly person; invalid.
 Vā'l-e-tā-di-nā'rj-an, *a.* weakly; sickly; infirm.
 Vā'l-e-tā-di-nā-ry, *a.* of health; feeble.
 Vā'l-e-tā-di-nā-ry, *n.* a valetudinarian.
 Val'iant, (vā'l'yant) *a.* stout; heroic; brave.
 Val'iant-ly, (vā'l'yant-ly) *ad.* stoutly; bravely.
 Val'iant-nēss, (vā'l'yant-nēss) *n.* valor; bravery.
 Val'id, *a.* having legal force; efficacious; strong.
 Vā-lid'i-ty, *n.* state of being valid; legal force;
 force to convince; strength.
 Vā-lis'e, or Vā-lis'e, (vā-lis'e, *Sm. R.*; vā-lis'e,
K. Wb.) *n.* [*Fr.*] a portmanteau; a wallet.
 Val-lā-tion, *n.* an intrenchment.
 Vāl'ley, (vāl'lē) *n.* pl. vāl'lēys; a hollow be-
 tween hills; a low ground; a dale; a vale.
 Vāl'lēss, *n.* [*L.*] a trench; a fence; a wall.
 Vāl'or, *n.* personal bravery; prowess; courage.
 Vāl'or-ōus, *a.* brave; stout; valiant.
 Vāl'or-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a brave manner.
 Vāl'u-a-ble, (vāl'yū-a-bl) *a.* having value; of
 much value; precious; costly.
 Vāl'u-a-ble-nēss, *n.* preciousness; worth.
 Vāl'u-a-tion, *n.* an appraisement; a set value.
 Vāl'u-a-tor, *n.* one who sets a price.
 Vāl'ue, (vāl'yū) *n.* price; worth; rate; cost.
 Vāl'ue, *v. a.* to rate highly; to appraise; to esti-
 mate; to esteem; to appreciate; to prize.
 Vāl'ue-less, (vāl'yū-less) *a.* being of no value.
 Vāl'ue-ry, (vāl'yū-ry) *n.* one who values.
 Vāl'vāte, *a.* relating to, or like, a valve.
 Valve, *n.* a folding door; any thing that opens
 over the mouth of a tube or vessel; a lid.
 Vāl'vēt, *n.* a little valve; a valvula.
 Vāl'vū-lar, *a.* relating to a valve; valvate.
 Vāl'vūle, *n.* a small valve; a valvet.
 Vāmp, *n.* the upper leather of a shoe; a sock.
 Vāmp, *v. a.* to piece or mend an old thing.
 Vāmp'er, *n.* one who pieces or vamps.
 Vāmp'er, *v. n.* to vapor or swagger. [*Local.*]
 Vāmp'ire, *n.* a pretended demon, said to delight
 in sucking human blood: — a large bat.
 Vān, *n.* front of an army; the first line or part:
 — a fan: — a light wagon.
 Vān-ōu'rj-er, (vān-kō'rj-er) (vān-kūr'y-er, *S.*; vān-
 kō'r-y-er, *W.*; vān-kō'rj-a, *P.*; vān-kō'rj-er,
Sm.) *n.* a light-armed soldier.
 Vān'dal, *n.* one of the barbarous people who

formerly inhabited the shores of the Baltic: a
 barbarian.
 Vān'dal-ism, *n.* barbarity; ferocity; cruelty.
 Vān'dyke, *n.* a kind of handkerchief for the
 neck, with indentations and points.
 Vāne, *n.* a plate to show the direction of the
 wind; a weathercock.
 Vāng, *n.* the web of a feather: — a brace; a
 rope for steadying a ship's gaff.
 Vān'guard, *n.* the first line of an army; van.
 Vā-nū'l'a, *n.* [*vanille, Fr.*] a genus of plants.
 Vān'ish, *v. a.* to disappear; to pass away.
 Vān'ity, *n.* emptiness; inanity; vain praise;
 idle show; empty, vain pride; conceit.
 Vān'quish, (vāng'kwish) *v. a.* to conquer; to
 overcome; to subdue; to surmount.
 Vān'quish-a-ble, *a.* that may be overcome.
 Vān'quish-er, *n.* a conqueror; a subduer.
 Vān'tage, *n.* superiority; an advantageous situ-
 ation.
 Vān'tage-ground, *n.* superiority of situation.
 Vāp'id, *a.* dead; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
 Vāp'id-nēss, *n.* state of being vapid or spiritless.
 Vā'por, *n.* an elastic fluid; exhalation; fumes;
 steam. — *pl.* hysteric fits; whims; spleen.
 Vā'por, *v. n.* to emit vapor: — to bully; to brag.
 Vā'por-a-ble, *a.* that may become vapor.
 Vā'por-rāte, *v. n.* to emit vapors; to evaporate.
 Vā'p-rā-tion, *n.* escape of vapor; evaporation.
 Vā'p-rā-tion, *n.* a bath of vapor or steam.
 Vā'p-ror, *n.* one who vapors; a bragger.
 Vā'p-ror-ing-ly, *ad.* in a boasting manner.
 Vā'p-ror-ish, *a.* full of vapors; peevish.
 Vā'por-ōus, *a.* full of vapors; fussy; windy.
 Vā'por-y, *a.* vaporous; peevish; humorsome.
 Vā'rj-a-ble, *a.* changeable; mutable; inconstant.
 Vā'rj-a-ble-nēss, *n.* mutability; inconstancy.
 Vā'rj-a-ble, *ad.* changeably; inconstantly.
 Vā'rj-ance, *n.* discord; difference; dissension.
 Vā'rj-āte, *v. a.* to change; to alter; to vary. [*L.*]
 Vā'rj-ā-tion, *n.* a change; difference; deviation.
 Vā'rj-cōd, *a.* relating to varix; swelled, as a
 Vā'rj-cōd, *a.* vein; dilated.
 Vā'rj-cō-gāt, (vā'rj-cō-gāt, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm.*;
 vā'rj-cō-gāt or vā'rj-cō-gāt, *P.*) *v. a.* to make
 various; to vary; to diversify with colors.
 Vā'rj-cō-gāt-ion, *n.* act of variegating; change;
 diversity of colors.
 Vā'rj-cō-ty, *n.* change; intermixture; diversity;
 a medley; one thing of many different.
 Vā'rj-cō-lid, (vā'rj-cō-lid, *K.*; vā'rj-cō-lid, *Sm.*;
 vā'rj-cō-lid, *Wb.*) *n.* a disease resembling the
 small-pox.
 Vā'rj-cō-lids, (vā'rj-cō-lids, *Ja. Sm. Shak.*; vā'rj-
 cō-lid, *Wb.*) *a.* relating to the small-pox.
 Vā'rj-cō-rum, [*L.*] *Variorum* editions are editions
 of works in which the notes of various com-
 mentators are inserted.
 Vā'rj-ōus, *a.* different; manifold; changeable.
 Vā'rj-ōus-ly, *ad.* in a various manner.
 Vā'rj-z, [*L.*] a dilatation of a vein.
 Vā'rj-ōt, *n.* a page; a knight's follower; a foot-
 man; a servant: — a scoundrel; rascal.
 Vā'rj-ōt-ry, *n.* the rabble; the populace.
 Vā'rj-nish, *n.* a shining liquid substance; a cover.
 Vā'rj-nish, *v. a.* to set a gloss on; to paint.
 Vā'rj-nish-er, *n.* one who varnish.
 Vā'rj-ōy, *n.* pl. silver rings on a hawk's leg.
 Vā'rj-y, *v. a.* to make various; to change; to di-
 versify; to variegate.
 Vā'rj-y, *v. n.* to be changeable; to be unlike; to
 deviate; to disagree; to differ.
 Vā's-cū-lar, *a.* relating to, or full of, vessels.
 Vā'se, or Vā'se, (vā's, *W. P. J. F. Sm. R.*; vā's

we must not estimate its value to be a-

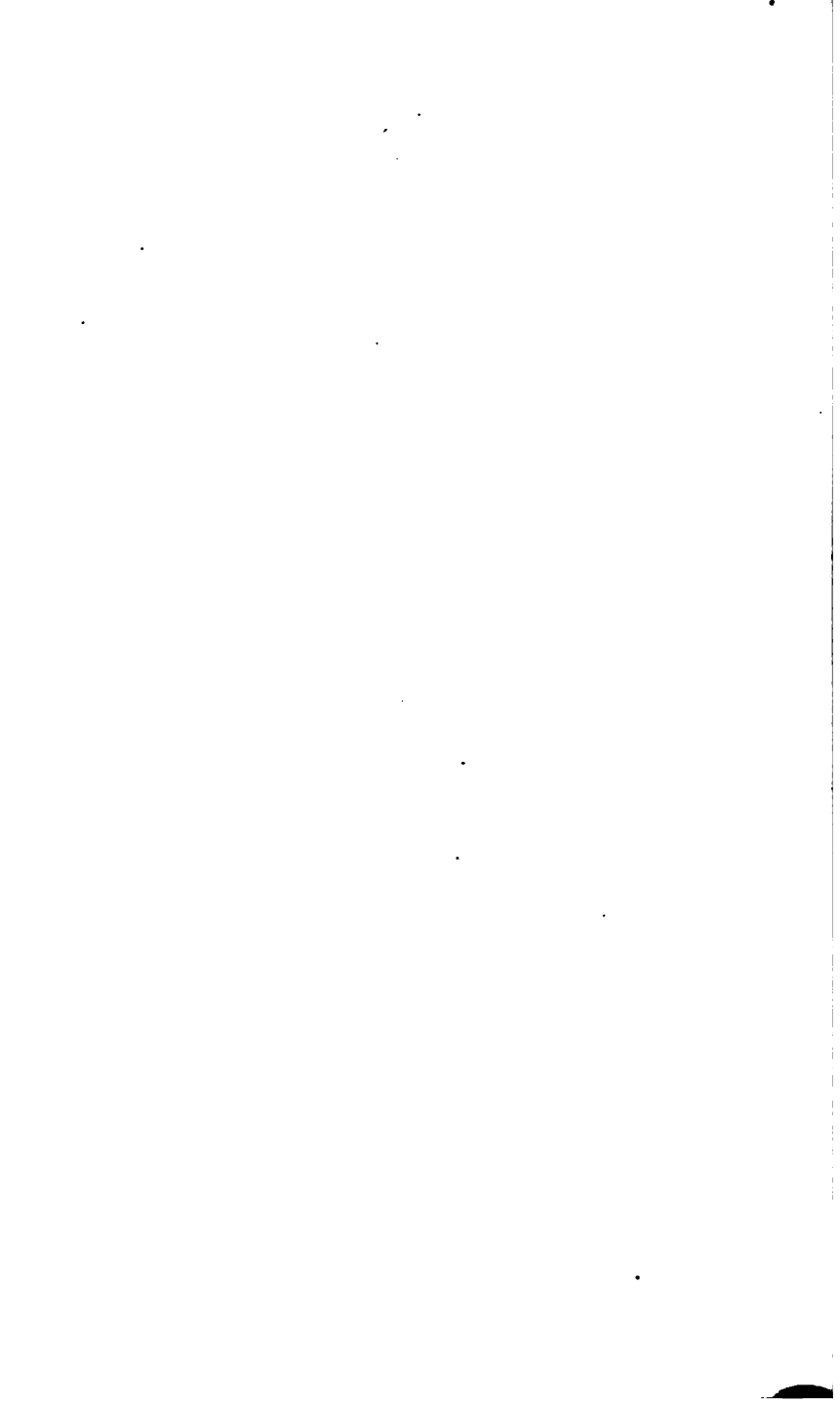
Are valued for this sort of jumping. —
valued at half a string

$$i \wedge n \rho, \psi i' \delta i, \psi / o \gamma a' \delta \omega (a' \psi)$$

It is ^{at} variance with — a notion of or with

variations from the text

to vary from



he had ample vengeance
of the governors that condem-
ed him.

vehicle, ὄχημα (etymology.)

the vengeance we have for
other vengeance gave itself vent
in the wonted barbarities.

V. E. K. Wb. Ksarick; vās or vāz, Ja. *n.* a large ornamental vessel, cup, or pitcher.
Vāś'pal, n. a subject; a feudatory; a slave.
Vāś'pal, v. a. to subject; to enslave. *Falkl.*
Vās'pal-ge, n. the state of a vassal; slavery.
Vāst, a. very large; great; enormous.
Vās-tā'tion, n. waste; devastation.
Vāst'ly, ad. greatly; to a great degree.
Vāst'ness, n. immensity; enormous greatness.
Vāst'y, a. large; enormously great. *Stak. [E.]*
Vāt, n. a cistern of tanners or brewers; fat.
Vāt'-cān, n. the palace of the pope at Rome.
Vāt'-cide, n. the murder or murderer of a prophet or poet.
Vē-tic'-npl, a. containing predictions.
Vē-tic'-nāte, v. a. to prophesy; to foretell.
Vē-tic'-nā'tion, n. a prediction; prophecy.
Vande vil, (vād'vil) a. [*vaudeville, Fr.*] a light song; a trivial strain; a ballad.
***Vāult, [vāwt, P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; vāwt, S.; vāwk or vāwt, W. E.]** *n.* an arch; a cellar; a cave; a grave; — a jump; a leap.
***Vāult, v. a.** to arch; to shape to a vault.
Vāult, v. n. to leap; to jump; to tumble.
***Vāuk'ed, a.** arched; concave.
Vāuk'er, n. a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
***Vāunt, or Vāunt, [vāunt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; vānt, J. Wb. Nares.]** *v. a. & n.* to boast; to display ostentatiously; to vapor.
***Vāunt, n.** a brag; a boast; vain ostentation.
***Vāunt'er, n.** one who vaunts; a boaster.
***Vāunt'ful, a.** boastful; ostentatious.
***Vāunt'ing-ly, ad.** boastfully; ostentatiously.
Vāv'a-sor, or Vāv'a-sor, n. a petty baron.
Vāv'vode, n. See *Vaisode*. [*table.*]
Vēal, (vēl) n. the flesh of a calf killed for the *Fē'dē*, or *Fē'dē'*, *n.* a Hindoo sacred book.
Fē'dē', n. [*Fr.*] a sentinel on horseback.
Vēar, v. a. to let out; to turn; to change.
Vēar, v. n. to turn aside; to change direction.
Vēar'ing, n. the act of turning or changing.
Vēg-e-tā-bil'-ity, n. vegetable nature.
Vēg-e-tā-ble, n. a body having growth without sensation; a plant; an esculent plant or root.
Vēg-e-tā-ble, a. belonging to plants.
Vēg-e-tāte, v. n. to grow, as plants; to shoot.
Vēg-e-tā'tion, n. the growth of plants; plants.
Vēg-e-tā-tive, a. growing as plants.
Vēg-e-tā-tive-ness, n. vegetative quality.
†Vē-gē'te, a. vigorous; active; thriving.
Vē-hē-mēnce, n. violence; force; ardor; fervor.
Vē-hē-mēt, a. violent; ardent; eager; fervent.
Vē-hē-mēt-ly, ad. eagerly; ardently; fervently.
Vē-hē-ke, (vē-hē-ki) n. a carriage; conveyance.
Vē-hic'le, a. belonging to a vehicle.
Veil, (vāl) n. a thin cover for the face; a mask; a curtain; a disguise.
Veil, (vāl) v. a. to cover; to hide; to conceal.
Vein, (vān) n. a tube in animal bodies that receives the blood; — a course of metal in mines; — turn of mind; a current; strain.
Vein, (vān) v. a. to form or mark with veins.
Veined, (vānd) a. full of veins; streaked; veiny.
Vein'y, (vā'ne) a. full of veins; veined.
Vē-lī'gr-ōus, a. carrying sails.
Vē-lī'ty, n. the lowest degree of desire.
Vē-lī'cēte, v. a. to twitch; to pluck; to stimulate.
Vē-lī-cā'tion, n. a twitching; stimulation.
Vē-lūm, n. a fine kind of parchment.
Vē-lū'i-pēde, n. a vehicle moved by the impulse given to it by the rider's feet.
Vē-lū'i'ty, n. speed; swiftness; quick motion.
Vē-vē-rē, n. a modification of velvet.

Vēl'vet, n. a silk stuff with nap or pile upon it.
Vēl'vē, a. made of velvet; soft; delicate.
Vēl'vē-sān, n. a kind of stuff like velvet.
Vē'npl, a. mercenary; hireling; base; — relating to the veins; venous; veiny.
Vē-npl'-ity, n. mercenariness; prostitution.
Vēn'-ry, a. relating to hunting.
Vē-nā'tic, Vē-nā'tic'-cal, a. used in hunting.
Vē-nā'tion, n. the act or practice of hunting.
Vēnd, v. a. to sell; to offer to sale.
Vēn-dē's, n. one to whom any thing is sold.
Vēnd'er, n. one who sells; vendor.
Vēnd'i-ble, a. that may be sold; salable.
Vēnd'i-ble, n. any thing offered to sale.
Vēnd'i-ble-ness, n. the state of being salable.
Vēn-dī'tion, n. sale; the act of selling.
Vēn-dō'r, n. (Law) one who sells any thing.
Vēn-dō', n. a public sale; an auction.
Vēn-dō'-mā's'tor, n. an auctioneer.
Vē-nēār, [vē-nār, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; vā-nār, S.] *v. a.* to cover or inlay with thin wood.
Vē-nēār, n. a thin piece of wood for inlaying.
Vēn'-p'fī'cial, (-fish'al) a. acting by poison.
Vēn'-pō-mōs, a. poisonous. See *Venemous*.
Vēn'-pō-nāte, v. a. to poison; to infect.
Vēn'-pō-nā'tion, n. the act of poisoning; poison.
Vēn'-pō-nā-ble, a. that is to be venerated; regarded with awe; worthy of reverence.
Vēn'-pō-nā-ble-ness, n. state of being venerable.
Vēn'-pō-nā-ble, ad. with veneration.
Vēn'-pō-nāte, v. a. to treat with veneration.
Vēn'-pō-nā'tion, n. reverence; awful respect.
Vēn'-pō-nā-tor, n. one who venerates.
Vē-nō-rē-al, a. relating to Venus; libidinous.
Vē-nō-rē-ōus, a. libidinous; lustful; venereal.
Vēn'-pō-ry, n. hunting; — sexual intercourse.
Vē-nō-rē-tion, n. blood-letting; phlebotomy.
Vē-nō-tiān, a. relating to Venice. — *Venetian blind*, a window-blind made of laths.
Vēn'geance, (vēn'jans) n. penal retribution; revenge. — *With a vengeance*, with violence.
Vēn'ge'ful, a. vindictive; revengeful.
†Vēn'ger, n. one who punishes; an avenger.
Vē'n-ā-l, a. pardonable; excusable; allowed.
Vē'n-ā-l-ness, n. the state of being excusable.
Fē-nī'ry fē'q-ās, (-fē'q-ās) [L.] (Law) a writ for summoning a jury.
Vēn'tion, (vēn'zn or vēn'q-zn) [vēn'zn, P. Barclay; vēn'zn or vēn'q-zn, W. Ja. K. Sm. R.; vēn'q-zn, J. F. Wb.; vēn'q-sūn, S.] *n.* the flesh of beasts of game, particularly of deer.
Fē'nī'vī'vī'vī', [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. *Julius Caesar*.
Vēn'qm, n. poison; poisonous matter; malice.
†Vēn'qm, v. a. to infect; to poison; to envenom.
Vēn'qm-ōus, a. poisonous; malignant.
Vēn'qm-ōus-ly, ad. poisonously; malignantly.
Vēn'qm-ōus-ness, n. poisonousness; malignity.
Vē'nōpā, a. relating to the veins; veined; venal.
Vēnt, n. a passage by which any thing is discharged; an aperture; a hole; discharge; emission; publicity; — sale.
Vēnt, v. a. to let out; to emit; to publish; to sell.
Vēn'tail, n. a part of a helmet; visor.
Vēn'ter, n. [*L. (Anat.)*] the abdomen; womb.
Vēnt'er, n. one who utters or publishes.
Vēnt'-hole, n. a small hole to let out air.
Vēnt'-duct, n. a passage for the wind or air.
Vēnt'-lāte, v. a. to fan with wind; to winnow.
Vēn'-tā'tion, n. act of fanning or ventilating.
Vēn'tī-lā-tor, n. he or that which ventilates; a ventilating machine.
Vēn'trāl, a. belonging to the belly.

Vén'tri-cle, *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.
 Vén-tril'q-quism, *n.* the act of speaking in.
 Vén-tril'q-quy, *n.* wardly, so that the voice seems not to issue from the speaker.
 Vén-tril'q-quist, *n.* one who speaks so that the sound seems not to issue from himself.
 Vén-tril'q-quize, *v.* *n.* to practise ventriloquism.
 Vén-tril'q-quodis, *a.* like a ventriloquist.
 Vént'ure, (vént'yur) *n.* an undertaking of hazard; a hazard; chance; liap; stake.
 Vént'ure, (vént'yur) *v.* *n.* to dare; to hazard.
 Vént'ure, *v.* *n.* to expose to hazard; to risk.
 Vént'ur'er, (vént'yur'er) *n.* one who ventures.
 Vént'ure-some, (vént'yur-süm) *a.* bold; daring.
 Vént'ure-some-ly, *ad.* in a daring manner.
 Vént'yur-rine, *n.* a powder made of gold wire.
 Vént'yur-üs, (vént'yur-üs) *a.* daring; bold.
 Vént'yur-üs-ly, (vént'yur-üs-le) *ad.* daringly.
 Vént'yur-üs-ness, *a.* boldness; fearlessness.
 Vén'yus, (vént'yü) *n.* (Law) a neighborhood.
 Vén'yus, *n.* (L.) the goddess of love; a planet.
 Vén-rä-cious, (vé-rä-ähus) *a.* observant of truth.
 Vén-rä-c'i-ty, *n.* observance of truth; truth.
 Vén-rä-dä, *n.* a kind of open portico. [*trine.*]
 Vén-rä-ä-q, *n.* (Chem.) vegetable alkali; verba.
 Vén-rä-trine, *n.* a vegetable alkali obtained from the roots of the white hellebore.
 Verb, *n.* a part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.
 Verb'al, *a.* relating to words; oral; uttered by the mouth; literal; — pertaining to verba.
 Verb'al-ize, *v.* *n.* to turn into a verb.
 Verb'al-ly, *ad.* in or by words; orally.
 Ver-bäl'tim, *ad.* (L.) word for word; verbally.
 Ver-be-rä-te, *v.* *n.* to beat; to strike.
 Ver-be-rä-tion, *n.* infliction of blows; a beating.
 Ver-bi-äge, *n.* (Fr.) verbosity; empty discourse.
 Ver-böse, *a.* abounding in words; wordy; pro-
 Ver-böse-ty, *n.* exuberance of words. [*lit.*]
 Ver-dän-cy, *n.* greenness.
 Vérd'ant, *a.* green; fresh; flourishing.
 Vérd'an-tique, (vérd'än-tik') *n.* the green in-
 crustation upon ancient copper or brass coins.
 Vérd'er-er, *n.* an officer of the forest.
 Vérd'ict, *n.* the decision of a jury; judgment.
 Vérd'i-gris, *n.* the blue-green rust of copper.
 Vérd'i-ter, *n.* a pale green or blue pigment.
 Vérd'ure, (vérd'yur) [vérd'ähur, *J.*] [vé'rjur, *W. J.*; vérdär, *E. F.*; vérd'yur, *J. K.*] *n.* green; the green color or freshness of grass.
 Vérd'ur-üs, (vérd'yur-üs) *a.* green; fresh.
 Vérd'ur-cünd'i-ty, *n.* bashfulness; modesty.
 Vér-gä-löb, *n.* a pear. See *Vergaleo*.
 Vérge, *n.* a rod; a mace; — brink; edge; border.
 Vérge, *v.* *n.* to tend; to bend downwards.
 Vér-g'er, *n.* a mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
 Vér-i-fi-a-ble, *a.* that may be verified.
 Vér-i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* act of verifying; proof.
 Vér-i-fi-er, *n.* one who verifies.
 Vér-i-fy, *v.* *n.* to confirm; to prove true; to ful-
 Vér-i-ly, *ad.* in truth; certainly; really. [*lit.*]
 Vér-i-sim'i-lar, *a.* apparently true; probable.
 Vér-i-sim'i-läde, *n.* probability; resemblance.
 Vér-i-tä-ble, *a.* true; agreeable to fact.
 Vér-i-tä-bly, *ad.* in a true manner.
 Vér-i-ty, *n.* truth; reality; a true assertion.
 Vér'itice, *n.* liquor expressed from green grapes, or from green or crab apples.
 Vér'mä, *n.* pl. (L.) (Ent.) worms.
 Vér-mä-chäl'q, (vér-mö-chäl'q) [vär-mö-chäl'q, &
 W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; vér-mö-chäl'q, P. E. W.]
n. (Lit.) a paste of flour in the form of worms.
 Vér-mic'y-lar, *a.* acting like a worm; spiral.

Vér-mic'y-läte, *v.* *n.* to inlay wood, so as to im-
 late worms: to inlay.
 VÉR-mi-cäle, *n.* a little grub or worm. [*grub.*]
 VÉR-mi-cä-lous, *a.* full of grubs; resembling
 VÉR-mi-för-m, *a.* having the shape of a worm.
 VÉR-mi-fäge, *n.* a medicine that expels worms.
 VÉR-mil'ion, (vér-mil'yün) *n.* red sulphuret of
 mercury; a beautiful red color.
 VÉR-man, *n.* any small, noxious animal.
 VÉR-mi-näte, *v.* *n.* to breed vermin. [*a.*]
 VÉR-mi-nä-tion, *n.* generation of vermin.
 VÉR-mi-n-ös, *a.* tending to breed vermin.
 VÉR-mil'y-ros, *a.* producing worms.
 VÉR-mil'y-ros, *a.* feeding on worms.
 VÉR-näc'y-lar, *a.* of one's own country; native.
 VÉR-näc'y-lar-ism, *n.* a vernacular idiom.
 VÉR-näp, *a.* belonging to the spring; blooming.
 VÉR-nä-tion, *n.* the arrangement of young leaves
 in their leaf-buds; foliation.
 VÉR-rä-cä, *n.* (L.) a handkerchief having the
 portrait of our Savior: — speedwell, a plant.
 VÉR-spä-tile, *a.* turning round; changing; vari-
 able; ready; docile; apt; quick.
 VÉR-spä-tile-ness, *n.* the quality of being vari-
 VÉR-spä-ti-ty, *n.* the quality of being vari-
 VÉR-sä, *n.* a measured line; a stanza; poetry: —
 a short passage; paragraph; text.
 VÉR-sä, (vérsä) *p.* *a.* skilled in; knowing.
 VÉR-sä-fi-cä-tion, *n.* act or art of verifying.
 VÉR-sä-fi-er, *n.* one who verifies.
 VÉR-sä-fy, *v.* *n.* *a.* *a.* to make or relate in verse.
 VÉR-sä-sion, *n.* a translation; act of translating.
 VÉR-sä-sion-ist, *n.* one who makes a version.
 VÉR-sä, *n.* a Russian measure of length, contain-
 ing 212 1-5 rods: — written also *bars* and
 VÉR-sä, *prop.* (L.) (Law) against. [*swat.*]
 VÉR-t, *n.* (Fr.) any green tree; green color.
 VÉR-tä-brä, (vér'tä-brä) *n.* a joint in the
 spine or back; vertebra. — *pl.* the bones of the
 spine; the spine.
 VÉR-tä-brä, *a.* relating to the spine or vertebra.
 VÉR-tä-brä, *n.* a vertebrate animal.
 VÉR-tä-brä, *a.* having vertebrae or verte-
 VÉR-tä-brä, *n.* a joint of the back.
 VÉR-tä, *n.* (L.) *pl.* VÉR-tä-clä: the zenith; the
 top of any thing; the crown.
 VÉR-tä-clä, *a.* relating to the vertex; placed in
 the zenith; perpendicular to the horizon.
 VÉR-tä-clä, *n.* a vertical circle.
 VÉR-tä-clä-ly, *ad.* in a vertical manner.
 VÉR-tä-clä-ness, *n.* the state of being vertical.
 VÉR-tä-clä-läte, [vér'tä-clä-lät, P. Ja. Sm.; vé-
 til'q-lät, K. W.] *a.* growing in a spiral form.
 VÉR-tä-clä-ty, *n.* the power of turning; rotation.
 VÉR-tä-clä, *n.* an axis; a hinge.
 VÉR-tä-clä-nöde, *a.* turning round; giddy.
 VÉR-tä-clä-nöde-ness, *a.* giddiness.
 VÉR-tä-clä, VÉR-tä-clä, or VÉR-tä-clä, [vér'tä-clä, P.
 J. E. W.] VÉR-tä-clä, VÉR-tä-clä, or VÉR-tä-clä, W.
 VÉR-tä-clä, or VÉR-tä-clä, P. Ja.: VÉR-tä-clä, K. Sm.]
n. a giddiness; a sense of turning in the head
 VÉR-väin, or VÉR-väin, *n.* a perennial plant; a
 shrub; verberna.
 VÉR-väin, or VÉR-väin, *n.* pl. labels tied to a hawk
 VÉR-y, *a.* true; real; complete; exact; more.
 VÉR-y, *ad.* in a great degree; eminently.
 VÉR-y-clä, *v.* *n.* to blister; to puff up.
 VÉR-y-clä-tion, *n.* the act of blistering; a blister.
 VÉR-y-clä-ry, *n.* a blistering medicine.
 VÉR-y-clä, *n.* a little air-bladder; a blister.
 VÉR-y-clä, *a.* hollow; full of small interstices
 VÉR-y-clä, *n.* (L.) the evening star; the evening.

ä, ä, i, ä, ö, y, long; ä, ä, i, ä, ö, y, short; ö, ö, i, ö, e, y, obscure.—flär, flär, flär, flär; hätt, hätt,

by venturing with a wheelbarrow. — I
could venture to affirm. — I ventured upon ^{venture} con-

Then verging on womanhood,
His vernacular language was the Chinese

To be versed in anything

vertebra : ἄσπιδος

Vertigo, ἰχθυός.

You are very little acquainted with
the English ladies to think they are all...

which may seem at first view to
go against us. — to be viewed at
distance by artificial light
a variety of views have been entertained
on this subject.

recher, λαδυρος

It was prepared for no use of
~~known~~ my views to publication.

Having gained three signal victories
over the Tartars

To vie with

It may appear at first view a pleasure
— with the view of obtaining — with a view
to grammatical improvement a pretty view of
when view drew this aspect view then
with a view to the dissonance. — the
in which we have taken of it
into view, the fact, that

Vil'lage, *n.* a small collection of houses.
Vil'la-ger, *n.* an inhabitant of a village.
Vil'lain, (vil'lin) *n.* one who held by a base tenure; a villain: — a vile person; a rascal; knave.
Vil'la-nage, *n.* the state of a villain; baseness.
Vil'la-nous, *a.* base; vile; wicked; very bad.
Vil'la-nous-ly, *ad.* wickedly; basely.
Vil'la-nous-ness, *n.* baseness; wickedness.
Vil'la-ny, *n.* the character or conduct of a villain; wickedness; baseness; a crime.
Vil'la, *n.* pl. [L.] (*Anat.*) fibrea. — (*Bot.*) hairs.
Vil'dae', *a.* covered with hairs; villous.
Vil'lous, *a.* shaggy; rough; furry; hairy.
Vim'ing, *a.* relating to, or producing, twigs.
Vin'ic-o-us, *a.* made of twigs.
Vi-ná'ceous, (vi-ná'shús) *a.* relating to wine.
Vinegar, (vin-p-grét') *n.* [Fr.] a sauce containing vinegar: — a box perfumed with aromatic vinegar.
Vin'ci-ble, *a.* conquerable; superable.
Vin'ci-ble-ness, *n.* liahleness to be overcome.
Vin'cu-lum, *n.* [L.] a band; a cord; a tie.
Vin'di-mi-al, *a.* belonging to a vintage.
Vin'di-cate, *v. a.* to justify; to support; to clear.
Vin'di-cá'tion, *n.* a defence; a justification.
Vin'di-cá-tive, or **Vin-dicá-tive**, [vin'de-ká-tiv, *W. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.*; vin-dik'-tiv, *S. P. E. J.*] *a.* tending to vindicate or justify.
Vin'di-cá-tor, *n.* one who vindicates.
Vin'di-cá-to-ry, *a.* defensor; vindicative.
Vin'dic'tive, *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.
Vin'dic'tive-ly, *ad.* in a vindictive manner.
Vin'dic'tive-ness, *n.* a revengeful temper.
Vine, *n.* the plant that bears the grape; a stem.
Vine-dress-er, *n.* one who cultivates vines.
Vine-fré'tor, *n.* the plant-louse; an insect.
Vine-gar, *n.* an acid liquor.
Vin'er, *n.* an arborer or trimmer of vines.
Vin'e-ry, *n.* a place for grape-vines.
Vine-yard, *n.* a ground planted with vines.
Vin'ous, *a.* having the qualities of wine.
Vin'age, *n.* the time of making wine; grapes.
Vin'ta-ger, *n.* one who gathers the vintage.
Vin'ter, *n.* one who sells wine.
Vin'try, *n.* the place where wine is sold.
Vin'y, *a.* belonging to, or yielding, vines.
Vio'l, *n.* a stringed instrument of music.
Vi'o-la-ble, *a.* that may be violated or hurt.
Vi'o-lá'ceous, (vi'o-lá'shús) *a.* like violets.
Vi'o-lá'te, *v. a.* to hurt; to transgress; to injure; to infringe; to break; to ravish.
Vi'o-lá'tion, *n.* act of violating; breach.
Vi'o-lá'tor, *n.* one who violates or injures.
Vi'o-lé'ncé, *n.* a violent act; unjust force; an attack; outrage; vehemence; injury.
Vi'o-lént, *a.* acting or done with violence; not natural; forcible; vehement; extorted.
Vi'o-lént-ly, *ad.* with force; vehemently.
Vi'o-lét, *n.* a plant and flower: — a color.
Vi'o-lét, *a.* of the color of the violet.
Vi'o-lin', *n.* a stringed instrument; a fiddle.
Vi'o-list, *n.* a player on the viol.
Vi'o-lon-ché'llo, (və-o-lon-ché'llo or və-o-lon-ché'llo) [*və-o-lon-ché'llo*, *S. W. J. F.*; vi-o-lon-ché'llo, *P. Wh.*; və-o-lon-ché'llo, *Ja.*] *n.* [It.] a kind of bass violin.
Vi'per, *n.* a venomous serpent.
Vi'per-ine, [vi'per-in, *Ja. K. Sm.*; vi'per-in, *S. W. J.*] *a.* belonging to a viper.
Vi'per-ous, *a.* having the qualities of a viper.
Vi-rá'gō, or **Vi-rá'gō**, [vi-rá'gō, *S. E. Ja. K. Wh.*; və-rá'gō, *P. J. Sm.*; və-rá'gō or vi-rá'gō, *W.*] *n.* a female warrior; a turbulent woman.

Vir'g-ily, *a.* a song; a poem; a sounding.
Vir'g-ill, or **Vir'g-ill**, *n.* [virgilian, Fr.] an excellent kind of pear, called also *St. J. ches's* and the butter pear.
Vir'gin, *n.* a maid; a woman not a mother.
Vir'gin, *a.* befitting a virgin; maidenly; pure.
Vir'gin-al, *a.* maidenly; relating to a virgin.
Vir'gin-al, *n.* a musical instrument.
Vir'gin-i-ty, *n.* state of a virgin; maidenhood.
Vir'gō, *n.* [L.] the Virgin; the sixth sign of the zodiac.
Vir'id-i-ty, *n.* greenness; verdure.
Vir'ile, or **Vir'ile**, [vir'il, *W. P. J. F.*; vir'il, *S. W. J.*; vir'il, *E. Ja. K.*; vir'il, *Sm.*] *a.* belonging to man; manly; bold.
Vir'il-i-ty, *n.* manhood; the character of man.
Vir'tú, [vir-tú, *W.*; vir-tú, *Ja.*; vir-tú, *Sm.*; vir-tú, *Wb.*] *n.* [It.] a love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities.
Vir'tu-al, (vir'ty-u-al) *a.* being in effect, though not in fact; effectual; efficacious.
Vir'tu-al-ly, *ad.* in effect, or efficaciously.
Vir'tue, (vir'ty, *P. F.*) [*vér-tú*, *S. W. J.*; vir-tú, *Sm.*; vir-tú, *P. Ja. K.*] *n.* moral goodness opposed to vice; right principle; right conduct; excellence; efficacy; power; value.
Vir-tú-ous, *a.* [It.] pl. *vir-tú-ous*; *Eng. v. t. ú-s*; *a.* man skilled in curiosities, &c.
Vir'tu-ous, (vir'ty-u-ous) *a.* partaking of virtue morally good; upright; honest; equitable.
Vir'tu-ous-ly, *ad.* in a virtuous manner.
Vir'tu-ous-ness, *n.* the state of being virtuous.
Vir'tu-é'ncé, *n.* malignity; acrimony; bitterness.
Vir'tu-é'nt, *a.* venomous; bitter; malignant.
Vir'tu-é'nt-ly, *ad.* malignantly; with bitterness.
Vir'tu-é'nt, *n.* [L.] purulent matter; poison.
Vis'age, *n.* the face; the countenance; look.
Vis'aged, (vis'ejd) *a.* having a face or visage.
Vis-a-vis, (viz'-vís) *n.* [Fr.] a carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face.
Vis'cé-ra, *n.* pl. [L.] the bowels or intestines.
Vis'cé-ral, *a.* relating to the viscera; tender.
Vis'cé-rá'te, *a.* to eviscerate.
Vis'cid, *a.* glutinous; tenacious;ropy; viscid.
Vis'cid-i-ty, *n.* glutinousness; tenacity.
Vis'cid-i-ty, *n.* glutinousness; tenacity.
Vis'cid-ant, (vis'kúant) *n.* a degree of English nobility next below an earl.
Vis'cid-ant-ess, (vis'kúant-ess) *n.* the lady of a viscid-ant-chip.
Vis'cid-ant-chip, (vis'kúant-chip) *n.* the office of a viscid-ant.
Vis'cid-ant-y, (vis'kúant-y) *n.* a viscid-ant.
Vis'cid-ous, *a.* glutinous; tenacious; viscid.
Vis'cid-ous, *n.* [L.] an intestiner: — birdlime.
Vis'e, *n.* a gripping machine or press. See *Vis'e*.
Vis'h-nú, *n.* one of the three principal divinities of Hindoo mythology.
Vis'i-bil-i-ty, *n.* the quality of being visible.
Vis'i-ble, *a.* perceptible by the eye; apparent.
Vis'i-ble-ness, *n.* the quality of being visible.
Vis'i-bly, *ad.* in a visible manner.
Vis'is-er-ti-ty, (vis'is-er-ti-ty) [*vis'is-er-ti-ty*, *L.*] *n.* the power of seeing, a property of matter.
Vis'is-er-ti-ty, (vis'is-er-ti-ty) *n.* the act of seeing; the faculty of seeing; sight: — a supernatural appearance; a spectre; phantom; dream.
Vis'is-er-ti-ty, (vis'is-er-ti-ty) *a.* affected by phantasms; fanciful; imaginary; not real.
Vis'is-er-ti-ty, *n.* a dreamer; a wild schemer.
Vis'it, *v. a.* to go to see; to come to; to attend.
Vis'it, *v. n.* to practise going to see others.
Vis'it, *n.* act of going to see another; a call.
Vis'it-a-ble, *a.* liable to be visited.
Vis'it-ant, *n.* one who goes to see another.

vindicating themselves into freedom.
To vindicate him from this or





Vē-tā-t'ion, *n.* act of visiting. — (*Law*) act of making a judicial examination.
Vē-tā-tō-rī-al, *a.* relating to a judicial visitor.
Vē-tā-ing, *n.* act of visiting; a visitation.
Vē-t'or, *n.* one who visits: — one who regulates disorders; a judicial director.
Vē-ne, (*vē-nē*) *n.* [old Fr.] (*Law*) vicinity; venue.
Vē-or, *n.* a mask; disguise; concealment: — the perforated part of a helmet: — written also *vizer* and *vizard*.
Vē-ored, (*viz'urd*) *a.* masked.
Vē-ta, *n.* [It.] a view; a prospect or a walk through an avenue, as of trees.
Vē-q-ai, (*viz'h'q-ai*) *a.* relating to the sight.
Vē-otē, [L.] the power or vigor of life.
Vē-tal, *a.* relating to life; containing or supporting life; necessary to life; essential.
Vē-tā'ly, *n.* the power of subsisting in life.
Vē-tā-ly, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life.
Vē-tāly, *n. pl.* the parts essential to life.
Vē-tē-lā-ry, or **Vē-tē-lā-ry**, *n.* the place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.
Vē-tē-ate, (*vish'ē-āt*) *v. a.* to deprave; to spoil; to corrupt; to contaminate; to taint.
Vē-tā-t'ion, (*vish'ē-ā-shun*) *n.* depravation.
Vē-tē-ō-ty, (*vish'ē-ō-ē-ty*) *n.* depravity.
Vē-tious, (*vish'us*) *a.* corrupt. See *Vicious*.
Vē-tō-ous, *a.* glassy; resembling glass.
Vē-tō-ous-nēs, *n.* state of being vitreous.
Vē-ti-fā-t'ion, *n.* act of vitrifying.
Vē-ti-fā-ble, *a.* that may be vitrified.
Vē-ti-fī-cā-t'ion, *n.* vitrification.
Vē-ti-fy, *v. a.* to change or convert into glass.
Vē-ti-fy, *v. n.* to become glass or vitreous.
Vē-ti-ol, *a.* a compound mineral salt; copperas.
Vē-ti-ō-ic, *a.* containing vitriol.
Vē-ti-line, *a.* relating to a calf or to veal.
Vē-tā-per-ā-ble, *a.* blameworthy.
Vē-tā-per-āte, or **Vē-tā-per-āte**, (*vē-tā-per-āt*, *P. K. Sm.*; *vē-tā-per-āt*, *J. J. Ja.*; *vē-tā-per-āt* or *vē-tā-per-āt*, *W. F.*) *v. a.* to blame; to censure.
Vē-tā-per-ā-tion, *n.* blame; censure.
Vē-tā-per-ā-tive, *a.* containing censure.
Vē-tā-cious, (*vē-tā-shus*) *a.* gay; active; lively.
Vē-tā-ty, or **Vē-tā-ty**, (*vē-tā-ty*, *P. J. F. K. Sm.*; *vē-tā-ty*, *S. J. Ja.*; *vē-tā-ty* or *vē-tā-ty*, *W.*) *n.* liveliness; sprightliness.
Vē-tā-ry, *n.* a place for keeping animals.
Vē-tō-ō, [L.] by word of mouth.
Vē-tō-ō-ō, [L.] by word of mouth.
Vē-tō-ō-ō, [Fr.] success to trifles.
Vē-tō-ō-ō, [Fr.] long live the king.
Vē-tō-ō, *a.* lively; quick; sprightly; active.
Vē-tō-ly, *ad.* with life; with quickness.
Vē-tō-nēs, *n.* life; vigor; quickness.
Vē-tō-ic, or **Vē-tō-ic**, *a.* giving life.
Vē-tō-ic-cāte, [*vē-tō-ic-cāt*, *S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.*; *vē-tō-ic-cāt*, *W. F.*] *v. a.* to make alive.
Vē-tō-ic-cā-tion, *n.* the act of giving life.
Vē-tō-ic-cā-tive, *a.* able to animate.
Vē-tō-ly, *v. a.* to make alive; to animate.
Vē-tō-ō-ō, *a.* bringing forth young alive.
Vē-tō-ō, (*vik'm*) *n.* the cub of a fox; a she-fox: — a turbulent woman; a scold.
Vē-tō-ly, *a.* having the qualities of a vixen.
Vē-tō, [*vē-tō*, a contraction of *vē-tō-ō*;] namely.
Vē-tō, *n.* a mask. — *v. a.* to mask. See *Pis-ter*.
Vē-tō, (*viz'yer* or *viz'yār*) [*viz'yer*, *P. E. Sm.*; *viz'yār*, *W. J. Ja.*; *viz'yār*, *S.*; *viz'yār*, *J.*; *viz'yār* or *vē-zbār*, *P.*] *n.* a Turkish minister of state. — *Grand vizier*, the prime minister.
Vē-tō-ō, *n.* a word; a name; a term.
Vē-tō-ō-ō, *n.* a list of words in alphabetical order; a nomenclature; a dictionary.

Vē-cal, *a.* having a voice; uttered by the voice.
Vē-cal-ist, *n.* a vocal musician; a singer.
Vē-cā'ly, *n.* state of being vocal.
Vē-cā-ize, *v. a.* to make vocal; to articulate.
Vē-cā-ly, *ad.* by the voice; articulately.
Vē-cā-tion, *n.* a calling; trade; employment.
Vē-cā-tive, *a.* denoting a grammatical case.
Vē-cī'f-ē-ate, *v. n.* to clamor; to make outcries.
Vē-cī'f-ē-ā-tion, *n.* a clamor; an outcry.
Vē-cī'f-ē-ō-ō, *a.* clamorous; noisy; loud.
Vē-gue, (*vēg*) *n.* fashion; mode; repute.
Vē-ice, (*vēice*) *n.* sound emitted by the mouth; a vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.
Vē-iced, (*vēice*) *a.* furnished with a voice.
Vē-id, *a.* empty; vain; null; ineffectual; devoid; free; destitute; unoccupied; unreal.
Vē-id, *n.* an empty space; vacuum; vacancy.
Vē-id, *v. a.* to quit; to emit; to vacate; to annul.
Vē-id-ā-ble, *a.* that may be voided or annulled.
Vē-id-ānce, *n.* an emptying; ejection; vacancy.
Vē-id-ēd, (*Har.*) cut in the middle.
Vē-id-er, *n.* he or that which voids: — a basket.
Vē-id-nēs, *n.* emptiness; vacuity; inefficacy.
Vē-id-ure, (*vēid'ur*) *n.* [Fr.] a carriage.
Vē-lant, *a.* flying; passing through air; active.
Vē-lā-tile, (*vē-lā-tile*, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. W. F.*; *vē-lā-tile*, *Ja.*) *a.* flying; lively; fickle; airy; passing off by evaporation; evaporating.
Vē-lā-tile-nēs, *n.* quality of being volatile; levity; airiness; fickleness.
Vē-lā-tile-cā-tion, *n.* the act of making volatile.
Vē-lā-tile-ize, *v. a.* to make volatile; to subtilize.
Vē-lā-cā'ic, *a.* relating to volcanoes; produced, formed, or affected by a volcano.
Vē-lā-cā-nist, *n.* one who is versed in volcanoes.
Vē-lā-cā-nō, *n.* a mountain having internal fire, and sometimes ejecting fire, smoke, and lava.
Vē-lā, *n.* a deal at cards, that draws all the tricks.
Vē-lā-ō, (*vē-lā'*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Met.*) a rapid flight of notes.
Vē-lī'ō, (*vē-lī'ō*) *n.* the act of willing; power of willing; choice.
Vē-lī-ō, (*vē-lī-ō*) *n.* a flight of shot; a burst.
Vē-lī-ō, *v. a. & n.* to throw out; to discharge.
Vē-lī-ō-ic, *a.* relating to Volta or voltaism.
Vē-lī-ō-ism, *n.* voltaic electricity or galvanism.
Vē-lī-ō-bī-ty, *n.* fluency of speech; mutability.
Vē-lī-ō-ble, *a.* rolling; active; fluent of words.
Vē-lī-ō-bly, *ad.* in a voluble manner.
Vē-lī-ō-ō, (*vē-lī-ō-ō*) [*vē-lī-ō-ō*, *W. J. Ja.*; *vē-lī-ō-ō*, *S. K.*; *vē-lī-ō-ō*, *P. E. W. F.*] *n.* a book; a roll; compass; any thing rolled; a fold.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō, *a.* consisting of many volumes or rolls; copious; diffusive.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ly, *ad.* in many volumes.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-nēs, *n.* state of being voluminous.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ly, *ad.* in a voluntary manner.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-nēs, *n.* the state of being voluntary.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *a.* acting by choice; of one's own accord; willing; designed; spontaneous.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *n.* an air or piece of music played at will: — a volunteer.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *n.* a soldier, or one who serves of his own accord; a voluntary agent.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *v. a.* to offer voluntarily.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *v. n.* to act or serve as a volunteer.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *n.* a man given up to pleasure.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, *a.* addicted to sensual pleasures; luxurious; epicurean.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry-ly, *ad.* in a voluptuous manner.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry-nēs, *n.* luxuriousness.
Vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry, [*vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry*, *S. W. P. Sm. W. F.*; *vē-lī-ō-mi-nō-ō-ry*, *Arch.*] *n.* a member or scroll of a column.

den, str; móve, nár, sán; báll, búr, róle. — C, G, f, é, soft; B, M, S, é, hard; g as x; z as g; — Chie

Vom'ic-aq, n. [L.] an abscess in the lungs.
Vom'ic-nūt, n. an East-Indian nut and tree or its nucleus; *nux-vomica*.
Vom'it, v. a. & n. to throw up from the stomach; to expectorate; to eject matter.
Vom'it, n. matter thrown up or ejected from the stomach: — an emetic. — *Black-omit*, the yellow fever.
Vo-mit'tion, (vo-mish'un) n. the act of vomiting.
Vom'i-tive, a. emetic; causing vomits.
Vom'i-to-ry, a. procuring vomits; emetic.
Vo-rā'ci-ous, (vo-rā'shūs) a. greedy; ravenous.
Vo-rā'ci-ous-ly, ad. greedily; ravenously.
Vo-rā'ci-ous-nēss, n. greediness; voracity.
Vo-rā'ci-ty, n. greediness; rapaciousness.
Vo-rā'ci-noūs, a. full of gulfs.
Vōr'tēz, n. [L.] pl. *L. vōr'ti-cēs*; Eng. *vōr'ti-cēs*; a whirlpool; a whirl; a whirlwind.
Vōr'ti-cēl, a. having awhirling motion; turning.
Vō'ta-rēss, n. a female votary.
Vō'ta-rist, n. one devoted to any thing; a votary.
Vō'ta-ry, n. one devoted to any pursuit.
Vō'ta-ry, a. consequent to a vow; devoted.
Vō'te, n. a suffrage; a ballot; a voice given.
Vō'te, v. a. & n. to choose by suffrage; to ballot.
Vō't'er, n. one who votes or has a right to vote.
Vō'tive, a. given by vow; devoted.
Vō'ch, v. a. to obtest; to attest; to declare.
Vō'ch, v. n. to bear witness; to testify.
Vō'ch, n. a warrant; an attestation. *Shak.*
Vō'ch'er, n. he or that which gives witness.
Vō'ch-sā'te, v. a. to condescend to grant.
Vō'ch-sā'te, v. n. to condescend; to condescend.
Vō'θ, n. a religious promise; a solemn promise.
Vō'θ, v. a. to consecrate; to devote sacredly.

Vō'θ, v. n. to make vows or solemn promises.
Vō'θ-el, n. a letter which can be uttered by its or alone; as, *a, e, i, o, u*.
Vō'θ-elled, (vō'θ'eld) a. furnished with vowel.
Vō'θ'er, n. one who makes a vow.
Vō'z-pō'p'le, n. [L.] the voice of the people.
Vō'z-ge, n. a passing or journey by sea.
Vō'z-ge, v. n. & n. to travel by sea; to pass.
Vō'z-ger, n. one who travels by sea.
Vul-cā'ni-an, a. relating to the volcanists.
Vul-cā'ni-c, a. relating to Vulcan: — relating to the volcanists or their theory.
Vul'cān-ist, n. one who holds to the vulcan theory of the earth, or that the present form of the earth was produced by the action of fire.
Vul'gar, a. common; mean; low; rustic; vulgar.
Vul'gar, n. the common people.
Vul'gar-ism, n. a vulgar phrase or expression.
Vul'gar-ity, n. quality of being vulgar; meanness; grossness; rudeness of manners.
Vul'gar-ly, ad. commonly; rudely.
Vul'gāte, n. an ancient Latin version of the Bible, made chiefly by St. Jerome, being the one acknowledged as authentic by the Roman Catholic church.
Vul'ner-a-ble, a. that may be wounded.
Vul'ner-a-ble-nēss, n. state of being vulnerable.
Vul'ner-a-ry, a. useful in the cure of wounds.
Vul'pine, [vul'pin, P. J. F. Sm.; vul'pin, S. J. K.; vul'pin or vul'pin, W.] a. belong to a fox; like a fox; crafty.
Vul't'ure, (vul't'ur) n. a large bird of prey.
Vul't'ur-ine, (vul't'ur-in, P. K. Sm.; vul't'ur S. W.] a. belonging to a vulture.
Vul't'ur-ōs, a. like a vulture; voracious.

W.

W is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; but, in diphthongs, it is used as a vowel, for *u*; as in *view, strewn*.
Wab'ble, (wōb'bl) v. n. to move from side to side; to waddle; to totter.
Wab'ble, (wōb'bl) n. a hobbling motion.
Wack'e, or Wācke, [wāk'e, Sm. Wā.; wāk, K.] n. (Min.) a massive rock, allied to basalt.
Wad, (wōd) n. a little mass of tow, paper, &c.
Wad, (wōd) v. a. to stuff with tow or wadding.
Wad'ding, (wōd'ding) n. a coarse, woollen stuff; any thing stuffed in, as tow.
Wad'dle, (wōd'dl) v. n. to walk like a duck.
Wade, v. n. to walk through water.
Wā'fer, n. a thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist: — a dried paste for sealing letters.
Wā'fer, v. a. to close or seal with a wafer.
Wā'fle, (wōf'fl) n. a sort of thin cake.
Wā't, v. a. to carry through; to buoy; to cause to float. — *v. n.* to float; to swim; to fly.
Wā't, n. a floating body; motion of a streamer.
Wā't-ge, n. carriage by water or air. *Shak.*
Wā't'er, n. one who wāts; a passage-boat.
Wā't, v. a. to move lightly; to shake slightly.
Wā't, v. n. to be in motion; to go; to pack off.
Wā't, n. one full of low humor; a wit; a droll.
Wā't, v. a. to make; to carry on; to stake.
Wā't'er, n. a bet; a pledge; any thing pledged. (*Law*) an offer to make oath.
Wā't'er, v. a. & n. to lay; to pledge as a bet.
Wā't'er-er, n. one who wagers; one who bets.
Wā't'gē, n. pl. hire or reward paid for services.

Wā't'gē-ry, n. mischievous merriment; sport.
Wā't'gēk, a. merrily mischievous; frolicsome.
Wā't'gēk-ly, ad. in a waggish manner.
Wā't'gēk-nēss, n. merry mischief; frolic.
Wā't'gē, v. n. to move from side to side.
Wā't'on, n. a heavy, four-wheeled carriage: written also *waggon*.
Wā't'on-āge, n. money paid for carriage.
Wā't'on-er, n. one who drives a wagon.
Wā't'tāi, n. a bird of the robin genus.
Wā'if, n. (Law) any thing relinquished; found, but claimed by nobody.
Wā'il, v. a. to bewail. — *v. n.* to grieve.
Wā'il, n. audible sorrow; lamentation.
Wā'il'ful, a. sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
Wā'il'ing, n. lamentation; audible sorrow.
Wā'iln, n. a carriage; a sort of wagon.
Wā'in'rope, n. a large cord; a cart-rope.
Wā'in'scot, [wā'in'skot, S. W. J. F. Sm.; wā'skot, E. J. Wā.] n. the inner wooden casing of the wall of a room.
Wā'in'scot, v. a. to line walls with boards.
Wā'ir, n. a piece of timber two yards long.
Wā'ist, n. the narrowest part of the body.
Wā'ist-band, n. the upper part of the breech.
Wā'ist-coat, (wā'ist'kot or wā's'kot) [wā's'kot J.; wā's'kot, P.; wā's'kot or wā's'kot, F.] a close inner coat; a part of a man's dress.
Wā'it, v. n. to expect; to stay; to remain.
Wā'it, v. a. to expect; to stay for; to attend.
Wā'it, n. ambush; as, to lie in wait.
Wā'it'er, n. one who waits; attendant: — a

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ē, ē, ī, ū, short; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, obscure. — *fāre, fār, fāt, fāi; hāi,*

They voted him a god by accla-
mation = ἀρεθίσαν.

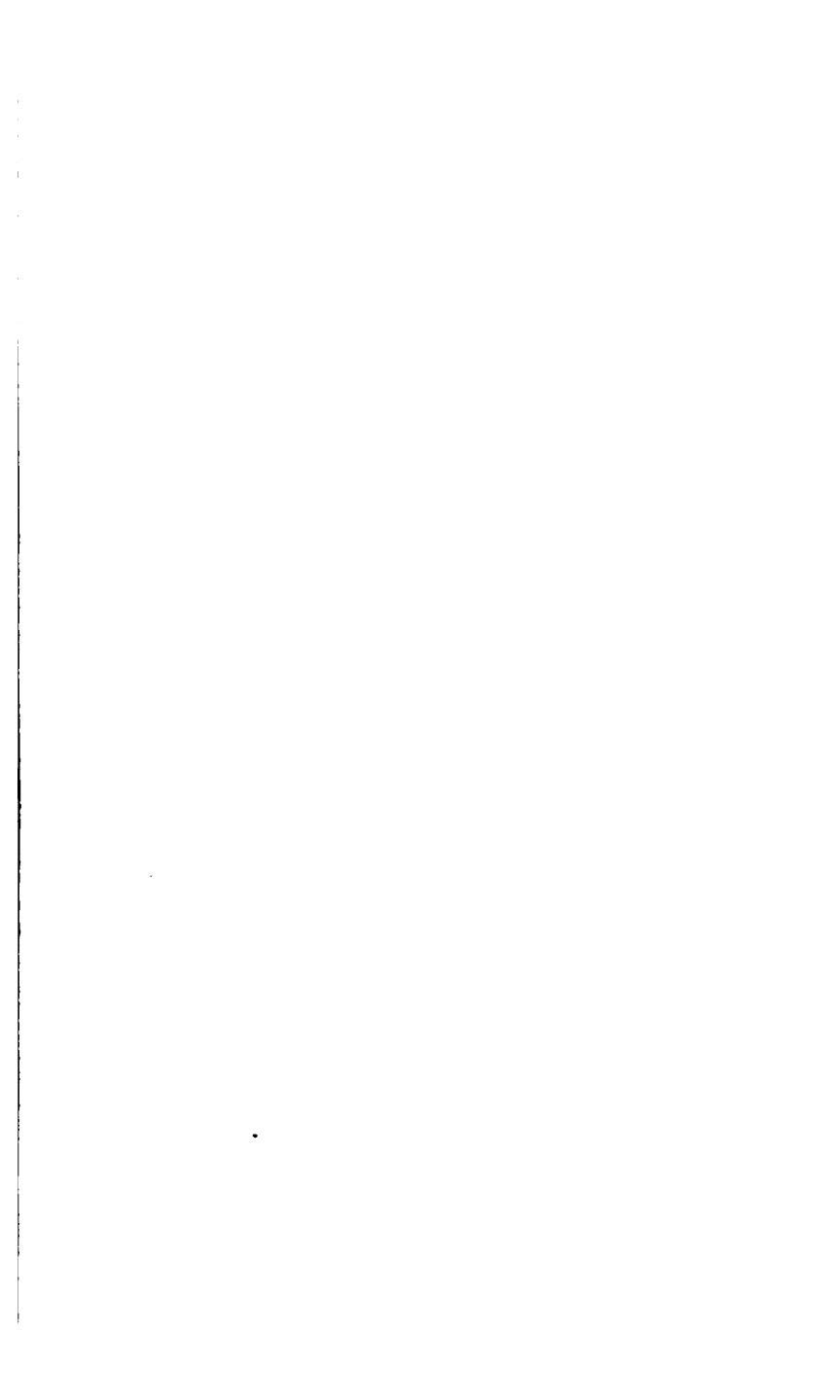
She was vouchsafed wondrous
revelations.

I have a vow to summon
To vow themselves to freedom — He vowed he
would do it.

voyage, περίπλους.

vay, σκυπολλας.

They are in waiting to bid ... — To
wait on a person



٢٠٠

make ^{to} ~~open~~, 2'or (Rom. Spaxoutie)

Wantonness. 1841

I found myself embarrassed for want of a
knowledge of the original language
The ~~it~~ is wanting in English

there were not wanting also those who
long since had thoughts of seducing
to give warning that it was
warring against it.

War with Spain

War like to the silver strings.

we are forcibly warped from the bias of
nature

I warn you to recollect

I warn you that it will be serious —
they were distinctly warned to the contrary
It contains warnings against folly.

Wash, (wîsh) *n.* act of washing; a washing: —
 allusion: — a marsh; a lotion: — food of hogs.
 Wash/ball, (wîsh/bâll) *n.* a ball of soap.
 Wash/board, (wîsh/bôrd) *n.* a board used in washing;
 a board next to the floor in a room: — a board
 on a boat.
 Wash'er, (wîsh/er) *n.* one that washes: — a
 movable ring on the axis of a wheel.
 Wash'er-woman, (wîsh/er-wâm-an) *n.* a woman
 who washes clothes.
 Wash'ing, (wîsh'ing) *n.* act of cleansing by water;
 that which is washed; wash.
 Wash/pot, (wîsh/pôt) *n.* a vessel for washing.
 Wash'y, (wîsh/é) *a.* watery; damp; weak.
 *Wasp, (wâsp) (wâsp, *N. J. F. J. S. M. W.*;
 wâsp, *S. E.*; wâsp, *P.*) *n.* a stinging insect.
 *Wasp'ish, (wâsp'ish) *a.* peevish; petulant.
 *Wasp'ish-ly, (wâsp'ish-ly) *ad.* peevishly.
 *Wasp'ish-ness, (wâsp'ish-nês) *n.* peevishness.
 Was'sail, (wô'sail) *n.* a liquor made of apples,
 sugar, and ale: — a drunken bout; a song.
 Was'sail, (wô'sail) *v. n.* to frolic; to tippie.
 Was'sail'er, (wô'sail'er) *n.* a drunkard.
 Wast, (wôst) the second person singular of *Waste*.
 Waste, *v. a.* to diminish; to squander; to spend.
 Waste, *v. n.* to dwindle; to be consumed.
 Waste, *a.* desolate; uncultivated; worthless.
 Waste, *n.* loss; useless expense: — desolate tract.
 Waste'ful, *a.* destructive; lavish; prodigal.
 Waste'ful-ly, *ad.* in a wasteful manner.
 Waste'ful-ness, *n.* prodigality; waste.
 Wast'er, *n.* one who wastes; a squanderer.
 Watch, (wôch) *n.* attention; vigilance; guard;
 a period of the night: — a pocket time-piece.
 Watch, (wôch) *v. n.* to wake; to keep guard.
 Watch, (wôch) *v. a.* to guard; to observe.
 Watch'er, (wôch'er) *n.* one who watches.
 Watch'ful, (wôch'fûl) *a.* vigilant; attentive.
 Watch'ful-ly, (wôch'fûl-ly) *ad.* vigilantly.
 Watch'ful-ness, (wôch'fûl-nês) *n.* vigilance.
 Watch'hôuse, (wôch'hôus) *n.* a place where a
 watch or guard is set. [wick.]
 Watch'light, (wôch'li) *n.* a candle with a rush
 Watch'mâ-ker, (wôch'-) *n.* a maker of watches;
 one who repairs and cleans watches.
 Watch'man, (wôch'man) *n.* a guard; sentinel.
 Watch'tô-er, (wôch'tô-er) *n.* a tower on
 which a sentinel is placed for an extended
 prospect. [sentinels to know their friends.]
 Watch'word, (wôch'wôrd) *n.* the word given to
 Wâ'ter, *n.* a common, well-known fluid, com-
 posed of oxygen and hydrogen: — urine: —
 the sea: — lustre of a diamond.
 Wâ'ter, *v. a.* to supply with water; to irrigate.
 Wâ'ter, *v. n.* to shed moisture; to take in water.
 Wâ'ter-age, *n.* money paid for water-carriage.
 Wâ'ter-bear'er, *n.* the eleventh sign of the zo-
 diac; Aquarius.
 Wâ'ter-clo'set, *n.* a small closet for necessary
 purposes, cleaned by water.
 Wâ'ter-côl'or, *n.* color or pigment worked up
 with water: — opposed to *oil-color*.
 Wâ'ter-côurse, *n.* a channel for water.
 Wâ'ter-crêss, *n.* a spicy plant; nasturtium.
 Wâ'ter'er, *n.* one who waters.
 Wâ'ter-fall, *n.* a cataract; a cascade.
 Wâ'ter-fôwl, *n.* a fowl that frequents water.
 Wâ'ter-gâuge, *n.* an instrument for measuring
 the depth and quantity of water.
 Wâ'ter-grû'el, *n.* food of meal boiled in water.
 Wâ'ter-i-ness, *n.* humidity; moisture.
 Wâ'ter-ing-place, *n.* a place resorted to on ac-
 count of mineral water, or for sea-bathing.

Wâ'ter-lob, *a.* resembling water; moist, boggy.
 Wâ'ter-lob-ness, *n.* resemblance of water.
 Wâ'ter-lév'el, *n.* the level formed by a surface
 still water.
 Wâ'ter-line, *n.* a line distinguishing that part
 a ship under water from that which is above.
 Wâ'ter-lîgged, (-lîgd) *a.* (Naut.) applied to
 ship when leaky and unmanageable.
 Wâ'ter-men, *n.* a ferryman; a boatman.
 Wâ'ter-mârk, *n.* the mark or limit of the rise
 water: — a manufacturer's mark on paper.
 Wâ'ter-môl'ân, *n.* a plant and fruit.
 Wâ'ter-môll, *n.* a mill turned by water.
 Wâ'ter-râ't, *n.* a rat that frequents water.
 Wâ'ter-rôt, *v. a.* to rot by soaking in water.
 Wâ'ter-spôut, *n.* an aqueous meteor or phœ-
 nomenon, commonly observed at sea.
 Wâ'ter-tîght, (wâ'ter-tî) *a.* excluding water.
 Wâ'ter-wâg'tâil, *n.* an aquatic bird.
 Wâ'ter-wôhêl, *n.* a wheel turned by water.
 Wâ'ter-works, (-wûrks) *n. pl.* hydraulic engine
 or structures; artificial spouts of water.
 Wâ'ter-y, *a.* thin; liquid; like water; wet.
 Wâ'tle, (wô'tl) *n.* a barb, or loose red flesh that
 hangs below a cock's bill: — a hurdle; a twi.
 Wâ'tle, (wô'tl) *v. a.* to hind with twigs.
 Wâul, *v. n.* to cry as a cat; to caterwall.
 Wâve, *n.* a moving swell or volume of water;
 surge; a billow; inequality.
 Wâve, *v. n.* to play loosely; to undulate.
 Wâve, *v. a.* to make uneven; to waft: — to p
 off for the present. See *Waive*.
 Wâve/less, *a.* smooth; without waves.
 Wâve-s'p'r-ing, *n.* a Jewish sacrifice, p
 formed by waving the hands.
 Wâ'v'er, *v. n.* to move loosely; to be unstable
 to fluctuate; to totter, as ready to fall.
 Wâ'v'er'er, *n.* one who wavers.
 Wâ'v'er-ing, *p. a.* fluctuating; hesitating.
 Wâ'v'er-ing-ness, *n.* the state of being wavering.
 Wâ'vy, *a.* rising in waves; playing to and fro.
 Wâwl, *v. n.* to cry; to howl. See *Wawl*.
 Wâx, *n.* a thick, tenacious substance.
 Wâx, *v. a.* to smear or join with wax; to smear.
 Wâx, *v. n.* [i. waxed; pp. waxing, waxen;
 waxed:] to grow; to increase; to become.
 Wâx'en, (wâx'en) *a.* made of wax.
 Wâx'work, (-wûrk) *n.* figures formed of wax.
 Wâx'y, *a.* soft like wax; waxen; yielding.
 Wâ'y, *n.* a road; passage; room; course; dis-
 tinction: — manner; mode; means; method.
 Wâ'y-bill, *n.* a register of the names of trav-
 ellers in a stage-coach.
 Wâ'y'far'er, *n.* a passenger; a traveller.
 Wâ'y'far-ing, *a.* travelling; being on a journey.
 *Wâ'y'lay, or Wâ'y-lâ'y, (wâ'lay, *S. E. J. E. E.*;
 wâ'lay, *N. P. J. F. W.*) *v. a.* to watch in
 way; to beset by ambush.
 *Wâ'y'lay'er, *n.* one who waylays.
 Wâ'y'less, *a.* pathless; untracked.
 Wâ'y'ward, *a.* froward; liking his own way.
 Wâ'y'ward-ly, *ad.* frowardly; perversely.
 Wâ'y'ward-ness, *n.* frowardness; perverseness.
 Wâ'y'wise, *a.* expert in keeping the right way.
 Wâ'y'wôde, (wâ'vôd) *n.* See *Wayward*.
 Wâ, *pron. pl.* of *I*. — I, mine, me. — *pl.*
 ours, us.
 Wâk, *a.* feeble; not strong; infirm; pined.
 Wâk'en, (wâ'kn) *v. a.* to make weak; to
 bilkate; to enfeeble. [weakly]
 Wâk'en-er, (wâ'kn-er) *n.* he or that who
 Wâk'ling, *n.* a feeble creature.
 Wâk'ly, *ad.* in a weak manner; feebly.

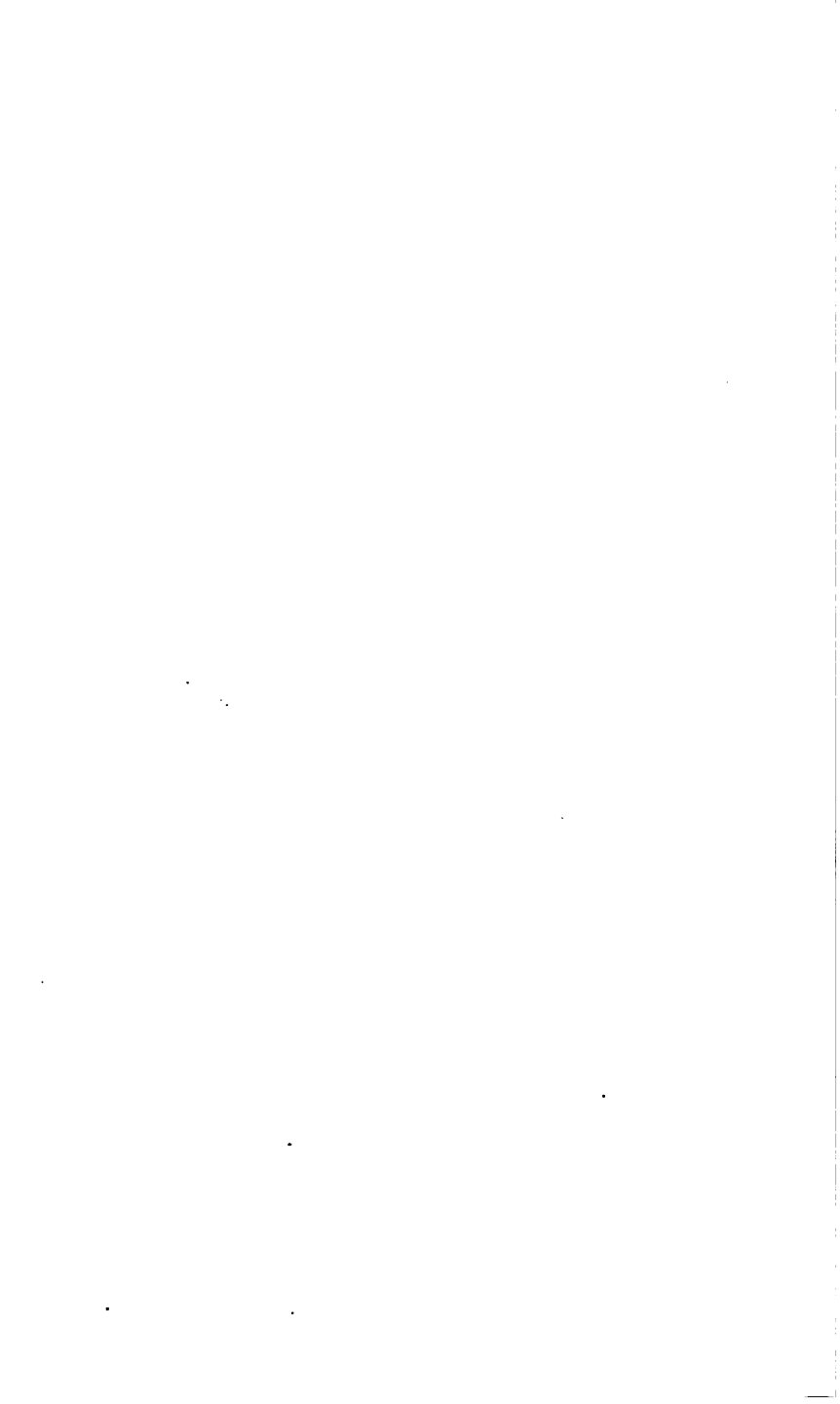
They watched for the security.

By being watchful over each other.

By way of foil — the true way of being able to relieve others was to ... — To be present in a way of turning — has made its way into the

The way in which to arrive at this point the sooner, is to become sick as far as possible — one way or other. — possible in one way or the other.





it
means the mind from

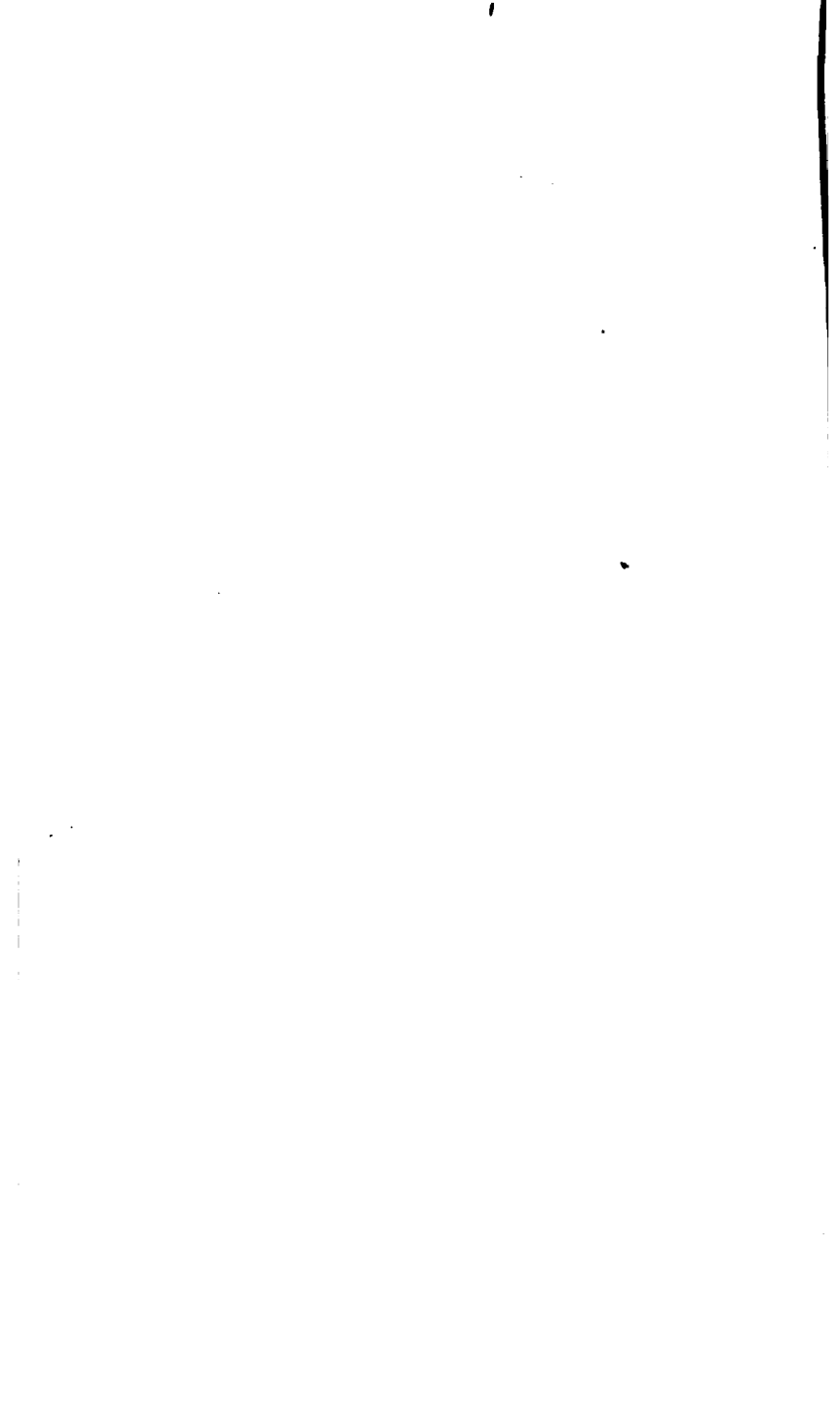
to wear the hair long -- xopian

I am weary with groaning.

Widows shall actually dress for another
husbands in their wedds for the former.

They are a weight upon the industry.
- this is of no weight to counterbalance.

He had got well again of the chin cough.





Against whomsoever should
assail him.

They might be whomsoever
they pleased (time past)

They never made a single vessel in
their whole lives. — going peace and
be whole of the plague.

should fix upon a deformed man from whom
to take his model of perfection.

Whoever undertakes to write a comment upon
himself, will forever remain without a rival his
own commentator. — He should receive
as a disciple whoever regarded it with
fear, ~~see~~ him who

To set up effigies of ~~whomsoever~~ they would.

Whither away? Για ποῦ με ἰσχυροῦ;

Wind'y, (wēl'dē) *a.* manageable.
Wier'y, (wir'ē) *a.* made of wire. See *Wiry*.
Wife, *n.*; *pl.* *wives*; *a.* a woman who has a husband; *a.* a husband's consort.
Wifehood, (wif'hūd) *n.* the state of a wife.
Wig, *n.* false hair worn on the head: — *a.* cake.
Wight, (wit) *n.* a person; *a.* being. *Shak.*
Wigwām, *n.* an Indian's cabin or hut.
Wild, *a.* not tame; not cultivated; uncivilized; uninhabited; desert; loose; rude; disorderly.
Wild, *n.* a desert; *a.* tract uncultivated.
Wild-bear, *n.* a wild animal or hog.
Wild-cat, *n.* a ferocious, feline animal.
Wild'er, *v.* *a.* to lose or puzzle; to bewilder. [*R.*]
Wild'er-ness, *n.* a desert; *a.* tract of solitude.
Wild'fire, *n.* an inflammable composition.
Wild'fowl, *n.* fowls or birds of the forest.
Wild'goose-chase, *n.* a vain, foolish pursuit.
Wild'ing, *n.* a wild, sour apple.
Wild'ly, *ad.* in a wild manner; disorderly.
Wild'ness, *n.* a state of being wild; rudeness.
Wile, *n.* a deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem.
Will'ful, *a.* stubborn; obstinate; perverse; stiff.
Will'ful-ly, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.
Will'ful-ness, *n.* stubbornness; obstinacy.
Will'i-ly, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently.
Will'i-ness, *n.* a state of being wily; guile.
Wink, *n.* a kind of periwinkle; *a.* sea-shell.
Will, *n.* the faculty of the mind by which we choose to do or forbear an action; inclination; choice; command: — *a.* testament.
Will, *v.* *a.* to desire; to direct; to leave by will.
Will, *v.* *n.* to dispose of effects by will.
Will, *v.* *auxiliary and defective*, [*i.* would.] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being *shall*.
Will'er, *n.* one who wills.
Will'ing, *a.* inclined to any thing; desirous; — *ready*; spontaneous; voluntary.
Will'ing-ly, *ad.* voluntarily; readily.
Will'ing-ness, *n.* consent; ready compliance.
Will'ow, (wil'lō) *n.* a tree of many species.
Will'ow-y, *a.* abounding with willows.
Will'-with-a-wisp, or **Will'-o'-the-wisp**, *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern; *an ignis fatuus*.
With, *v.* *n.* to wither, as plants; to droop.
Will'y, *a.* cunning; sly; insidious; artful.
Wim'ble, *n.* an instrument to bore holes with.
Win, *v.* [*i.* won; *pp.* winning, won.] *to* gain by conquest, play, &c.; *to* gain; *to* obtain.
Win, *v.* *n.* to gain victory or favor.
Wince, *v.* *n.* to shrink or start back as from pain; *to* kick or fret with impatience; *to* winch.
Win'er, *n.* one that winces or shrinks.
Winch, *n.* a handle to turn a mill or screw.
Winch, *v.* *a.* to kick with impatience; *to* wince.
***Wind**, [wind or wind, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*; wind, *P. Sm. R. Ffb.*] *n.* air in motion; *a.* stream or current of air; breath.
***Wind**, *v.* [*i.* winded; *pp.* winding, winded.] *to* ventilate; *to* nose; *to* follow by scent.
Wind, *v.* [*i.* wound; *pp.* winding, wound.] *to* turn; *to* twist; *to* regulate in motion.
Wind, *v.* *n.* to turn; *to* change; *to* move round.
Wind'age, *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.
Wind'bōnd, *a.* confined by contrary winds.
Wind'brō-ken, (-kn) *a.* diseased in the wind.
Wind'egg, *n.* an egg not impregnated.
Wind'er, *n.* he or that which winds.
Wind'fall, *n.* fruit blown down by the wind.
Wind'flower, *n.* the anemone; *a.* flower.
Wind'gall, *n.* a soft, yielding, fatal tumor.

Wind'gun, *n.* a gun discharged by air; air-gun.
Wind'lov'er, *n.* a species of hawk.
Wind'ness, *n.* the state of being windy.
Wind'ing, *n.* a flexure; *a.* meander.
Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* a shroud for the dead.
Wind'lass, *n.* a machine or cylinder for raising weights: — written also *windlass*.
Win'dle, *n.* a spindle; *a.* reel.
Wind'less, *a.* wanting wind; out of breath.
Wind'mill, *n.* a mill turned by the wind.
Win'dōw, (win'dō) *n.* an aperture in a building by which air and light are introduced.
Wind'pipe, or **Wind'pipe**, [wind'pāp, *P. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; wind'pīp or wind'pāp, *N. J.*; wind'pīp, *S. K.*] *n.* the passage for the breath through the throat; the trachea.
Wind'row, *n.* hay raked into a ridge or row.
Wind'tight, (wind'tit) *a.* fenced against wind.
Wind'ward, *ad.* towards the wind.
Wind'ward, *a.* lying towards the wind.
Wind'ward, *n.* the point towards the wind.
Wind'y, *a.* consisting of wind; stormy; airy.
Wine, *n.* the fermented juice of the grape.
Wine-bib-ber, *n.* a great drinker of wine.
Wine'glass, *n.* a glass for drinking wine.
Wing, *n.* the limb of a bird used in flying: — *a.* fan to winnow; flight: — the side of an army.
Wing, *v.* *a.* to furnish with wings; *to* fly.
Winged, (wing'd or wing'ed) *a.* having wings.
Wing'-foot-ed, (wing'fūt-ēd) *a.* swift; nimble.
Wing'-shell, *n.* a shell covering the wings of
Wing'y, *a.* having wings; swift. [*insect*]
Wink, *v.* *n.* to shut the eyes; *to* shut the eyes and open them quickly; *to* connive.
Wink, *n.* the act of winking or closing the eye; *a.* hint given by the eye.
Wink'er, *n.* one who winks.
Win'ner, *n.* one who wins.
Win'ning, *p.* *a.* that wins; attractive; charming.
Win'ning, *n.* act of gaining; the same won.
Win'now, (win'nō) *v.* *a.* to separate by means of the wind; *to* fan; *to* sift.
Win'now, (win'nō) *v.* *n.* to part corn from chaff.
Win'now-er, (win'nō-er) *n.* one who winnows.
Win'ter, *n.* the cold season of the year.
Win'ter, *v.* *a.* to pass the winter.
Win'ter, *v.* *a.* to feed or keep in the winter.
Win'ter-green, *n.* an evergreen plant.
Win'ter-kill, *v.* *a.* to kill by the effect of the weather or the cold of winter.
Win'ter-ly, *a.* suitable to winter; wintry.
Win'try, *a.* brumal; cold; suitable to winter.
Win'y, *a.* having the taste or qualities of wine.
Wipe, *v.* *a.* to cleanse by rubbing; *to* clean.
Wipe, *n.* an act of cleansing; *a.* blow; *a.* jeer.
Wip'er, *n.* the or that which wipes.
Wire, *n.* metal drawn into a slender thread.
Wire'draw, *v.* *a.* to spin or draw into wire, as metal; *to* draw out into length; *to* spin out.
Wire'draw-er, *n.* one who spins wire.
Wire'draw-ing, *n.* art of drawing metal into
Wir'y, *a.* made of wire; like wire. [*wire*]
Wise, *v.* [*i.* & *p.* wist.] *to* think; *to* suppose.
Wis'ard, *n.* See *Wizard*.
Wis'dom, *n.* quality of being wise; knowledge rightly used; sapience; sagacity; prudence.
Wise, *a.* having wisdom; sagacious; discreet.
Wise, *a.* grave; sage; skillful; judicious; prudent.
Wise, *n.* manner; the way of being or acting.
Wise's-cre, (wiz's-ker) *n.* a fool; *a.* dunce.
Wise'ling, *n.* one pretending to be wise.
Wise'ly, *ad.* in a wise manner; prudently.
Wise'ness, *n.* wisdom; sapience. *Spenser*

It can be used at will.

Let them that will spend their money by
going to war with Spain.

the willingness of mankind to supply the chosen.

To win its way in to a heart.

Windward, κατὰ ἄνεμον.

will wipe all tears from our
eyes.

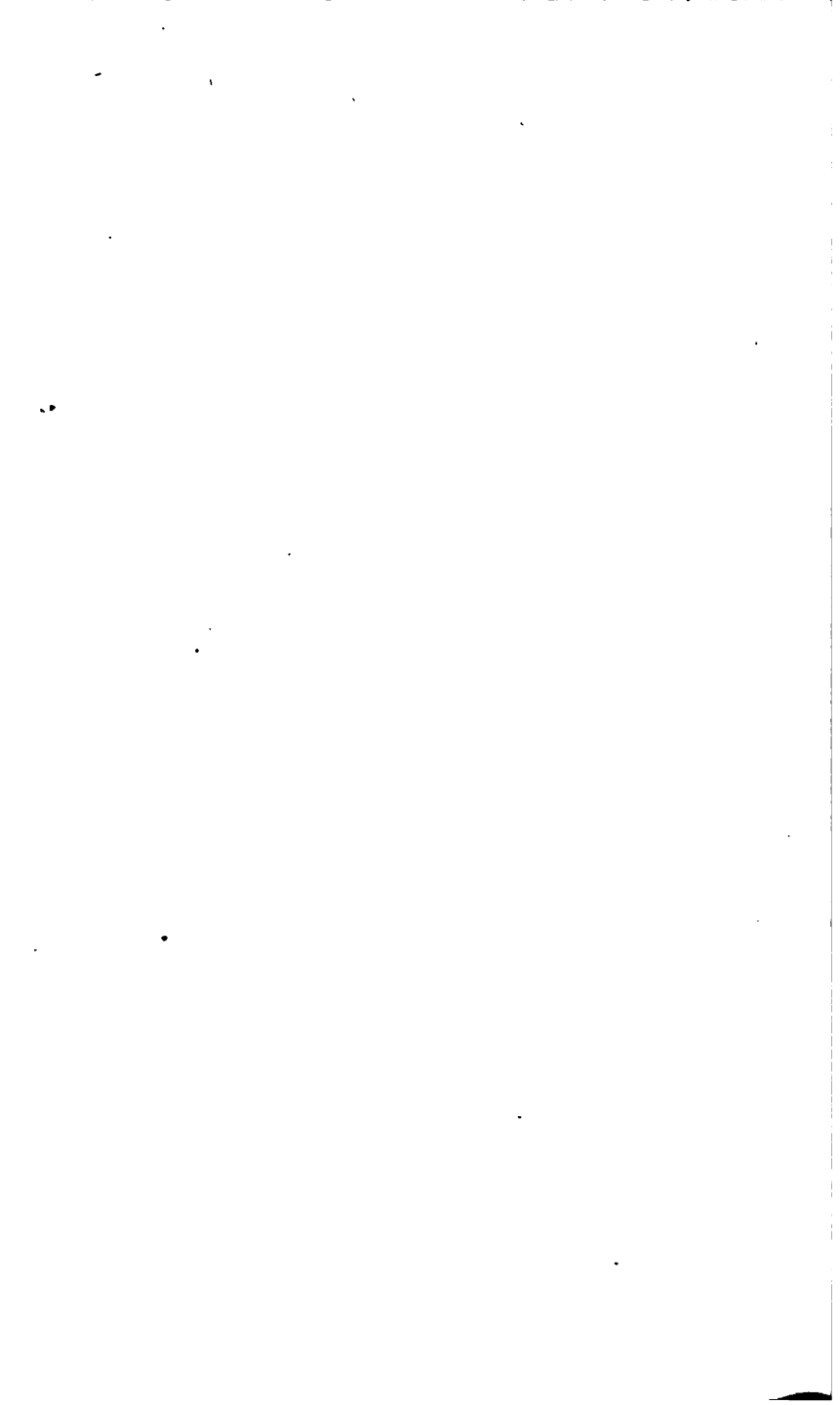
winking on the corner.

He winced under the prospect
of man-eaters overrunning.

It was that the pains taken in giving
this correspondence an English bias, had been
employed in contriving new political systems. —
why wish for his wealth? — wish dis-
appointment to all the enemies

I could have wished indeed to have
seen my countrymen giving their

It were sincerely to be wished that
the custom were established that in
all events which cause joy we make
our exultation &c. — It were to be
wished that they who govern kingdoms would
imitate artisans.



to arrive within twelve hours of their appointed time.

Without ~~substance~~ a literature, a fixed grammar, or a fixed orthography — without an arm, a leg, and an eye (Gibbon.)

to Wonder at all we see. — to be wondered at.
— She wondered how people could pretend.

Wish, *v. a.* to have strong desire; to long.
Wish, *v. a.* to desire; to long for; to ask.
Wish, *n.* a longing desire; a thing desired.
Wish'er, *n.* one who wishes or longs.
Wish'ful, *a.* longing; showing desire; eager.
Wish'ful-ly, *ad.* earnestly; with longing.
Wish'y-wash'y, (-wôsh'p) *a.* weak; not solid.
Wish'ket, or **Wish'ket**, *n.* a basket. [*Local.*]
Wisp, *n.* a small bundle, as of hay or straw.
Wist, *i. & p.* from *Wiz*.
Wist'ful, *a.* attentive; full of thought; eager.
Wist'ful-ly, *ad.* attentively; earnestly.
Wit, *v. a.* to know; to be known: — now used only in the infinitive, to wit, as an adverbial phrase, implying *namely*.
Wit, *n.* the faculty of perceiving and exhibiting ludicrous points of analogy between things dissimilar; quickness of fancy; a striking or unexpected thought; intellect; humor; invention; sense: — a man of wit or of genius.
Witch, *n.* a woman supposed to have intercourse with evil spirits; a sorceress.
Witch, *v. a.* to bewitch; to enchant.
Witch'craft, *n.* practice of witches; sorcery.
Witch'elm, *n.* a kind of elm.
Witch'er-y, *n.* enchantment; witchcraft.
Wit'crack'er, *n.* a joker; a jester; a wag.
With, *prep.* by; noting cause or means.
With, *n.* a twig, or band made of twigs, used for tying or binding: — written also *withe*.
With'al, *ad.* along with the rest; likewise.
With-draw, *v. a.* to take back; to call away.
With-draw, *v. n.* to retire; to retreat.
With-draw'al, *n.* act of withdrawing.
With-draw'er, *n.* one who withdraws.
With-draw'ing-room, *n.* a drawing-room.
With-draw'ment, *n.* same as *withdrawal*.
With'e, *a.* a band made of twigs. See *Wit*.
With'er, *v. a.* to fade; to dry up; to pine; to wither.
With'er, *v. a.* to make to fade or decay. [*Wit.*]
With'er-band, *n.* an iron laid under a saddle.
With'er'd-ness, (wîth'êr'd-nês) *n.* maridity.
With'er, *n. pl.* the joining of the shoulder-bones in a horse at the bottom of the neck.
With'er-wrûng, *a.* injured in the withers.
With-hold, *v. a.* [i. withheld; *pp.* withholding, withheld;] to keep back; to restrain; to hold back; to hinder; to refuse.
With-hold'en, (-hòl'd'n) *p.* from *Withhold*.
With-hold'er, *n.* one who withholds.
With-in, *prep.* in, as opposed to something out; in the inner part of; not without; not beyond.
With-in, *ad.* in the inner parts; inwardly.
With-in'side, *ad.* in the interior parts.
With-out, *prep.* out of, as opposed to something in; not within; beyond; being destitute of.
With-out, *ad.* not on the inside; out of doors.
With-out, *conj.* unless; if not; except.
With-stand, *v. a.* [i. withstood; *pp.* withstand-ing, withstood;] to oppose; to resist.
With-stand'er, *n.* one who withstands.
With-stood, (-stôd') *i. & p.* from *Withstand*.
With'y, *n.* a willow-tree. — *a.* made of witha.
With'less, *a.* wanting wit or understanding.
With'less-ly, *ad.* without wit or understanding.
With'ing, *n.* a petty pretender to wit.
Wit'ness, *n.* testimony; a bearer of testimony.
Wit'ness, *v. a.* to bear testimony; to testify.
Wit'ness, *v. a.* to attest; to be a witness of.
Wit'ness'er, *n.* one who gives testimony.
Wit'snap-per, *n.* one who affects repartee.
Wit'ed, *a.* having wit: — used in composition.
Wit'ti-clism, *n.* a witty remark; low wit.

Wit'ti-ly, *ad.* in a witty manner; artfully.
Wit'ti-ness, *n.* the quality of being witty.
Wit'tol, *n.* a tame cuckold.
Wit'ty, *a.* abounding in wit; having wit; humorous; ingenious; inventive.
Wit'-worm, (wî't'wûrm) *n.* a feeder on wit.
Wive, *v. a.* to match to a wife; to marry.
Wive, *v. n.* to take a wife; to marry.
Wiv'er, or **Wiv'ern**, *n.* a kind of dragon.
Wiveq, (wîvz) *n. pl.* of *Wife*.
Wiz'ard, *n.* a conjurer; a sorcerer; enchanter.
Wiz'ard, *a.* enchanting; haunted by wizards.
Wiz'en, (wîz'zn) *v. n.* to wither; to dry up.
Woad, (wôd) *n.* a plant, once much cultivated in England for a blue dye extracted from it.
Woe, (wô) *n.* grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
Woe-be-gone, *a.* lost in woe; full of sorrow.
Woe'ful, *a.* sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.
Woe'ful-ly, *ad.* sorrowfully; wretchedly.
Woe'ful-ness, *n.* misery; calamity; woe.
Wold, *n.* a plain open country; a down. *Shak.*
Wolf, (wôlf) *n.*; *pl.* wolves, (wôlvz;) *a.* fierce wild animal: — an eating ulcer.
Wolf'-dog, (wôlf'dôg) *n.* a species of dog.
Wolf'ish, (wôlf'ish) *a.* resembling a wolf.
Wol'fram, *n.* a mineral; rock-lead.
Wolf'-bane, (wôlf's'bân) *n.* a poisonous plant.
Wol-ver-ene, (wôl-) *n.* the glutton, a quadruped.
Wom'an, (wûm'ân) *n.*; *pl.* wom'en, (wîm'ên;) *an* adult female of the human race.
Wom'an-hat'er, (wûm'ân-hât'er) *n.* one who has an aversion to the female sex.
Wom'an-hood, (wûm'ân-hûd) *n.* the character, state, and collective qualities of a woman.
Wom'an-ish, (wûm'ân-ish) *a.* suitable to a woman; resembling a woman.
Wom'an-kind, (wûm'ân-) *n.* the female sex.
Wom'an-ly, (wûm'-) *a.* becoming a woman.
Womb, (wôm) *n.* place of the fetus; a cavity.
Womb, (wôm) *v. a.* to enclose; to breed.
Wom'b't, *n.* a burrowing quadruped.
Wom'en, (wîm'ên) *n. pl.* of *Woman*.
Wôn, *i. & p.* from *Win*.
Wôn'd'er, *v. n.* to be surprised or astonished.
Wôn'd'er, *n.* the sensation of surprise; admiration; amazement; surprise; a prodigy.
Wôn'd'er-er, *n.* one who wonders.
Wôn'd'er-ful, *a.* admirable; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvelous; amazing.
Wôn'd'er-ful-ly, *ad.* in a wonderful manner.
Wôn'd'er-ful-ness, *n.* state of being wonderful.
Wôn'd'er-mént, *n.* astonishment; amazement.
Wôn'd'er-ôus, *a.* See *Wonderous*.
Wôn'd'er-struck, *a.* amazed; surprised.
Wôn'd'er-work'ing, (-wûrk'-) *a.* doing wonders.
Wôn'drous, *a.* marvelous; strange; wonderful.
Wôn'drous-ly, *ad.* wonderfully.
Wônt, *v. n.* to be accustomed; to use.
Wônt, (wônt, S. W. P. J. F. E. Sm. *Wb.*; wônt, *Ja.*) *n.* custom; habit; use. *Sidney*.
Wônt, (wônt or wônt) [wônt, S. W. P. J. F. E. Sm.] *a.* contraction used for *will not*.
Wônt'ed, *p. a.* accustomed; used; usual.
Wôd, *v. a.* to court; to solicit in love.
Wôd, *v. n.* to court; to make love.
Wood, (wûd) *n.*; *pl.* woods, (wôdz;) *a.* large and thick collection of trees; a forest. — *sing.* the substance of trees; timber; fuel.
Wood'b'ine, (wûd'bîn) *n.* the honeysuckle.
Wood'chat, (wûd'chât) *n.* a small bird.
Wood'chûck, (wûd'chûk) *n.* a small quadruped that burrows in the ground; marmot.
Wood'cock, (wûd'kôk) *n.* a bird of passage.

Wood'-cut, (wûd'kût) *n.* an engraving on wood; a print of such engraving.
Wood'ed, (wûd'ed) *a.* supplied with wood.
Wood'en, (wûd'en) *a.* made of wood; ligneous.
Wood'fret-ter, (wûd'fret-ter) *n.* an insect.
Wood'-house, (wûd'-') *n.* a house for wood.
Wood'-ness, (wûd'-'-nês) *n.* the being woody.
Wood'land, (wûd'land) *n.* woods; a forest.
Wood'land, (wûd'land) *a.* belonging to woods.
Wood'-lark, (wûd'lârk) *n.* a species of lark.
Wood'-louse, (wûd'lôûs) *n.* an insect; milliped.
Wood'man, (wûd'man) *or* **Wood's'man**, *n.* a forester: — one who sells timber: — a sportsman.
Wood'men'-ger, (wûd'-'-) *n.* a woodseller.
Wood'-note, (wûd'nôt) *n.* wild music. [woods.
Wood'-nymph, (wûd'nîmf) *n.* a nymph of the
Wood'peck-er, (wûd'pêk-er) *n.* a bird.
Wood'pig-eon, (wûd'pid-jyn) *n.* a wild pigeon.
Wood'reeve, (wûd'rêv) *n.* an overseer of woods.
Wood'ward, (wûd'wârd) *n.* forester; woodreeve.
Wood'-work, (wûd'wûrk) *n.* work in wood.
Wood'worm, (wûd'wûrm) *n.* a worm in wood.
Wood'y, (wûd'y) *a.* abounding with wood; consisting of wood; woody; ligneous.
Woo'er, *n.* one who woos; a suitor.
Wool, *n.* the threads that cross the warp; woft.
Wool'ing-ly, *ad.* pleasingly; so as to entice.
Wool, (wûl) *n.* the fleece of sheep; short hair.
Wool'comb-er, (wûl'kôm-er) *n.* a comb of wool.
Wool'fel, (wûl'fel) *n.* a skin with the wool on it.
Woolled, (wûld) *a.* having wool.
Wool'len, (wûl'len) *a.* made of wool.
Wool'len, (wûl'len) *n.* *pl.* wool'len; cloths made of wool; woollen goods.
Wool'len-drâ'per, (wûl'-'-) *n.* a dealer in woollens.
Wool'li-ness, (wûl'-'-) *n.* state of being woolly.
Wool'y, (wûl'y) *a.* consisting of, or like, wool.
Wool'pack, (wûl'pak) *n.* a bundle of wool.
Wool'sack, (wûl'sak) *n.* a bag or sack of wool: — the seat of the lord-chancellor of England.
Wool'stâ'pler, (wûl'stâ-pler) *n.* a sorter of wool.
Wool'tz, *n.* a species of steel.
Word, (wûrd) *n.* a single part of speech; an oral expression; an articulate sound; a promise; a token; message: — tidings: — Scripture.
Word, (wûrd) *v. d.* to express in words.
Word'-catch-er, (wûrd'kâch-er) *n.* a caviller.
Word'-ness, (wûrd'-'-nês) *n.* verbosity.
Word'y, (wûrd'y) *a.* full of words; verbose.
Wore, *i.* from *Wear*.
Work, (wûrk) *v. n.* [*i.* wrought or worked; *pp.* working, wrought or worked;] to labor; to toil; to operate; to act: — to ferment.
Work, (wûrk) *v. a.* to form by labor; to effect.
Work, (wûrk) *n.* toil; labor; a performance.
Work'-day, (wûrk'dâ) *n.* a day for work.
Work'er, (wûrk'er) *n.* he or that which works.
Work'-fel-lôw, (wûrk'fel-lô) *n.* a fellow-laborer.
Work'hôuse, (wûrk'hôûs) *n.* a house for work; a manufactory: — an almshouse.
Work'ing, (wûrk'-'-) *n.* operation; fermentation.
Work'ing-day, (wûrk'ing-dâ) *n.* a day for labor.
Work'man, (wûrk'man) *n.* an artificer.
Work'man-like, (wûrk'-'-) *a.* skillful; well per-
Work'man-ly, (wûrk'-'-) *a.* formed.
Work'man-ship, (wûrk'man-ship) *n.* skill; art.
Work'mis-ter, (wûrk'mis-ter) *n.* a performer.
Work'shâp, *n.* a place where work is done.
Work'wom-an, (wûrk'wûm-an) *n.* a woman skilled in needle-work; a laboring woman.
World, (wûrld) *n.* the system of created beings and things; universe; earth; the terraqueous globe; a secular life; mankind; the public.

World'-li-ness, (wûrld'-'-nês) *n.* state of being worldly; covetousness; love of the world.
World'ling, (wûrld'ling) *n.* an idolizer of wealth.
World'ly, (wûrld'le) *a.* relating to this world; devoted to this world; secular; earthly.
World'ly-mind'ed, (wûrld'-'-) *a.* attentive chiefly to this world.
Worm, (wûrm) *n.* a small, creeping animal; grub; an insect; anything spiral.
Worm, (wûrm) *v. n.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually, like a worm.
Worm, (wûrm) *v. a.* to drive by secret means.
Worm'-eat-en, (wûrm'ê-tin) *a.* eaten by worms.
Worm'wood, (wûrm'wûd) *n.* a bitter plant.
Worm'y, (wûrm'y) *a.* full of worms; eaten by worms.
Wörn, *p.* from *Wear*. [worn.
Wôr'ri-er, *n.* one who worries or torments.
Wôr'ry, *n.* fretfulness; uneasiness; vexation.
Wôr'ry, *v. a.* to tear; to harass; to tease; to fret.
Worse, (wûrs) *a.* comp. of *Bad*; more bad.
Worse, (wûrs) *ad.* in a worse manner.
Wor'en, (wûr'en) *v. a.* to make worse.
Wor'ship, (wûr'ship) *n.* dignity; honor; a title of honor; adoration; religious reverence.
Wor'ship, (wûr'ship) *v. a.* to adore; to honor.
Wor'ship, (wûr'ship) *v. n.* to perform adoration.
Wor'ship-ful, (wûr'ship-fûl) *a.* claiming respect; entitled to respect; venerable.
Wor'ship-ful-ly, (wûr'-'-) *ad.* respectfully.
Wor'ship-per, (wûr'-'-) *n.* one who worships.
Worst, (wûrst) *a.* superl. of *Bad*; most bad.
Worst, (wûrst) *n.* the most evil state.
Worst, (wûrst) *v. a.* to defeat; to overthrow.
Wor'sted, (wûr'sted) [wûr'sted, *J. E. S.* *wûr'sted*, *W.*; *wûr'sted*, *J. E.*] *n.* a twisted, woollen yarn.
Wort, (wûrt) *n.* an herb: — new beer or ale.
Worth, (wûrth) *or* **Wûrth**, *n.* a. to bide; to happen to; as, "Woe *wûrth* the day."
Worth, (wûrth) *n.* the value of anything; price; rate; merit; excellence; importance.
Worth, (wûrth) *a.* equal in value to; deserving.
Wor'thi-ly, (wûr'the-le) *ad.* suitably; justly.
Wor'thi-ness, (wûr'the-nês) *n.* desert; merit.
Worth'less, (wûrth'les) *a.* having no value.
Worth'less-ness, (wûrth'-'-) *n.* want of value.
Wor'thy, (wûr'the) *a.* having worth or merit; deserving good or ill; meritorious.
Wor'thy, (wûr'the) *n.* a man of merit.
Wôt, **Wôte**, *v. n.* to know; to be aware.
Would, (wûd) *i.* of *Will*; an auxiliary verb.
Wound, (wônd *or* wûând) [wônd *or* wûând, *W. P. J.*; wônd, *S. J. K. S.* *Sm. R.* *wôând*, *E. Wb. Nares.*] *n.* a hurt given to the body by violence; a cut; an injury.
Wound, *or* **Wôund**, *v. a.* to hurt by violence.
Wôund, (wûând) *i. & p.* from *Wind*.
Wôund'less, *or* **Wôund'less**, *a.* exempt from wounds.
Wôve, *i.* from *Wears*. [wôvnd.
Wô'ven, (wûv'n) *p.* from *Wears*.
Wreck, (rak) *n.* ruin; destruction. See *Wreck*.
Wrâth, (râth) *n.* an apparition; a spirit. [*Local*.
Wrân'gle, (rang'gl) *v. n.* to dispute; to quarrel.
Wrân'gle, (rang'gl) *n.* a quarrel; a dispute.
Wrân'gler, (rang'gl-er) *n.* an angry disputant. — *Scion wrangler*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house, in the university of Cambridge, Eng.
Wrâp, (rap) *v. a.* [*i.* wrapped *or* wrapt, *pp.* wrapping, wrapped *or* wrapt;] to roll together to involve; to cover.
Wrâp'per, *n.* one who wraps; a cover.
Wrâp'ping, *n.* a covering; a wrapper; envelope

So soon as he overtook me, it was but
a word and a blow.

They are worked up into a confidence...

They are different works by different authors

A worker in wood.

It is a note remarking

Wormwood, 2^d 1203, 2^d 1205.

worthy to be praised - I am not worthy that
hon should come. - worthy to stop down it is
I scarcely worth the keeping; - worth
while to observe - scarcely worth consideration

It must have been equally worthless to any class of

Who are incapable of giving pleasure
themselves, and hinder those who would.

Would that ~~it~~ were a horse or camel!

wrapped up in

The man said she was engaged, but would shortly see me, & beg I would wait.

I would that every eminent place of state were a sphere of light.



* history written on the same plan

Wrāp/rāp-cal, *n.* a kind of coarse upper coat.
Wrāse, (*rās*) *n.* a fish, called the *old wife*.
***Wrāth**, (*rāth* or *rāth*) [*rāth*, *J. F. Wb.*; *rāth*, *S. P. Sm.*; *rāth* or *rāth*, *W.*; *rāth* or *rāth*, *Ja. K.*] *n.* anger; fury; rage; resentment.
***Wrāth/fūl**, *a.* angry; furious; raging.
***Wrāth/fūl-ly**, *ad.* furiously; passionately.
***Wrāth/less**, *a.* free from anger.
Wrēak, (*rēk*) *v. a.* to execute; to inflict.
†Wrēak, (*rēk*) *n.* revenge; vengeance; passion.
Wrēath, (*rēth*) [*rēth*, *J. E. F. Sm. Wb.*; *rēth*, *P. K.*; *rēth* or *rēth*, *W. Ja.*] *n.*; *pl.* *wrēath*; any thing twisted; a garland.
Wrēathe, (*rēth*) *v. a.* [i. wreathed; *pp.* wreathing, wreathed, *†wreathen*] to form into wreaths; to twist; to interweave.
Wrēathe, (*rēth*) *v. n.* to be interwoven.
Wrēath'y, (*rē'thē*) *a.* spiral; curled; twisted.
Wrēck, (*rēk*) *n.* destruction by sea; ruin; shipwreck; a vessel or other thing wrecked.
Wrēck, (*rēk*) *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to strand; to ruin.
Wrēck'er, (*rēk'er*) *n.* one who plunders vessels that are wrecked.
Wrēn, (*rēn*) *n.* a small, perching bird.
Wrēnch, (*rēnch*) *v. a.* to pull with a twist or violence; to sprain; to wrest.
Wrēnch, (*rēnch*) *n.* a violent pull; a sprain.
Wrēst, (*rēst*) *v. a.* to extort; to distort; to force.
Wrēst, (*rēst*) *n.* distortion; violence.
Wrēst'er, (*rēst'er*) *n.* one who wrests.
Wrēst'le, (*rēst'le*) *v. n.* to contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle.
Wrēst'ler, (*rēst'ler*) *n.* one who wrestles.
Wrēst'ling, (*rēst'ling*) *n.* an exercise; a struggle.
Wrēth, (*rēth*) *n.* a miserable mortal; knave.
Wrēth'ed, (*rēth'ed*) *a.* miserable; worthless.
Wrēth'ed-ly, *ad.* miserably; despicably.
Wrēth'ed-ness, *n.* misery; despicableness.
Wrīg'le, (*rig'le*) *v. n.* to move to and fro.
Wrīg'le, (*rig'le*) *v. a.* to put in quick motion.
Wrīg'ler, (*rig'ler*) *n.* one who wriggles.
Wright, (*rit*) *n.* a workman; an artificer.
Wring, (*ring*) *v. a.* [i. wrung or wringed; *pp.*

wringing, wrung or wringed;] to twist; to turn; to press; to extort; to harass; to distress.
Wring'er, (*ring'er*) *n.* one who wrings.
Wrin'kle, (*ring'kl*) *n.* a corrugation; a crease.
Wrin'kle, (*ring'kl*) *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven. [*arn.*]
Wrist, (*rist*) *n.* the joint joining the hand to the
Wrist'band, (*rist'band*) *n.* a band or fastening about the wrist.
Writ, (*rit*) *n.* a writing; Scripture.—(*Law*) a written precept or instrument, conferring some right, or requiring something to be done.
†Writ, (*rit*) *i.* from *Write*.
Write, (*rit*) *v. a.* [i. wrote; *pp.* writing, written;] to express by letters; to compose; to engrave.
Write, (*rit*) *v. n.* to perform the act of writing.
Writ'er, (*rit'er*) *n.* one who writes; an author.
Writhe, (*rit*) *v. a.* to distort; to twist; to force.
Writhe, (*rit*) *v. n.* to be distorted with agony.
Writ'ing, (*rit'ing*) *n.* act of forming letters with a pen; a manuscript; any thing written.
Writ'ing-mās-ter, *n.* one who teaches to write.
Writ'en, (*rit'en*) *p.* from *Write*.
Wrōng, (*rōng*, 21) *n.* an injury; injustice; error.
Wrōng, (*rōng*) *a.* not right; not just; unfit.
Wrōng, (*rōng*) *ad.* not rightly; amiss.
Wrōng, (*rōng*) *v. a.* to injure; to use unjustly.
Wrōng-dō-er, *n.* an injurious person.
Wrōng'er, (*rōng'er*) *n.* one who injures.
Wrōng'ful, (*rōng'ful*) *a.* injurious; unjust.
Wrōng'ful-ly, (*rōng'ful-ly*) *ad.* unjustly.
Wrōng'head-ed, (*rōng'hēd-ed*) *a.* perverse.
Wrōng'ly, (*rōng'ly*) *ad.* unjustly; amiss.
Wrōng'ness, (*rōng'ness*) *n.* error; evil.
Wrōte, (*rōt*) *i.* from *Write*.
Wrōth, (*rāwth* or *rōth*, 21) [*rōth*, *S. W. J. F.*; *rōth*, *E.*; *rāwth*, *Ja. K. Sm.*] *a.* excited by wrath; angry; exasperated.
Wrought, (*rāwt*) *i. & p.* from *Work*; performed; labored; manufactured; worked.
Wrūng, (*rūng*) *i. & p.* from *Wring*.
Wry, (*rit*) *a.* crooked; distorted; wrested.
Wry'nēck, *n.* a distorted neck;—a bird.
Wry'ness, (*ri'ness*) *n.* the state of being wry.

X.

X is a letter which begins no word truly English. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; but elsewhere it is equivalent to *ks* or *gz*. As a numeral, it stands for *ten*.

Xān'thic, *a.* inclining to a yellow color.
Xān'thine, (*xān'thin*) *n.* (*Chem.*) the yellow, dyeing matter found in madder.
Xān'tho-gēn, (*n.* (*Chem.*) the base of an acid, produced by the action and refection of carburet of sulphur and potash.
Xān'tho-phyl, *n.* a yellow coloring matter found on the leaves of some forest-trees in autumn.
Xē'hēc, *n.* a small, three-masted vessel.
Xē-rā'i-gē, (*xē-rā'zho-gē*) *n.* (*Med.*) a disease of the hair.
Xē-ro-pōl-ly'i-gēm, *n.* [*L.*] a kind of eye-salve.
Xē-rō'dēq, (*xē-rō'dēz*) *n.* a dry tumor.

Xēr-q-m'rum, *n.* a drying ointment.
Xē-rōph'ē-gy, (*xē-rōf'ē-jē*) *n.* dry food; subsistence on dry food.
Xē-rōph'thal-my, (*xē-rōf'thal-me*) *n.* a dry, red soreness, or itching, in the eyes.
Xē-rō'tēz, (*xē-rō'tēz*) *n.* a dry habit of body.
Xiph'i-ās, (*zif'ē-ās*) *n.* [*L.*] the sword-fish.
Xiph'oid, *a.* sword-shaped;—applied to a ligament or cartilage connected with the sternum.
Xi-phōi'dēs, (*xē-rōi'dēz*) *n.* the pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone.
Xy-lō-bāl'sā-mūm, *n.* [*L.*] wood of the balsam.
Xy-lōg'ra-phēr, *n.* an engraver on wood. [*troa.*]
Xy-lō-graph'ic, *a.* relating to xylography, or
Xy-lō-graph'i-cpl, *a.* wood-engraving.
Xy-lōg'ra-phy, *n.* the art of engraving on wood.
Xy-lōph'ē-gān, *n.* a coleopterous insect.
Xy'ter, (*zis'ter*) *n.* a surgeon's instrument.

xīm, xir; mōve, nōr, sēm: bāl, blr, rāle.—C, G, c, g, soft; E, S, c, h, hard; q as z; x as gz;—this

Y.

Y at the beginning of words and syllables, is a consonant, and in other situations it is a vowel, and has the sound of i.

Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterites and passive participles of verbs; as, *yched*. **Yacht**, (yôk) [yôk, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; yât, E. Kerwick.] n. a vessel of state or pleasure. **Yam**, n. a large esculent root or vegetable.

Yan'kee, (yân'kê) n. a cant term for an inhabitant of New England, supposed to be a corruption of the word *English* or *Anglic* by the Indians, v. n. to bark; to yelp; to yamp. [diana.]

Yard, n. a small piece of enclosed ground: — a measure of three feet; a yardwand: — a timber to support a sail.

Yard'stick, n. a stick a yard long.

Yard'wand, (yârd'wând) n. measure of a yard.

Yare, a. ready; dexterous; nimble. *Shak.*

Yark, v. a. See *Yark*.

Yarn, n. spun wool; thread of wool, &c.

Yarr, n. n. to growl or snarl like a dog. [E.]

Yâr'row, (yâr'rô) n. a plant; the milfoil.

Yâup, v. n. to cry as a child or bird; to yelp.

Yâw, n. (*Yawl*) an unsteady motion of a ship.

Yâw, v. n. to deviate from the right course.

Yâwi, or **Yâui**, n. a boat belonging to a ship.

Yâwi, v. n. to cry out. See *Yell*.

Yâwn, v. n. to gape; to open the mouth wide.

Yâwn, n. excitation; a gape; a hiatus.

Yâwn'ing, a. sleepy; slumbering; gaping.

Y-clâd', (y-clâd') p. for clad, clothed.

Y-clêp'd, (y-clêp't) p. called; termed; named.

Yê, *prova.* the nominative plural of *Thou*.

Yea, (yâ or yê) [yê, J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yâ, S. W. P. F. Ja.; yâ or yâ, F.] ad. yes; a particle of affirmation, correlative to *nay*.

Yean, v. n. to bring young, as sheep.

Yean'ling, n. the young of sheep.

Year, n. the space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months; 365 days.

Year'book, (yêr'bûk) n. a book of law reports published annually.

Year'ling, a. being a year old.

Year'ling, n. an animal one year old.

Year'ly, a. happening every year; annual.

Year'ly, ad. annually; once a year.

Yearn, (yêrn) v. n. to feel pain, pity, or desire.

Yearn'ing, n. the emotion of pity; sympathy.

Yeast, n. harm used for leavening bread; spume; foam: — written also *yeast*. See *Fest*.

Yeast'y, a. containing or resembling yeast.

Yêlk, [yêlk, W. J. Ja. K. Sm. Fb.; yêk, S. F.; yêlk or yêk, P.] n. the yellow part of an egg: — written also *yolk*.

Yell, v. n. to cry out with horror and agony.

Yell, n. a cry of horror; a hideous outcry.

Yêl'low, (yêl'lô) a. being of a gold color.

Yêl'low, n. yellow color; a golden hue.

Yêl'low-fê'vër, n. a malignant, bilious fever: — called also the *black-convul*.

Yêl'low-hâm-mer, (yêl'lô-hâm-er) n. a bird.

Yêl'low-ish, (yêl'lô-ish) a. approaching to yellow.

Yêl'low-ish-nêss, n. quality of being yellowish.

Yêl'low-nêss, n. the quality of being yellow.

Yêl'low'w, (yêl'lô'w) n. pl. a disease in horses and cattle: — a disease in trees and plants.

Yelp, v. n. to bark as a beagle-hound or dog.

Yêl'man, (yêl'man, 40) [yêl'man, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Fb.; yêl'man, S. Scott; yêl'man, Kerwick.] n.; pl. yêl'men; a farmer; a gentleman farmer; a freeholder.

Yêl'man-ry, (yêl'man-rê) n. the body of yeomen.

Yêrk, [yêrk, S. W. P. E. K. Sm.; yêrk or yark, Ja.] v. a. to throw out; to lash; to strike.

Yêrk, v. n. to move as with jerks; to jerk.

Yêrk, n. a quick motion; a jerk.

Yern, v. n. See *Yearn*.

Yê, [yê, P. E. Ja. Sm. R.; yê, S. W. J.; yê or yia, F. K.] ad. the affirmative particle, opposed to *no*; *yes*; truly.

Yêst, [yêst, S. W. F. Ja.; yêst or yêst, P. J.; yêst, K. Sm. Nares.] n. barm: — now commonly written and pronounced *yeast*. See *Yeast*.

Yêst'er, a. being next before the present day.

Yêst'er-day, or **Yêst'er-day**, [yêst'er-dê, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; yêst'er-dê, S. Kerwick, Nares, Scott.] n. the day next before to-day.

Yêst'er-day, ad. on the day last past.

Yêst'er-night, (yêst'er-ait) n. the night before this night.

Yêst'er-night, (-ait) ad. on the night last past.

Yêst'y, (yêst'ê) a. frothy; yeasty. See *Yeast*.

Yêt, [yêt, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; yêt or yit, Kerwick.] conj. nevertheless; however.

Yêt, ad. besides; still; at least; hitherto.

Yew, (yê) n. an evergreen tree of tough wood.

Yew'en, (yê'en) a. made of the wood of yew.

Yêr, v. n. to hiccup: — a. the hiccup.

Yield, (yêld) v. a. to produce; to give; to afford; to allow; to concede; to grant.

Yield, (yêld) v. n. to give up; to submit.

Yield, n. return for cultivation; produce.

Yield'er, (yêld'er) n. one who yields.

Yield'ing, n. the act of giving up; submission.

Yield'ing, p. a complying; flexible.

Yield'ing-ly, ad. with compliance.

Yield'ing-nêss, n. disposition to give up.

Yoke, n. a bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude; a chain; a bond; a couple; a pair.

Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to couple; to combine.

Yoke'-fêl-lôw, n. a companion; a mate.

Yoke'mâte, n. same as *yokefellow*.

Yolk, (yôk) [yôk, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; yôk, E.; yôlk, Fb.] n. the yellow part of an egg; yolk. See *Folk*.

Yôn, n. & ad. at a distance; yonder. *Shak.*

Yôn'der, a. being at a distance, but within view.

Yôn'der, ad. at a distance, but within view.

Yore, ad. [in time past. *Spenser*.] — *Of yore*, of old time; long ago. — *In days of yore*, in time past.

Yôd, (yô) personal pron. pl. of *Thou*. [past.]

Yôung, (yôung) a. not old; youthful; ignorant.

Yôung, (yôung) n. the offspring of animals.

Yôung'ish, (yôung'ish) a. somewhat young.

Yôung'ling, (yôung'ling) n. a young animal.

Yôung'ster, n. a young person; a youth.

Yôunk'er, n. youngster. *Shak.* [Colloquial.]

Yôur, (yô, if emphatic; yur, if otherwise) pron. pos. or a. belonging to you.

Yôur-self, (yôur-self') pron. you; even you: — the reciprocal form of *you*.

Yôuth, (yôuth) n. the part of life succeeding to childhood; a young man; young persons.

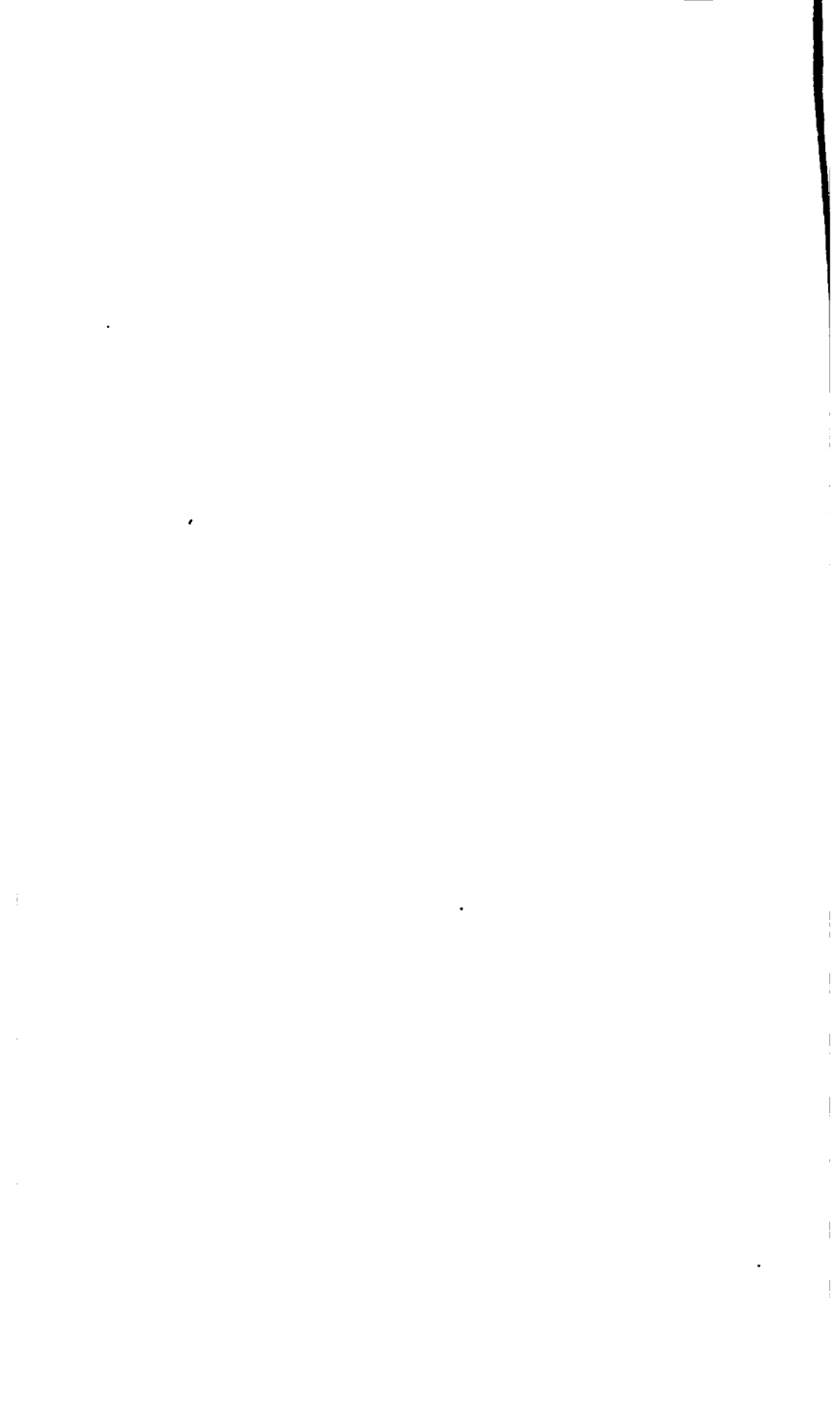
Have you yet dare:

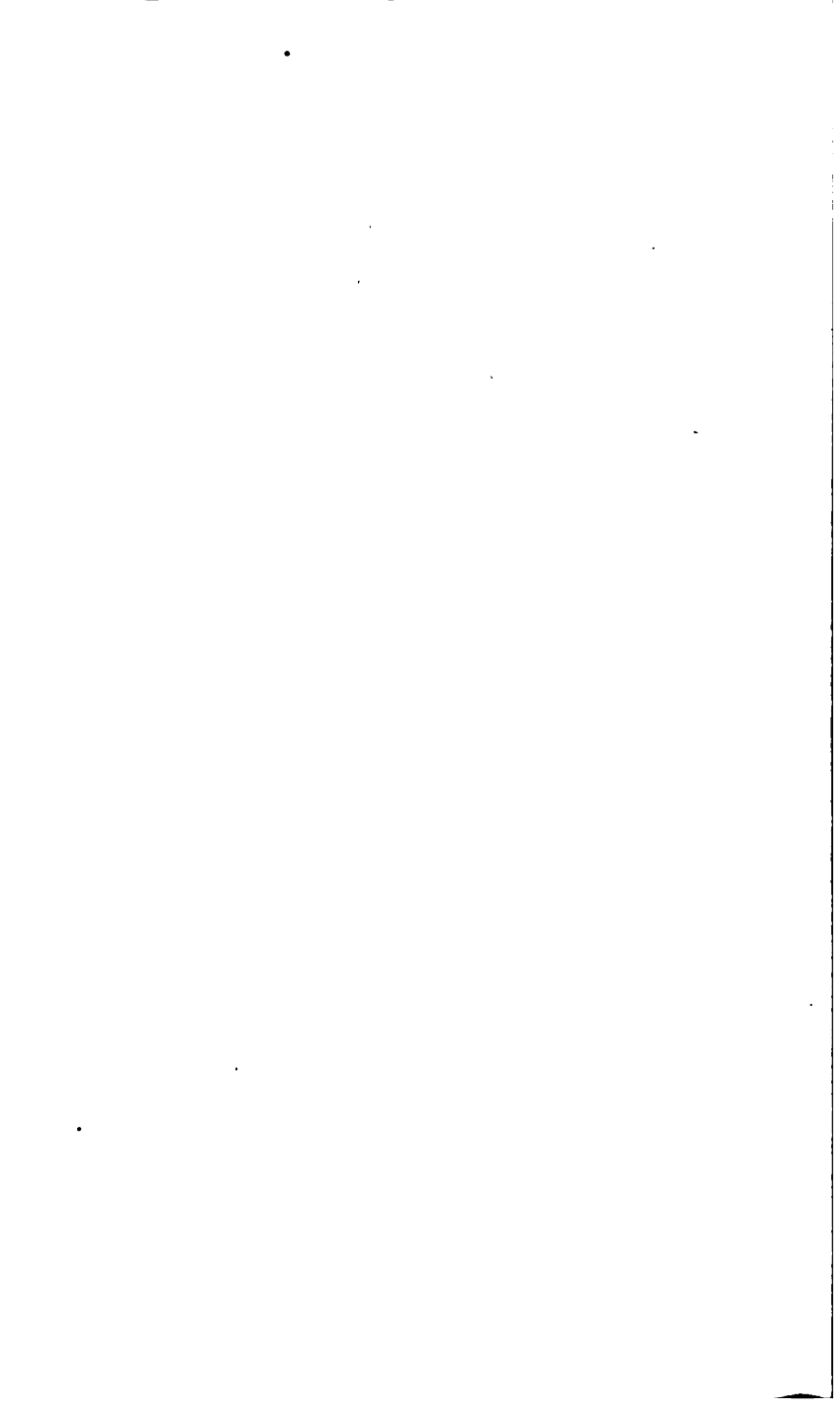
yield to a thing

The best way to make the audience laugh
is by first laughing yourself.

Yellow, Expo's.

a form, at once the shortest, yet most
comprehensive. — Yet still the Expositions are
far behind us. . . . I have as yet given
you but a short description — was as yet
undecided





Zealous in its Defence. — for the law
— to communicate

Yóuth'fúl, (yúth'fúl) *a.* young; vigorous.
Yóuth'fúl-ly, *ad.* in a youthful manner.
Yóuth'fúl-nés, *n.* state of being youthful. [*der.*]
Yí'tri-q, *n.* an earth in the form of a white pow-

Yí'tri-úm, *n.* (*Mia.*) the metallic base of yttria.
Yúe'c, *n.* (*Bot.*) an American tree and its fruit.
Yúle, *n.* the ancient or Saxon name for Christ
mas; applied also to *Lammás*.

Z.

Z, a consonant, has, in English, the same sound
 as the soft or vocal *s* in *rose*.

Zá'chó, *n.* (*Arch.*) the lowest part of a pedestal.

Zá'f'ir, *n.* a mineral; same as *zaffre*.

Zá'f'ro, (zá'f'fú) *n.* (*Chem.*) an oxide of cobalt.

Zám'bó, *n.* the offspring of an Indian and negro.

Zá'ny, (zá'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.*; zá'ne or
 zán'ne, *Ja.*) *n.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zá'niçh, *n.* the name of a genus of fossils.

Zeal, *a.* passionate ardor in some cause or pur-
 suit; fervency; earnestness; warmth.

Zé'al'ot, (zé'ot) *n.* a person full of zeal; one
 over-zealous; an enthusiast.

Zé'al'ous, (zé'l'us) [*zé'l'us*, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K.*
Sm. R. Wb.; zé'l'us or zé'l'us, *W. Kemrick.*] *a.*
 ardent; passionate in any cause.

Zé'al'ous-ly, *ad.* in a zealous manner; ardently.

Zé'al'ous-nés, *n.* the quality of being zealous.

Zé'bur, *n.* [*L.*] an African animal like an ass.

Zé'buq, *n.* a small East-Indian bison.

Zechin, (chó-kén' or zé'kin) [*chó-kén'*, *W. J.*
E. F. Ja.; ché-kán', *S.*; zé'kin, *P. Sm. Wb.*]
n. an Italian gold coin worth about nine shil-
 lings sterling; — written also *cecchin*, *chequin*,
 and *sequin*. See *Sequin*.

Zéd, *n.* a name of the letter *Z*: — called also *zee*.

Zéd'q-ry, *n.* a spicy plant, or medicinal root,
 growing in the East Indies.

Zém-in-dár', (zém-in-dár', *Sm. Brande*; zé-min'-
 dár, *K. Wb.*) *n.* a land-owner in India.

Zém-in-dé-ry, *n.* the possession of a zemindar.

Zénd, *n.* the ancient language of Persia.

Zé'nijh, (zé'nijh, *S. W. P. J. E. F. K. R. Wb.*;
 zén'nijh or zé'nijh, *Ja.*; zén'nijh, *Sm. Rees.*)
n. the point overhead, opposite to the nadir.

Zé'q-lite, *n.* (*Mia.*) a mineral; natrolite.

Zé'ph'yr, (zé'f'ir) *n.* [*zé'ph'yr-rús*, *L.*] the west
 wind: — any mild, soft wind.

Zé'ró, *n.* [*It. Sp. & Fr.*] the point from which a
 thermometer is graduated; the cipher [0].

Zést, *a.* a taste added for a relish; a relish.

Zést, *v. a.* to heighten by additional relish.

Zé'tá, *n.* a Greek letter. — (*Arch.*) a dining-room;
 a closet.

Zé-zé'tic, *a.* proceeding by inquiry.

Zé-zé'tics, *n. pl.* a part of algebra which consists
 in the search for unknown quantities.

Zé'z'p-dón, *n.* (*Geol.*) an extinct species of
 whale.

Zé'z'mq, *n.* [*Gr.*] a figure in grammar; ellipse.

Zig'zág, *n.* a line with sharp turns or angles.

Zig'zág, *a.* having sharp and quick turns.

Zig'zág, *v. a.* to turn with quick turns.

Zinc, *n.* a metal of a bluish-white color, much
 used in the manufacture of brass and other
 alloys: — in commerce, it is called *spelter*.

Zinck'y, *a.* relating to, or containing, zinc.

Zin-cóg-ra-pher, *n.* an engraver on zinc.

Zin-có-graph'i-cal, *a.* relating to zincography.

Zin-cóg-ra-phy, *n.* the art of engraving on zinc.

Zir'cón, (*Mia.*) a hard, sparkling stone.

Zó'cle, *n.* (*Arch.*) a sort of stand or pedestal;
 socle.

Zó'di-ák, (zód'p-ák, *P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.*; zód'zhák,
S.; zód'p-ák or zód'p-ák, *W.*) *n.* an imaginary
 zone or belt in the heavens, which is divided
 into the twelve signs, and within which are
 the apparent motions of the sun and moon.

Zó-di'q-cal, *a.* relating to the zodiac.

Zóne, *n.* a girdle; a belt. — (*Geog.*) a division of
 the earth's surface by means of parallel lines.

Zóned, (zénd) *a.* wearing a zone.

Zóne'less, *a.* having no zone or girdle.

Zó-g'ra-pher, *n.* one who is versed in zoögraphy.

Zó-g'raph'i-cal, *a.* relating to zoögraphy.

Zó-g'ra-phy, *n.* a description of animals.

Zó'q-lite, *n.* (*Geol.*) the fossil remains of a petri-
 fied animal.

Zó-q-lóg'i-cal, *a.* relating to zoölogy.

Zó-ó'q-íst, *n.* one who is versed in zoölogy.

Zó-ó'q-ý, *n.* the science of animals, treating of
 their nature, properties, classification, &c.

Zó-ón'q-my, *n.* animal physiology.

Zó-óph'q-goús, *a.* feeding on living animals.

Zó-óph-i-ó'q-ý, *n.* the natural history of zo-
 ophytes.

Zó-q-phór'ic, (zód'fór'ik, *W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.*;
 zód'f'q-rík, *Wb. Ash.*) *a.* (*Arch.*) applied to a
 column bearing the figure of an animal.

Zó-óph'q-rús, *n.* [*L.*] (*Arch.*) a part between the
 architrave and cornice; a frieze.

Zó-q-phýte, *n.* a sort of vermes, or substance
 supposed to partake of the nature both of vege-
 tables and animals.

Zó-q-phý'tic, *a.* relating to zoöphytes.

Zó-ó't'q-míst, *n.* one versed in zoötomy.

Zó-ó't'q-my, *n.* that branch of anatomy which
 relates to the structure of the lower animals.

Zó-món'q-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring
 the degrees of fermentation; zymosimeter.

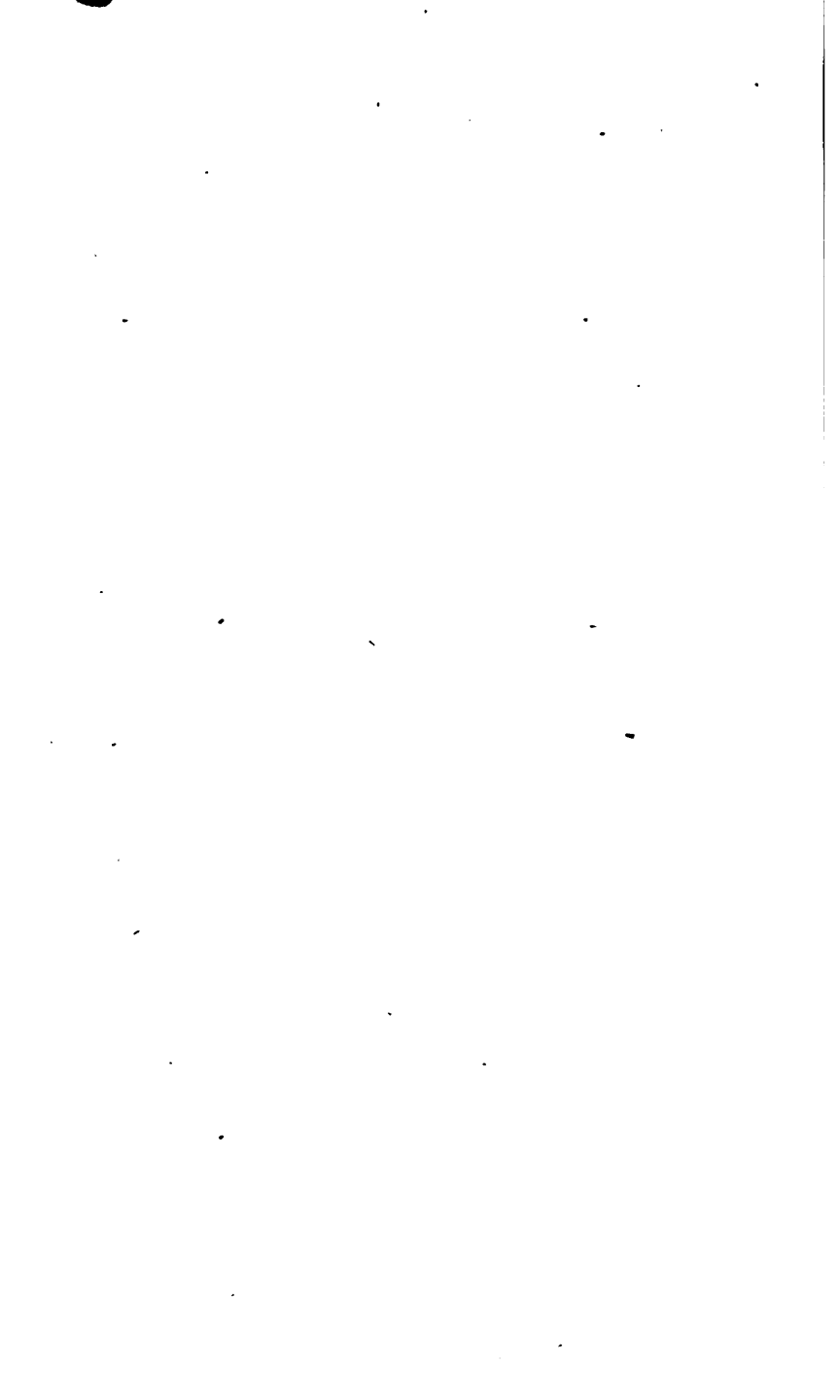
Zý-mó-lóg'i-cal, *a.* relating to zymology.

Zý-mó'q-íst, *n.* one versed in zymology.

Zý-mó'q-ý, *n.* the doctrine of fermentation: —
 written also *zymology*.

Zý-mó-sím'q-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring
 the degree of fermentation.

zéon, *str*; móve, *nir*, *ón*; báll, *bür*, *rúo*. **Ç**, **Q**, **ç**, **ê**, *soft*; **Q**, **Q**, **ç**, **ê**, *hard*; **ç** as *z*; **ç** as *gz*; — this



PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

REMARKS.

THE following vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names comprises, in addition to the names found in Walker's "Key," about 3,000 other Greek and Latin names. Of these additional names, about 2,400 have been taken from Carr's "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names;" between 500 and 600 are names which were added by Trollope, in his edition of Walker's Key; and some have been derived from Scheller's Latin and German Lexicon.

The pronunciation of the names here given is, in most cases, in accordance with that found in the works above mentioned, except that the system of notation used in this Dictionary has been applied to these names.

The pronunciation of a considerable number of Greek and Latin names, as given by Walker, has been shown by citations from the Greek and Latin poets, as exhibited by Carr, Sharpe, and other prosodists, to be incorrect. Such of these words as are unquestionably wrong in Walker, have been here corrected; as, *Lic'ius* for *Lici'us*, *Nusi'ca* for *Nusi'ca*, *Ni'mes* for *Nume's*, *Cen'stri* for *Cen'stri*, *Pendi'en* for *Pendi'en*, &c. Some words which are more or less doubtful, and with respect to which other prosodists differ from Walker, are here given in two forms; as, *Bis'tonis* or *Bisti'nis*, *Dor'yclus* or *Dory'clus*, *Eber'cum* or *Ebere'cum*, *Leon'e-tus* or *Leone'tus*, &c. Some classical names are pronounced differently as they are differently used; as, *Belides*, *Epiphania*, &c.; and some, which as nouns have the antepenultimate accent, have, when used as adjectives, the penultimate accent; as, *Myr'tus*, *Or'pheus*, (nouns;) *Myr'tuus*, *Orph'eus*, (adjectives.)

There is a class of proper names ending in

ia, which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *Alexandri'a*, *Cassandri'a*, *Deidami'a*, *Philadelphi'a*, *Samari'a*, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words; and Walker countenances this accent in relation to a part of them, especially such as are much used in English, and have consequently become, in a measure, Anglicized. The following words, namely, *Alexandria*, *Philadelphia*, and *Samaria*, are so much Anglicized, that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as *Antiochia*, *Deidamia*, *Laomedis*, &c., may very properly be allowed to retain their classical accentuation.

There are various other classical names which have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation in a greater or less degree changed from the classical standard. Thus *Arius*, which, in Latin, is pronounced *Ari'us*, is, in English, pronounced *A'rius*; and *Granicus* and *Hyperion*, which, in Latin, are pronounced *Grani'cus* and *Hyper'i'on*, are, in English, often pronounced *Gran'icus* and *Hyper'ion*.

Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names, introduced into modern languages, naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them. That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the seat of the accent; and when the seat of the accent and the

syllabification are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

In Greek and Latin names, the letter *g* has its soft sound before the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*; but in most Scripture proper names, it has its hard sound before these vowels.

The letters *ch*, in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, are sounded hard, like *k*.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Athens*. But when *i* or its equivalent *y* ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has, in some cases, its long sound, as in *Bianor*; in some, it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Cilicia*; and in some, it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them, both among scholars and good speakers.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

The following Rules, which have been taken substantially from Walker, are referred to by the Figures in the following Vocabulary.

RULE 1.—The consonants *c*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, before *ie*, *ii*, *ie*, *is*, *eu*, and *yo*, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of *sh*, as in the following words: *Per'ti-a*, (për'she-a,) *A-lex'i-a*, (a-lèk'she-a,) *Cly'ti-s*, (klîah'e-è,) *Hel-ve'ti-t*, (hel-vè'she-t,) *Pho'ci-on*, (fò'she-òn,) *Ac'ci-us*, (àk'she-ùs,) *Cu'du'ca-us*, (ka-dù'she-ùs,) *Si'cy-on*, (sîsh'e-òn.)—When *s*, preceded by the accent, is followed by *ie* or *i*, it takes the sound of *z*: as, *Me'si-a*, (mè'she-a,) *He'si-od*, (hè'she-od.)—According to Walker, the words *Asia*, *Sasia*, and *Theodosia*, are the only exceptions.

RULE 2.—In some proper names, *t* preserves its true sound; as, *Ætion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androction*, *Eurytion*, *Gratien*, *Harpecratien*, *Hippotien*, *Iphitien*, *Metien*, *Oratien*, *Pallantien*, *Philistien*, *Polytien*, *Sotien*, *Stratien*, and a few others; but *Hephestien* and *Theodotien* are Anglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in *question* and *commotion*. In the words *Æsion*, *Dionysien*, and *Iasion*, the *s* takes the sound of *z*, but not of *sh*.

RULE 3.*—In words ending in *ie*, *ei*, *ium*, and *ius*, with the accent on the *e*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like *y* consonant; as, *Elag'e-a*, (el-o-jè'ya,) *Pompeii*, (pom-pè'yi,) *Pompeian*, (pom-pè'yum,) *Pompe'ius*, (pom-pè'yus.) The same rule also applies to words ending in *u*, preceded by *a* or *o* having the accent upon it, as *Acha'ia*, (a-kà'ya,) *Lato'ia*, (la-tò'ya,) and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by *ie*, though they may not end the word, as *Plé'iades*, (plè'ya-dèz.)

RULE 4.—The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ'sar*, (cè'sar;) but, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæd'alus*, (dèd'a-lùs.)

RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus *C* in *Cneus* and *Cnephia*, *M* in *Mneus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *P* in *Phthis*, and *T* in *Tmolus*, are not sounded.

* In the different editions of Walker's *Rhy.*, there is an inconsistency with regard to the class of words ending in *ie*, *ei*, *ium*, and *ius*. In some of them, the accent is placed on the *e*, as in *Apule'ius*; while others have it placed on the *i*, as *Pompe'ius*; and, in some cases, the same word is differently accented in the Initial and Terminational Vocabularies; but, in his notes on the terminations *ie* and *ius*, in the Terminational Vocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the accent on the *e*, including the whole list "under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant" in the Vocabulary, all the words of this class have the accent placed upon the *e*.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

the figures annexed to the words refer to the *Five Rules of Pronunciation*, on page 490. Thus the figure 1, annexed to *Abentia*, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced *ah-ben'-shah*.

he words in *Italica* are the preceding words *Anglicized*. Thus the Latin word *Adrianus* is changed, in English, into *Adrian*.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 'b-a, and 'X' b-z | Δ-bis'e-rēq | Δb'y-lə | Xə-e-rī'nə | Xəh-lī-lə's |
| b'ə-a | Δ-bis'e-ris | Δb'y-lōn | Δ-cēr'm | Δ-chil-lē-ən'sēq |
| b'ə-bə | Δb-i-sōn'tē | Δb-yə-sī'nI | Δ-cēr-sēc'q-māq | Δch-lī-lə'ja |
| -bāc'q-nə | Δb-lē'rus | Δb-yə-sīn'ij-a | Δ-cēs | Δ-chil'teq |
| b-a-cē'nq | Δb-lē'teq | Δc-a-cāl'is | Δ-cō-qi-a 1 | Δch-lī-lē'um |
| -bē'a | Δb'nq-bə | Δc-a-cē'gi-ām 1 | Δc-q-sī'nēq | Δ-chil'le-ūs |
| b'ə-gə | Δ-bōb'ri-cə | Δ-cā'ci-ūs 1 | Δc-q-sī'nus | Δch-lī-lī'dēq |
| -bāg'e-rūs | Δ-bō'bys | Δ-cā-cūs | Δ-cō-si-ūs 1 | Δ-chi'vi |
| b'ə-lə | Δ-bēc'ri-tās 4 | Δc-a-dē'mj-a | Δ-cōs'ta | Δch-lā-dm'ys |
| b'ə-lūs | Δc-a-lā'nI | Δc-a-dē'nus | Δ-cōs'teq | Δch'q |
| -bā'nə, a town | Δ-bō'lus | Δc-a-lān'drus | Δ-cōs'ti-ām 1 | Δch-q-lā'i |
| -bān'teq | Δ-bōn-i-ēl'z'hoq | Δc-a-lē | Δ-cōs-to-dō'rus | Δch-q-lō'q |
| b-ən-tī'q-dēq | Δb-o-rā'ca | Δ-cāl'le | Δc-qa-tōr'i-dēq | Δ-chō'r'q-ūs |
| -bān'ti-ās 1 | Δb'o-rās | Δc-a-mār'chis | Δ-cō'teq | Δ-chō'r'us |
| -bān'ti-dās | Δb-o-rīg'i-nēq | Δc-a-mās | Δch-a-b'y'teq | Δch-ra-dī'nə |
| -bān'tis | Δ-bōr'ras | Δ-cāmp'ajs | Δ-chā'a | Δch'ra-dōs |
| b-ər-bā'r-q-a | Δb'o-rīs | Δ-cān'thə | Δ-chm'I | Δc-i-chō'r'i-ūs |
| b'ə-rī | Δb-ra-dā'teq | Δ-cān'thi-nē | Δ-chm'i-ām 3 | Δc-i-dā'l'i-a |
| -bār'i-mōn | Δb-ra-dā'teq | Δ-cān'thus | Δ-cham'e-nēq 4 | Δc-i-dā'sq |
| b'ə-ris | Δ-bra'th-a-mūs | Δc-a-rə | Δch-m-mō'nj-a | Δ-ci'lā |
| -bā'rus | Δ-brēn'ti-ās 1 | Δ-cā'ri-a | Δch-a-mēn'i-dēq | Δ-chi'q-a |
| b'ə-sq | Δ-brēc'q-mās | Δc-a-rī'nēq | Δ-chm'us | Δc-i-lig'q-nə |
| b-q-sī'tis | Δb-rēd-i-m'tus | Δc-ar-nā'nj-a | Δ-chā'i'q-a 3 | Δ-chi'f-ūs |
| b-qs-sē'nə | Δ-bron | Δ-cār'nas | Δ-chā'is | Δ-chil'ja |
| b-as-sē'ni | Δ-brō'nj-ūs | Δ-cās'ta | Δch'q-rə | Δc-in-dy'nus, & |
| -bās'us | Δ-brōn'y-cūs | Δ-cās'tus | Δch-q-rēn'sēq | Δ-cin'dy-nās |
| b'ə-tōs | Δb'ry'tə | Δc-a-thān'tus | Δ-chār'nə | Δ-cis |
| b-q-lōn'i-j-mūs | Δ-brē'q-nūm | Δc-a-tōn | Δ-chā'teq | Δc'mon |
| b-dē'ra | Δ'brys | Δc'q-lāu-rēn'- | Δch-e-lō'i-dēq | Δc-mōn'i-dēq |
| b-dē'ri-a | Δb-ry'p'q-lis | ti-a 1 | Δch-e-lō'i-ri-ām | Δc-m-mō'tm |
| b-dē'ri-tēq | Δb-sē'us | Δc'ci-a 1 | Δch-e-lō'q | Δ-cō'teq |
| b-dē'rus | Δb-sīn'thi-i | Δc'ci-lə | Δ-chē'l'us | Δc-q-l'y'ti |
| b-q-s'te | Δb-sq-rūs | Δc'ci-ūs 1 | Δ-chē'r'as | Δc'q-nm |
| -bē'l'is | Δb-ey'r'tus | Δc'cō | Δ-chēr'dus | Δ-cōn'teq |
| b-el-lē'nI | Δb-ey'r'tus | Δc'cu-a | Δ-chēr'i-mī | Δ-cōn'to-ūs |
| b-el-il'nus | Δb'q-lis | Δ'cō | Δch'e-rō | Δ-cōn'ti-ās 1 |
| -bē'l'us | Δb-q-lī'teq | Δc-q-dī'ci | Δch'q-rēn | Δc-on-tōb'q-lī |
| b'q-lāx | Δ'bqs | Δc'q-lə | Δch-q-rēn'ti-a 1 | Δ-cōn'to-bū'lys |
| -bēn'də | Δb-y-dē'nI | Δc'q-lē | Δch-e-rā'q-a 1 | Δ-cō'r'is |
| b'q-rūs | Δb-y-dē'nus | Δc'q-lām | Δch-e-rā'q-ās 1 | Δc'q-rūs |
| 'bi-a | Δ-b'y'dī | Δc'q-lōph'q-lī | Δ-chē't'us | Δ'crq |
| 'bi-i | Δ-b'y'dōs | Δc'q-rā'tus | Δ-chī'l'as | Δc-rā-dī'nq |
| b'i-lə | Δ-b'y'dus | Δ-cōr'bas | Δ-chīl'l'as | Δ'crm |

ê, i, ô, û, y, long; ê, ô, i, ô, û, y, short; ç, q, i, ç, y, y, obscure.—fêre, fêr, fêst, fêll; hêir, hêr; den, sîr; mêre, mîr, sên; bân, bûr, rêle.—Ç, Ç, ç, ç, soft; D, D, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as g;—thîn

[illegible]

tion, str; mètre, mtr, sôn; bâll, bllr, râlê.—C, Ç, ç, g, soft; S, S, ç, j, hard; s as z; x as gz;—thin

[illegible]

lou, str; mõe, ntr, sôn; báll, búr, rálo.—C, Ç, ç, é, soft; Ç, Ç, ç, é, hard; q as x; x as gx;—this

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>s'tor</i> | <i>Áth-q-mo'us</i> | <i>Áu'q-o-m</i> | <i>Áur'i-món</i> | <i>Bác-tri-a'ni</i> |
| <i>s-tér-rj-a</i> | <i>Áth-q-ná-g'o-rús</i> | <i>Áu'q-o-ás, and</i> | <i>Áv'o-cég</i> | <i>Bác-tri-a</i> |
| <i>s-tér-rj-ón</i> | <i>Áth-q-ná-j</i> | <i>Áu'q-o'as</i> | <i>Áv-a-ri'com</i> | <i>Bác-tri-a'ná</i> |
| <i>s-tér-rj-ús</i> | <i>Á-thé-nj-ón</i> | <i>Áu'q-i'as, and</i> | <i>Á-vár-i-cús</i> | <i>Bác-tróa</i> |
| <i>s-tér-rj-ús</i> | <i>Á-thén'o-clég</i> | <i>Áu'q-i-ás</i> | <i>Á-vár'ia</i> | <i>Bá-cún'ti-ús 1</i> |
| <i>s-tér-rj-dj-a</i> | <i>Áth-en-o-dó'rus</i> | <i>Áu'q-i-m</i> | <i>Á-vén'ti-cúm</i> | <i>Bád'a-cá</i> |
| <i>s-tér-q-pé'us</i> | <i>Á-thé-ós</i> | <i>Áu'q-i-nus</i> | <i>Á-vén-ti'nus</i> | <i>Bád'di-a</i> |
| <i>s-tér-q-pé</i> | <i>Áth'q-eis</i> | <i>Áu'q-u-rég</i> | <i>Á-vér'nus, or</i> | <i>Bád-i-cho'ra</i> |
| <i>s-tér-q-pé'g</i> | <i>Áth'mo-núm</i> | <i>Áu'g-u'ta</i> | <i>Á-vér'ná</i> | <i>Bád'i-ús</i> |
| <i>s-tér-q-nj-ús 1</i> | <i>Á-thós</i> | <i>Áu'g-u-tá'ij-a</i> | <i>Á-vér'ta</i> | <i>Bád-u-hén'nám</i> |
| <i>s-tín'o-mó</i> | <i>Á-thó'us</i> | <i>Áu'g-u-ti'nus</i> | <i>Á-víd-i-a'nus</i> | <i>Bae'bi-ús</i> |
| <i>s-ti'q-chús</i> | <i>Áth-rú'ia</i> | <i>Áu'g-u'tia</i> | <i>Á-víd-i-ús Cáo'ej-</i> | <i>Bae'q-lá 4</i> |
| <i>s'to-mí</i> | <i>Á-thým'bré</i> | <i>Áu'g-u-tó-ném'q-</i> | <i>ús 1</i> | <i>Bae-thó'ron</i> |
| <i>s-trém'a</i> | <i>Á-thý'ras</i> | <i>tám</i> | <i>Áv-i-d'nus</i> | <i>Bmt'i-cá 4</i> |
| <i>s-trém'us</i> | <i>Á'ti-a 1</i> | <i>Áu'g-u'tp-lús</i> | <i>Á-vi'tus</i> | <i>Bm'tis</i> |
| <i>s'ty</i> | <i>Á-tii'j-a</i> | <i>Áu'g-u'tus</i> | <i>Á-vi-úm</i> | <i>Bm'tón</i> |
| <i>s'tur</i> | <i>Á-tii'j-ús</i> | <i>Áu'tés'tég</i> | <i>Áx'q-nús</i> | <i>Bág-a-dá'q-nég</i> |
| <i>s'tu-rá</i> | <i>Á-tii'ia</i> | <i>Áu'té'tég</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-chús</i> | <i>Bá-gé'us</i> |
| <i>s'tu-rég</i> | <i>Á-ti'ná</i> | <i>Áu'tis</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-n</i> | <i>Bá-gis'ta-mé</i> |
| <i>s-tá'ri-a</i> | <i>Á-ti'ná</i> | <i>Áu'to-cré'né</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-ni'cus</i> | <i>Bá-gis'ta-ná</i> |
| <i>s-tá'ri-cá</i> | <i>Á-tin'j-a</i> | <i>Áu'tou</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-n</i> | <i>Bá-gis'ta-nég</i> |
| <i>s-tá'ri-cús</i> | <i>Á-tán'tég</i> | <i>Áu'tó-ni-ús</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-ta-a</i> | <i>Bá-gó'as</i> |
| <i>s-tý'a-ós</i> | <i>Á-tán-ti'g-dég</i> | <i>Áu'tus</i> | <i>Áx-i'q-thé-a</i> | <i>Bá-gó'sas</i> |
| <i>s-tý'a-dég</i> | <i>Á-tán-ti-dég</i> | <i>Áu'tús</i> | <i>Áx'is</i> | <i>Bág-q-dá'rég</i> |
| <i>s-tý'a-lús</i> | <i>Á't-las</i> | <i>Áu'tó'li-a</i> | <i>Áx'i-ús 1</i> | <i>Bá-góph'a-nég</i> |
| <i>s-tý'a-náx</i> | <i>Á-t-mó'ni</i> | <i>Áu'tó-li-a'nus</i> | <i>Áx'q-n</i> | <i>Bá-gó'us</i> |
| <i>s-tý-c-rá-tá'a</i> | <i>Á-tós'a</i> | <i>Áu'tó'li-án</i> | <i>Áx-o'nég, people.</i> | <i>Bág'ra-dá</i> |
| <i>s-tý-c-rá'ti-a 1</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-cég</i> | <i>Áu'tó'li-ús</i> | <i>Áx'q-nég, table.</i> | <i>Bá'i-m 3</i> |
| <i>s-tý-d'a-más</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-ný'ti'ám 2</i> | <i>Áu'tó'li-ús</i> | <i>Áx'ur, and Án'xur</i> | <i>Bá'ia</i> |
| <i>s-tý-dé-mi'a</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-pég</i> | <i>Áu'ti'gó</i> | <i>Áx'us</i> | <i>Bá-lá'crus</i> |
| <i>s'ty-lús</i> | <i>Á't-ráx</i> | <i>Áu'tin'j-a</i> | <i>Á-xám'q-ra</i> | <i>Bal-a-ná'grm</i> |
| <i>s-tým-q-dá'sp</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-bá'tég</i> | <i>Áu'tó'ra</i> | <i>Á-xan</i> | <i>Bá-lá'nus</i> |
| <i>s-tým'q-mó</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-bá'tég</i> | <i>Áu'tón'ég</i> | <i>Á-xá'ni</i> | <i>Bá-lá'ri</i> |
| <i>s-tým'q-mi</i> | <i>Á-t'ré'ni</i> | <i>Áu'tón-cy-lé'j-</i> | <i>Á-xé'ca</i> | <i>Bál'a-rús</i> |
| <i>s-tým'q-ús</i> | <i>Á't'ra-ús</i> | <i>ús 3</i> | <i>Á-xé'dég</i> | <i>Bál-bil'us</i> |
| <i>s-tý'q-ché</i> | <i>Á-tri'dém</i> | <i>Áus-chi'ám</i> | <i>Á-xi'ia</i> | <i>Bál-bi'nus</i> |
| <i>s-tý'q-ch'r'a</i> | <i>Á-tri'dég</i> | <i>Áus'ci</i> | <i>Á-xi'ra</i> | <i>Bál'bus</i> |
| <i>s-tý'q-pá-mé</i> | <i>Á-tró'ni-ús</i> | <i>Áu'ser</i> | <i>Áx'q-náx</i> | <i>Bál-cé'g</i> |
| <i>s-týph'i-lús</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-pá-té'né</i> | <i>Áu'sp-ris</i> | <i>Á-xó'rus</i> | <i>Bál-q-a'rég</i> |
| <i>s-tý'ra</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-pá'ti-a 1</i> | <i>Áu'ség</i> | <i>Á-xó'tus</i> | <i>Bá-lé'tus</i> |
| <i>s'ty-rón</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-pá'tús</i> | <i>Áu'ón</i> | | <i>Bál-is-bó'gá</i> |
| <i>s'y-chús</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-pós</i> | <i>Áu'sp-nég</i> | | <i>Bá-lis'ta</i> |
| <i>s-y'iqs</i> | <i>Á't'ra</i> | <i>Áu'só-nj-a</i> | | <i>Bá'li-ús</i> |
| <i>s-y'iqs</i> | <i>Á-t-tac'q-rm</i> | <i>Áu'són'j-dm</i> | | <i>Bál-lón'q-ti</i> |
| <i>s-yn'crj-tús</i> | <i>Á-ta'ti'g</i> | <i>Áu'só-nj-ús</i> | | <i>Bál-vén'ti-ús 1</i> |
| <i>táb'q-lús</i> | <i>Á-ta'ti-ús</i> | <i>Áu'spi-cég</i> | | <i>Bál'y-ra</i> |
| <i>táb'y-ris</i> | <i>Á-tá't'ras</i> | <i>Áus-ta-gé'ná</i> | | <i>Bál'y-ras</i> |
| <i>t-a-by-ri'té</i> | <i>Á-tég'q-a</i> | <i>Áus'tor</i> | | <i>Bam-bý'eq</i> |
| <i>t-a-có</i> | <i>Á-té'j-ús Cág'j-tó</i> | <i>Áus-té'gi-ón</i> | | <i>Bá-mú're</i> |
| <i>t-a-lán'ta</i> | <i>Á'tég</i> | <i>Áu'ta-ni'tis</i> | | <i>Bám-u-rá'm</i> |
| <i>t-a-lý'da</i> | <i>Á'this</i> | <i>Áu'ta-bú'ly, or</i> | | <i>Bán'i-a'bam</i> |
| <i>t-a-rán'tég</i> | <i>Á'ti'ca</i> | <i>Á-t-a-bú'ly</i> | | <i>Bán'ti-a 1</i> |
| <i>tár'bo-chús</i> | <i>Á'ti-cús</i> | <i>Áu'téc'a-nég</i> | | <i>Bán'ti-ná</i> |
| <i>tár'ga-tis</i> | <i>Á-ti-dá'tég</i> | <i>Áu'téc'h'thó-nég</i> | | <i>Bán'ti-ús 1</i> |
| <i>tár'né-a</i> | <i>Á'ti'j-a</i> | <i>Áu'téc-clég</i> | | <i>Báph'y-rús</i> |
| <i>'tás, and Á'thás</i> | <i>Á-tii'j-ús</i> | <i>Áu'téc'ra-tég</i> | | <i>Báp'tm</i> |
| <i>'táx</i> | <i>Á-ti'nas</i> | <i>Áu'to-cré'né</i> | | <i>Bár'a-dá</i> |
| <i>'té</i> | <i>Á-ti'j-ús Pó-lig'nus</i> | <i>Áu'tó'q-mús</i> | | <i>Bá-rm'i</i> |
| <i>té-lá'ia</i> | <i>Á-t'ra-át'i-ci</i> | <i>Áu'tó'q-lm</i> | | <i>Bár'a-thrám</i> |
| <i>t'c-ná</i> | <i>Á'ty-bi</i> | <i>Áu'tó'q-lég</i> | | <i>Bár'p-ri</i> |
| <i>t'q-mó-má'rus</i> | <i>Á'ty-rús</i> | <i>Áu'tó'y-cús</i> | | <i>Bár-bá'ri-a</i> |
| <i>th-a-má'nég</i> | <i>Á-tý'a-dm</i> | <i>Áu'tóm'a-té</i> | | <i>Bár-bá'tus</i> |
| <i>th-a-mán-ti'q-</i> | <i>Á'tys</i> | <i>Áu'tóm'q-dón</i> | | <i>Bár-bó'thó-nég</i> |
| <i>dég</i> | <i>Áu-chá'tm</i> | <i>Áu'tóm'q-dá'sp</i> | | <i>Bár-bý'th'q-có</i> |
| <i>th'q-más</i> | <i>Áu-dó'ná</i> | <i>Áu'tóm'q-nég</i> | | <i>Bár'ca</i> |
| <i>th-q-ná'ej-ús 1</i> | <i>Áu-f-i'g Á'quá 3</i> | <i>Áu'tóm'q-ni</i> | | <i>Bár'cm'i, or</i> |
| <i>th-an'a-ti</i> | <i>Áu-f-i'dé'ná</i> | <i>Áu'tón'q-ó</i> | | <i>Bár'ci-tm</i> |
| <i>th'q-nis</i> | <i>Áu-fid'j-a</i> | <i>Áu'tón'q-ús</i> | | <i>Bár'cá</i> |
| <i>'thé'ús</i> | <i>Áu-fid'j-ús</i> | <i>Áu'tóph-ra-dá'tég</i> | | <i>Bár'cá-nó</i> |
| <i>-thé'ná</i> | <i>Áu'fi-j-ús</i> | <i>Áu-tri'com</i> | | <i>Bár'c'i'nus</i> |
| <i>-thé'nó</i> | <i>Áu'ga. and Áu'gá</i> | <i>Áu-tri'q-nég</i> | | <i>Bár-dm'i</i> |
| <i>th-q-né'a</i> | <i>Áu'gá-rús</i> | <i>Áu-tá'ra</i> | | |
| <i>th-q-né'ym</i> | <i>Áu'gá'a</i> | <i>Áu-xá'gi-a 1</i> | | |

B.

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| <i>Bá-níl'y-ús</i> |
| <i>Báb'i-lús</i> |
| <i>Báb'y-lón</i> |
| <i>Báb-y-ló'ni-a</i> |
| <i>Báb-y-ló'ni-i</i> |
| <i>Bá-bý'r'a</i> |
| <i>Bá-bý't'a-có</i> |
| <i>Bác'a-bá'sp</i> |
| <i>Bác'chm</i> |
| <i>Bác-chá'nal</i> |
| <i>Bác-chá-ná'li-a</i> |
| <i>Bác-chán'tég</i> |
| <i>Bác'ch'is</i> |
| <i>Bác-ché'us</i> |
| <i>Bác'chl</i> |
| <i>Bác-chi'g-dm</i> |
| <i>Bác-chi'das</i> |
| <i>Bác-chi'dég</i> |
| <i>Bác-chi'i-dég</i> |
| <i>Bác'chis</i> |
| <i>Bác-chi'um</i> |
| <i>Bác'chi-ús</i> |
| <i>Bác'chus</i> |
| <i>Bác-chý'i'j-dég</i> |
| <i>Bác'c'nis</i> |
| <i>Bác'c'is</i> |
| <i>Bác'q-ris</i> |
| <i>Bác'tra</i> |
| <i>Bác'tri</i> |

syllabification are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

In Greek and Latin names, the letter *g* has its soft sound before the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*; but in most Scripture proper names, it has its hard sound before these vowels.

The letters *ch*, in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, are sounded hard, like *k*.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Abelini*. But when *i* or its equivalent *y* ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has, in some cases, its long sound, as in *Bianer*; in some, it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Cilicia*; and in some, it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them, both among orthoepists and good speakers.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

The following Rules, which have been taken substantially from Walker, are referred to by the Figures in the following Vocabulary.

RULE 1.—The consonants *c*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, before *ie*, *is*, *ii*, *ie*, *iu*, *eu*, and *yo*, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of *sh*, as in the following words: *Por'ti-a*, (pŏr'shŏ-a,) *Alex'i-a*, (a-lŏk'shŏ-a,) *Cly'ti-e*, (klīsh'e-ŏ,) *Hel've'ti-i*, (hel-vŏ'shŏ-i,) *Pho'ci-on*, (fŏ'shŏ-ŏn,) *Ac'ci-us*, (ŏk'shŏ-ŏs,) *Cæ'du'ce-us*, (kæ-dŭ'shŏ-ŏs,) *Sic'y-on*, (sīsh'e-ŏn.)—When *s*, preceded by the accent, is followed by *ie* or *is*, it takes the sound of *zh*; as, *Me'si-a*, (mŏ'shŏ-a,) *He'si-ed*, (hŏ'shŏ-ed.)—According to Walker, the words *Asia*, *Sosia*, and *Theodasia*, are the only exceptions.

RULE 2.—In some proper names, *t* preserves its true sound; as, *Ætion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androction*, *Eurytion*, *Gratien*, *Harpocratien*, *Hippotion*, *Iphatien*, *Metien*, *Oratien*, *Pallantien*, *Philistien*, *Polytion*, *Sotion*, *Stratien*, and a few others; but *Hephestien* and *Theodotien* are Anglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in *question* and *commotion*. In the words *Æsion*, *Dionysien*, and *Iasion*, the *s* takes the sound of *z*, but not of *zh*.

RULE 3.—In words ending in *cia*, *cii*, *cien*, and *cias*, with the accent on the *c*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like *y* consonant; as, *Æge'cia* (el-e-jŏ'ya,) *Pompei'i*, (pom-pŏ'yi,) *Pompe'cia* (pom-pŏ'yum,) *Pompe'cias*, (pom-pŏ'yus.) The same rule also applies to words ending in *u* preceded by *a* or *o* having the accent upon it, as *Ac'h'e'cia*, (a-kŏ'ya,) *Lat'e'cia*, (la-tŏ'ya,) and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel followed by *ia*, though they may not end in *u*, as *Pl'e'iades*, (plŏ'ya-dŏz.)

RULE 4.—The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ'sar*, (ŏ'zar;) but, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæ'dæus*, (dŏd'a-lŏs.)

RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus *C* in *Cæcus* and *Chrysipus*, *M* in *Mænus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *Ph* in *Phthis*, and *T* in *Tymolus*, are not sounded.

* In the different editions of Walker's *Rhy.*, there is an inconsistency with regard to the class of words ending in *cia*, *cii*, *cien*, and *cias*. In some of them, the accent is placed on the *c*, as in *Apule'cia*; while others have it placed on the *i*, as *Pompe'cia*; and, in some cases, the same word is differently accented in the Initial and Terminational Vocabularies; but, in notes on the terminations *cia* and *cias*, in the Terminational Vocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the accent on the *c*, including the whole list "under the same general rule, that of sounding the *c* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant in this Vocabulary, all the words of this class have the accent placed upon the *c*."

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

be figures annexed to the words refer to the *Five Rules of Pronunciation*, on page 420. Thus the figure 1, annexed to *Abentias*, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced *Aben-tas*.

he words in *Italics* are the preceding words Anglicized. Thus the Latin word *Adrianus* is changed, in English, into *Adrian*.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| b'a, and X'X'X | Δ-bis'a-rēq | Xb'y-la | Xc-q-r'i-nə | Xch-i-lə/ə |
| b'a-q | Δ-bis'a-ris | Δb'y-lən | Δ-cər/rə | Δ-chil-ləj-ən-səq |
| b'a-bə | Δb-i-cōn/təq | Δb-yə-si'ni | Δ-cər-səc/q-məq | Δch-i-lə/jə |
| -bāc'q-nə | Δb-lə/rəq | Δb-yə-sin/i-a | Δ-cəq | Δ-chil/ləq |
| b'a-cə/nə | Δb-lə/təq | Δc-a-chil'ja | Δ-cə-q'i-a 1 | Δch-i-lə/əm |
| -bē'a | Δb-nə-bə | Δc-a-s'qi-əm 1 | Δc-q-si'nəq | Δ-chil/lə-ūs |
| b'a-gə | Δ-bōb'ri-cə | Δ-cā'ci-ūs 1 | Δc-q-si'nus | Δch-i-l'i-təq |
| -bāq'ə-rūs | Δ-bə/bus | Δ-cə-cūs | Δ-cə-si-ūs 1 | Δ-chil/vi |
| b'a-lə | Δ-bac'ri-təs 4 | Δc-a-də/mi-a | Δ-cəs'tə | Δch-lə-də/qə |
| b'a-lūs | Δb-a-q'i-lə'ni | Δc-a-də'inas | Δc-s'q-təq | Δch'q-lə |
| -bā'nə, a town | Δ-bə'lus | Δc-a-lin/drus | Δ-cə-s'ti-əm 1 | Δch-q-lā'i |
| -bān'təq | Δ-bōn-i-tē'l'chəp | Δc'a-lə | Δ-cə-to-də'rus | Δch-q-lə'q |
| Δ-bān-ti'q-dəq | Δb-q-rā'ca | Δ-cā'il'q | Δc-q-s-tōr'i-dəq | Δ-chō'rə-ūs |
| -bān'ti-ūs 1 | Δb'q-rūs | Δc-a-mār'chis | Δ-cə'təq | Δ-chō'rus |
| -bān'ti-dās | Δb-q-rig'i-nəq | Δc-a-mās | Δch-a-b'p'tus | Δch-rā-d'i'nəq |
| -bān'tis | Δ-bōr'rus | Δ-cāmp'ajs | Δ-chə'a | Δch'r-rā-dəs |
| b-a-r-bā'rə-q | Δb'q-lin | Δ-cān'tis | Δ-chə'i | Δc-i-chō'r'i-ūs |
| b'a-r | Δb-rā-dā'tus | Δ-cān'ti-nə | Δ-chə'i-ūm 3 | Δc-i-dā'li-a |
| b'a-r | Δb-rā-dā'təq | Δ-cān'thus | Δ-chəim'q-nəq 4 | Δc-i-dā'sq |
| -bār'i-mōn | Δ-bā'r'ha-mūs | Δc-a-rə | Δch-a-mə'ni-a | Δ-c'i'ja |
| b'a-ris | Δ-brēn'ti-ūs 1 | Δ-cā'ri-a | Δch-a-mēn'i-j-dəq | Δ-cil'i-a |
| -bā'rus | Δ-brēc'q-mās | Δc-ar-nā'nəq | Δch-a-mēn'i-j-dəq | Δc-i-lig'q-nə |
| b'a-qə | Δ-b-rəd-i-m'tus | Δc-ar-nā'ni-a | Δ-chā'ja 3 | Δ-cil'i-ūs |
| b-a-si'tis | Δ-brom | Δ-cār'nəq | Δ-chā'is | Δ-cil'i |
| b-as-sə'nə | Δ-brō'ni-ūs | Δ-cā's'tə | Δch'a-rə | Δc-iu-də'mus, & |
| -bās'us | Δ-brōn'y-cūs | Δ-cās'tus | Δch-a-rēn'səq | Δ-cin'dy-nās |
| b'a-tūs | Δb'rə-rtə | Δc-a-thān'tus | Δ-char'nae | Δ'cis |
| b-də-lən'ti-mūs | Δ-brōs'q-nām | Δc-a-tōn | Δ-chā'təq | Δc'mon |
| b-də'r | Δ'brys | Δc'a-lāu-rēn'- | Δch-a-təq | Δc-mōn'i-j-dəq |
| b-də'r'i-a | Δ-bryp'q-lis | ti-a 1 | Δch-a-lə'ri-dəq | Δc-m-mē'te |
| b-də-r'i-təq | Δb-sə'us | Δc'ci-q 1 | Δch-e-lə'ri-ūm | Δ-cm'təq |
| b-də'rus | Δb-sin'thi-i | Δc'ci-lə | Δch-e-lə'us | Δc-q-l'y'ti |
| b-q-ā'te | Δb-sq-rūs | Δc'ci-ūs 1 | Δ-chē'rus | Δc'q-nə |
| bā'ilə | Δb-eyr'tus | Δc'c | Δ-chēr'dus | Δ-cōn'təq |
| b-əl-lā'ni | Δb-eyr'tus | Δc'cu-a | Δ-chēr'i-mi | Δ-cōn'te-ūs |
| b-əl-l'i'nus | Δb'q-lə | Δ'cə | Δch'e-r | Δ-cōn'ti-ūs 1 |
| b-ē'lus | Δb-q-l'i-təq | Δc-q-dī'ci | Δch'e-rōn | Δc-q-tāb'q-lī |
| b'q-lāx | Δ'bup | Δc'q-lə | Δch-e-rōn'ti-a 1 | Δ-cōn'to-bā'lus |
| -bān'də | Δb-y-də'ni | Δc'q-lə | Δch-q-rā'qi-a 1 | Δ-cə'ria |
| b'q-rūs | Δb-y-də'nus | Δc'q-lūm | Δch-q-rā'aj-a 1 | Δ-cə-rūs |
| -bē'a | Δ-b'ydi | Δ-cəph'ə-lī | Δch-q-rā'aj-a 1 | Δ'cra |
| -b'i-i | Δ-b'y'dos | Δc-q-rā'tus | Δ-chē'tus | Δc-rā-dī'nəq |
| b'i-lə | Δ-b'y'dus | Δ-cūr'bas | Δ-chi'lās | Δ'cra |
| | | | Δ-chil'lās | |

ä, i, ä, ü, y, long; ê, ë, î, ï, ö, ý, short; æ, ø, ɪ, ʊ, ʏ, y, obscure.—fär, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här; ion, iyr; märo, nör, sön; bän, bür, rälle.—Q, G, g, ǧ, soft; D, B, G, Z, hard; q as x; x as gx.—thin

[illegible]

[illegible]

tion, str; mène, nîn, sôn; balle, bâr, râle.—C, Ç, ç, é, soft; B, B, g, è, hard; v as z; f as gn;—thick

[illegible]

tion, s'yr; m'êve, n'ôr, s'ôn; b'ôll, b'ûr, r'ôle.—C, Ç, ç, f, soft; Ç, Ç, c, ç, hard; g as x; x as g;—this

[illegible]

alien, stir; mène, nūr sôn; bôll, bûr, rûle.—C, Ç, ç, ç, soft; C, Ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as x;—thin

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Xi- <i>ōm</i> -q-dē/ā | Dōd-q-nm/ys | Dō'tō | Dŷm/nyas | Eđ/q-nēg |
| Xi- <i>ōm</i> -q-dē/ā | Dō-dō/nē | Dō'tys | Dŷ-nām/q-nē | E-dō/nī |
| Xi-q-mō/dēg | Dō-dōn/i-dēg | Dōx-ān/dor | Dŷ-nās/tē | E-dō/ā |
| Xi-q-mō/dōn | Dō-i-3 | Drac-ā-nūs | Dŷ-ras | E-dŷ/i-ūs |
| Xi-ō/mys | Dōl-ā-bōl/lā | Drā/cō | Dŷ-rās/pēg | E-ō/ti-ōn 2 |
| Xi-ōn | Dōl-i-chā/om | Drā-cōn/ti-dēg | Dŷ-ris | E-gā/ti-ōs |
| Xi-q-nē/ā | Dōl-i-chō | Drā-cō/nym | Dŷ-r-ā/cāi-ām | E-gō/i-dās |
| Xi-ō/nē | Dōl-i-chōs | Drā-cys | Dŷ-sāu/lēg | E-gō/ri-ā |
| Xi-q-nē/ys | Dō-l'i/ōn | Drā-hō/nyas | Dŷ-s-āi-nē/tys | E-gōs-q-rō'tys |
| Xi-q-ny-ēd/ys | Dō-l'i-q-nēg | Drān/cēg | Dŷ-sō/rom | E-g-āi/nyas |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ā 1 | Dō-l'i-q-nis | Drān-āi-ā-nā | Dŷ-sō/ras | E-gān/tē |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ā-dēg | Dō-l'i-chō | Drā/pēg | Dŷ-sōn/ti-1 | E-gō'tē |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ā 1 | Dōl-q-mō/nē | Drā/vyas | | E-g-nā-ti-ā 1 |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ā-dēg | Dōl-q-mō/nē | Drēp-ā-nē, and | | E-g-nā-ti-ās 1 |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ā-dē/ras | Dōlōn | Drēp-ā-nūm | E. | E-t'ōn |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ōn 2 | Dō-lōn/cī | Drīm-ā-chūs | E-ā-Nēs | E-t'ō-nēg |
| Xi-q-ny-si/p-ō-lis | Dōl-q-pēg | Drī-dō/q-nēg | E-ā/nyas | E-t'ō-nē-ās |
| Xi-q-ny-si-ūs 1 | Dō-lō/phī-ōn | Drī-ōp/i-dēg | E-ār-i-nūs | E-t'ō-las |
| Xi-q-ny-sus | Dō-lō/pi-ā | Drī'ōs | E-ār-i-nūs | E-t'ō-nē-ās |
| Xi-ōph-ā-nēg | Dōl-q-pl'i/ōn | Drō't | E-ār-i-nūs | E-l-ā-bōn/tēg |
| Xi-q-phan/ys | Dōlōp | Drō-mēch/q-ōs | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu'q |
| Xi-q-pi'tēg | Dōm-j-dū/cā | Drō-mē'ys | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lm/ys |
| Xi-q-pi'thēg | Dōm-j-dū/cys | Drōp/i-cī | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys |
| Xi-q-pōe/nyas | Dō-mīn/i-cā | Drō-pi-ōn | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōp-q-lis | Dō-mī'ti-ā 1 | Drā-ēn/ti-ās 1 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōrēg | Dō-mī-ti-ā-nūs 1 | Drā-ēn/ti-ā 1 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-rŷc/tyas | Dō-mī'ti-ā | Drū-ā'ri, or | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-cōr/i-dēg | Dōm-j-ti'l'i-ā | Drū-ā'ri | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-cō-rām | Dō-mī'ti-ūs 1 | Drū'i-dm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-cō-rās | Dōm-nōt/i-nūs | Drū'idēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-cō'rī | Dōm-nōt/q-nūm | Drū-sil'lā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-cy-rī'um | Dō-nā'tys | Drū'sō | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-pō-gō | Dōn-i-lā'ys | Drū'sys | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ōs-pō-lis | Dō-nū'cā | Drŷ'ā-dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-ti'mē | Dō-nŷ'ā | Drŷ'ā-dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-ti'mys | Dō-rāc/tē | Drŷ-ān-ti'ā-dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ā-rē-phēg | Dōr-cā'ā | Drŷ-ān-ti'ā-dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-lp/pē | Dōr-rēg | Drŷ-mē'ā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-q-lp/pys | Dō'rī | Drŷ'mō | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-pm'e | Dōr'i-cā | Drŷ-mō/dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ph'i-lās | Dōr'i-cūs | Drŷ'mys | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ph'i-lās | Dōr'i-dās | Drŷ-nēm/q-tām 4 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-phōr'i-dās | Dō-rī-ēn'ēg | Drŷ'q-pē | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ph'ry-gēg | Dō-rī-ē'us | Drŷ'q-pē'ā 3 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-pm'nm | Dōr'i-lās | Drŷ'q-pēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-p'q-lis | Dōr-i-lā'ys | Drŷ'q-plā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-p'sās | Dō'rī-ōn | Drŷ'ōp-i-dā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-p'ys-lūm | Dō'ris | Drŷ'ōpē | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-rm | Dō-rīa/cys | Drŷ'p-ā-lis | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-r'cō | Dō'rī-ām | Dā'brīs | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-r-cēn/nā | Dō'rī-ūs | Dō-cā'ti-ūs 1 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-r'ph-i-ā | Dō-rōs-tō-lūm | Dy-cōr'q-rūm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-r-ph'ŷ-i-ā 3 | Dō-rōs-tō-rūm | Dy-l'i-j-ā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-s-cōr/di-ā | Dōr-sēn/nyas | Dy-l'i-j-ūs Nā'pōs | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-s-cō-rūm | Dōr'sō | Dy-l'ch-i-ām | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-s-q-rm | Dō'rŷ | Dy-lōp'q-lis | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-t'ā-nī | Dō'rŷ-ā-sūs | Dym-nō-ni-ī | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-th-y-rām'byas | Dō'rŷ-clūs, or | Dūm-nō-rīx | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-t-ā-nēg | Dō-rŷ-clūs | Dūm'no-rīx | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi'ym | Dōr-y-lm'um | Dū'nāx | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-v-i-l'i-ā-cūs | Dōr-y-lm'ys | Dū'ra-nūs | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-v-q-dā'num | Dōr-y-las | Dū-rā'ti-ūs 1 | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-v-q-nā | Dōr-y-lā'ys | Dū'ra-tō | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi'vas Fīd'i-ās | Dō-rŷph'q-rī | Dū'rī-ūs | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-ŷl'ŷas | Dō-rŷs'ys | Dū-rq-cōr'q-rūm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-zō'rys | Dōs'cī | Dy-rō-ni-ā | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-bē'rēg | Dō-s'ā-dās | Dū-rō-vēr'nyum | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-bē'rys | Dō-s'ā-dēg | Dy-ām'vi-rī | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-c'i-lis | Dō-s'ā-th'ē-ūs | Dŷ-ā-gōn'das | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-c'i-mō'ym | Dō'sōn | Dŷ-ā-gōn'dēg | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-c'i-mō'ys | Dōs-sā'nyas | Dŷ'mm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-c'le-ā | Dōt'ā-dās | Dŷ'mm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |
| Xi-dō'nā | Dō-ti-ōn 2 | Dŷ'mm | E-ā'qī-ām 1 | E-lu-ā-ti'chys, or |

don, str; mōre, nūr, sōn; bōll, būr, rāle.—C, G, F, L, oq; E, B, S, J, hard; q as x; ʒ as z; —thm.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|------|
| is | Ep-a-phus | E-pyt-i-dēg | Et-xi-ks | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i-sa | Ep-as-nac-tus | Ep-y-tās | E-rj-a-lās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| s-phā/sj-1 | E-pob-o-dūs | E-quā-jū-tā | E-ryb-i-ām | Et-dū-mus 1 | Et-w |
| is-sa | E-pō-t | E-quic-o-lās | Er-y-cl'i-na | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| is-sus | Ep-o-tri-mi | E-quil'i-a | Er-y-mān/thjs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō-pi-ā | E-pō-us | E-qu-i-tēg | Er-y-mān/thjs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| y-ne | E-phō-bi | E-quā-tā/tj-cūm | Er-y-mās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| y-rus | Eph'o-sia | E-q-cūn | E-rj-m-nas | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ōs | Eph'o-tē | E-mē'a | E-rj-m/nē-ās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pe'nor | Eph-i-al'tēg | Er-a-si'nyus | Er-y-mūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pe-ni'cō | Eph'o-ri | Er-a-sip'pus | Er-y-thē'a | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i'na | Eph'o-ris | Er-a-sis'tra-tās | Er-y-thē'qm | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| e-cēg | Eph'ra-tā | Er-a-sō | Er-y-thi'a | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| y-mā'jō | Eph'y-ra | Er-a-tōs/thē-nēg | Er-y-thi'ni | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| e-mi | Eph'y-rō | Er-a-tōs'tra-tās | Er-y-thrā | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| y-mūs | Epi-cas'tē | E-rā'tus | E-ryth-rā-bō'tus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| e-rūs | Ep-i-cēr'i-dēg | E-r-bēs'nyus | Er-y-thrē | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i'si-ām 1 | Ep-i-chā'i-dēg | E-r-ch'i'a | Er-y-thrēs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ia-thi-ā | E-pūch'o-ris | E-r'c-hūs | E-ryth'ri-ōn | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ia-thi-ōn | Ep-i-chār-mus | Er-ech-thē'qm | E-ryth'rys | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| thā-tim | Ep-i-clēg | E-rēch'thē-ās | E-ryx | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ho-ll'mp | Ep-i-clit'dēg | E-rēch-thi'das | E-ryx'o | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ner'i-ā | Ep-ic-nē-mid'i-i | E-rēm'ri | E-er'nus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nēs'sa | E-pic-ra-tēg | E-rē'mus | E-quil'i-a | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nīs'sa | Ep-i-crō'nē | Er-e-nē'g | E-qu-i-h'nyus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nuc'i-lās | Ep-ic-tē'tus | E-rēs'sa | E-od'o-nēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō-dā | Ep-i-cu-rō'i | E-r'e-sūs | E-s'm-1 | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō'di | Ep-i-cū'rus | E-rē'sus | E-ti-e-s'tis | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō'dus | Ep-i-cy'dēg | E-rē'tri-a | E-ti-s'i-a 3 | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pēd'o-clēg | Ep-i-cy-dit'dēg | E-rē'tym | E-t'p-l | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pē-dūs | Ep-i-dam-nō'us | Er-ey-thā'i-ōn | E-t-ā-r'chus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pē-rā'mus | Ep-i-dam'nyus | E-r'g-a-nō | E-tē'o-clēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pō'clēs | Ep-i-dāph'nē | E-r-gūn'i-cō | E-tē'o-clās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pō'ri-a | Ep-i-dāu'ri-a | E-r-gūn'na | E-tē'o-crē'tm | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pō'ri-ō | Ep-i-dāu'rus | E-r'gi-ās | E-tē'o-nēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pū'sa | E-pid'i-ām | E-r-gūn'nyus | E-tē'o-nē-ās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| pū'ri-ām | E-pid'i-ās | E-r-gi'nyus | E-tē'o-ni'cps | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nēs'i-mūs 4 | Ep-i-dō'tm | Er-i-bō'tēg | E-tē'o-nus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| cel'ā-dūs | E-pid'o-tās | Er-i-bō'tēg | E-tē'gi-ō 1 | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| chē'l'e-m | E-pig'o-nēg | Er-i-cā'tēg | E-thā'i-ōn | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| de-ls | E-pig'o-nēg | Er-i-cā'tēg | E-thē'le-ām | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| dē'ra | E-pig'o-ni | E-r-i-cā'tēg | E-thē'hs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| dē'rum | E-pig'o-nis | E-r-ich'thō | E-thē'mon | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| dūm'i-ōn | Ep-i-grā'nē-a | E-r-ich'thō'ni-ās | Eth'o-da | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| e-ti | E-p'i-ā, and E-pā'i | Er-i-clm'i-ām | E'ti-ās 1 | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| gōn'a-sis | E-pil'i-ris | Er-i-cū's | E'tis | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| gy-ām | E-pim'o-nēg | E-r-i'd'o-nūs | E-trō'ri-a | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i-en'sēg | Ep-i-mē'l'i-dēg | Er-ig-dū'pus | E'ty-lūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i-ō-pe-ūs | E-pim'o-nēg | E-rig'o-nē | E-t-en'e-tās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| i'pe-ūs | Ep-i-mēn'i-dēg | E-rig'o-nē'gi-ūs 3 | E'ty-bē-gēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| na | Ep-i-mō'thē-ās | E-rig'o-nūs | Eā-bā'tas | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ni-a | E-pi'o-chūs | Er-i-gō'us | Eā-bi-ās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ni-ūs | E-pi'o-nē | E-ril'us | Eā-bm'a | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| no-mūs | E-pi'o-nē | E-rin'dēg | Eā-bō'i-cūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nōs-i-gē'us | Ep-i-phā'nē-a | E-rin'o-dā | Eā-bō-ls | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| o-pō | E-piph'a-nēg | E-rin'na | Eā-bō-tēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ōps | Ep-i-phy-ni'o, and | E-rin'nyus | Eā-bā'q | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ōs | Ep-i-phā'ni-ā | E-r'i'o-pis | Eā-bā'q-dēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō-sich'thōn | E-pi'o-lē | E-riph'a-nūs | Eā-bā'q | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ōt-o-cē'tm | E-pi'o-lē | E-riph'i-das | Eā-bā'q | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| tē'l'a | E-pi'rus | Er-i-phy'ly | Eā-cē'rys | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| tē'l'us | E-pi-co-pi'um | E-ris | Eā-chē'nor | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| e-a'i-i-ūs | E-pi-sa'phūs | Er-i-sich'thōn | Eā-chi-dēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ō'ō | E-pi-sa-dēg | Er'i-thūs | Eā-clit'dēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| nō | Ep-i-thē'ras | Er'i-thūs | Eā-clid | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| s | Ep'i-tās | E-ris'o | Eā-clus | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| us | E-pi-ām | E-rō'chus | Eā-crā-tē | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| an'q-tūs 4 | Ep'o-nus | E-rō'nyus | Eā-crē-tēg | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| ā'gris | E-pō'n-y-mūs | E-rōs | Eā-crī-tūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| am-i-nōn'das | E-pō'pe | E-rōs'tra-tās | Eā-crī-tūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| an-tē'i-i-1 | E-pō'pe-ūs | E-rō'ti-a 1 | Eā-crī-tūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| āph-rō-dit'tus | Ep-o-rēd'o-ris | E-rō'ca | Eā-crī-tūs | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |
| | Ep'o-lō | Er'ny | Eā-dim'i-ās | Et-dū-mus | Et-w |

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Ga'ya, or Ga'ia | Gi-gia'teq | Gai'tyn | Ha'meq | Har'p-pa |
| Ge-zo'ras | Gi-gan-tē'qa | Gor-ti'na | Ha'gēq | Har-pac'ra-tay |
| Ge-dro'ia | Gi'gis | Gor'tye | Ha-g'nō | Har-py'i-a 3 |
| Ge-dro'ji-a 1 | Gi-gō'nus | Go-thō'nēq | Ha-lē'eqs | Har'paj |
| Ge-gā-ni-i | Gi'n'dō | Gō'thi | Ha-lē'seqs | Ha-rā'dēq |
| Ge'ia | Gi'n'lo | Grac'chus | Hai'o-la | Ha-rū's'pax |
| Ge-lā'nōr | Gi'n-dā'nēq | Grā-dī'vus | Hai-cy'q-nō | Ha-bi'te |
| Ge'l'i-j | Gi'n'dēq | Grac'ci | Ha'lēq | Hās'dry-bāi |
| Ge'l'i-ās | Gi'n'gō | Grac'ci-a 1 | Hai'o-ep | Ha-tē'ri-ās |
| Ge'l'i-ās | Gi'n-gō'nūm | Grac'ci-a Māg'na 1 | Ha-lē'ō-ās 1 | Hān'na-nēq |
| Ge'lo, Ge'lōn | Gi'p'pi-ās | Grac'ci'nus | Ha-lē'seqs | He-an-tōn-q-mp |
| Ge-lo'i | Gi's'cō | Grac-cō's'ta-cis | Hā'i'ji-a | rē'me-nōs |
| Ge-lo'nēq, Ge-lo'ni | Giā-di-a-tō'ri-i | Grac'cus | Hā-i-jē'c'mon | Hēb'ēo-lē |
| Ge'lōn | Giān-dō-mō'rum | Grā'i-ūs 3 | Hā-i-jē'c-tūs | Hēb'ēo-mē |
| Ge'm'i-ni | Giā'nja | Grā-jū'gō-nē | Hā-i-jē'tps | He'be |
| Ge-min'i-ās | Giā'nūm | Grā-ni'cya, or | Hai-i-car-nās'ap- | He-bē'eq |
| Ge'm'i-nūs | Giāph'y-ra | Grān'i-chūs | ūs | Hē'brj-ās |
| Ge-nā'būm | Giāph'y-rē | Grā-ni-ūs | Hai-i-car-nās'eqs | He-brōm'q-gim |
| Ge-nāu'ni | Giāph'y-rūs | Grā-tē'a | Ha-i'i'cy-a 1 | He-brōm'q-nās |
| Ge-nē'na | Giāu'cō | Grā'ti-a 1 | Ha-i'i'ō | Hē'brus |
| Ge-nē'teq | Giāu'ci-a 1 | Grā'ti-a'nus 1 | Ha-līm'q-dē | He-bā'dēq |
| Ge-ni'as | Giāu-cl'p'pō | Grā'tid'i-a | Hā-i-j-rhō'j-ās 1 | Hē'c'a-lē |
| Ge-ni-ās | Giāu-cl'p'pys | Grā'ti-jōn 2 | Hai-i-thē'r'eqs | Hēc-a-lē'q-a 1 |
| Ge-nā'i-j-dēq | Giāu'cōn | Grā'ti-ās 1 | Ha-i'um | Hēc-a-mē'ac |
| Ge-nō'ni | Giāu-cōn'q-mō | Grā'vi-i | Hā'i'is | Hēc'a-tē |
| Ge'n'q-ric | Giāu-cō'pis | Grā-vi's'cē | Hai-i-zā'nēq | Hēc-a-tē'as |
| Ge'n'ti-ās 1 | Giāu'cys | Grā'vi-ās | Hai-mō'nēq | Hēc'a-tē, Hē'c'm |
| Ge'n'y-a | Giāu'ti-ās 1 | Grē-gō'ri-ās | Hai'mys | Hēc-a-tē'q-a 1 |
| Ge-nū'ci-ās 1 | Gi'i'cōn | Grin'nēq | Hai-my-dēs'eqs | Hēc'a-ō |
| Ge'n'y-ūs | Giis'sas | Grō-nē'a | Ha'i'my-ris | Hēc-a-tēn-bi'j-a 1 |
| Ge-nū'ti-a 1 | Gi'y'cē-ra | Grō'phus | Hai-my-rō'tēq | Hēc-a-tēn-phō'ni |
| Ge'n'y-ūs | Gi'y-cē'ri-ūm | Grō's'phus | Ha-lō'a | Hēc-a-tēn-py-ās |
| Ge-ōm'q-ri | Gi'y'cōn | Grō'l'i'us | Ha-lō'c'ra-tēq | Hēc-a-tēn-py-ās |
| Ge-ō'ri'ci-a | Gi'y'm'pēq | Grō'nē'um | Ha-lō'eqs | Hēc-a-tēn-sē'ci |
| Ge-ō'ri'ci-a | Gnā'ti-a 5 1 | Grō'nē'us | Hai-on-nē'eqs | Hēc'tor |
| Ge-ph-i-rō'tē | Gnī'dus 5 | Grō'nī'um | Ha-tē'ti-a 1 | Hēc'q-bē |
| Ge-ph'y-ra | Gnō's'q-a 5 1 | Grō'a-ra | Ha-tē'tps | Hēc'y-ra |
| Ge-ph'y-rē-i | Gnō's'eqs 5 | Grō'a-rūs, and | Hā'i'eqs | Hēd'i-lā |
| Ge-ph'y-rēq | Gnō's-a-ni'ti-ō 1 | Grō'a-rōs | Hai'y-a'eqs | Hēd'q-nē'um |
| Ge-pē'dē | Gō'bar | Grō'as | Hai'y-ā'tēq | Hēd'q-ōq |
| Ge-ras'tus | Gō'bāq | Grō'ēq | Ha-i'y'cys | Hēd'q-i |
| Ge-r-a-nē'a | Gōb'a-rēq | Grō'ē'eqs | Hā'i'ys | Hēd'y'ūs |
| Ge-rā-ni-a | Gōb'ry-ās | Grō'gē | Ha-i'y'zi-a 1 | He-dym'q-lēq |
| Ge-rān'thro | Gōl'gi | Grō'gēq | Hām-a-dry'a-dēq | He-gēl'q-chūs |
| Ge-r-a-q | Gōm'q-ra | Grō'i-a-cē'a | Ha-mād'ry-ās | He-gē'mon |
| Ge-rō'a | Gōm'phī | Grō'lip'pus | Hām-ax-tō'loq | Hē'g-cī'a-nāx |
| Ge-rōn'ti-cūs | Go-nā'tas | Gym-nā'q-i-a 1 | Ha-māx'i-j-a 1 | He-gē'mās 1 |
| Ge'r'gi-thūm | Go-nī'a-dēq | Gym-nā'q-i-ūm 1 | Ha-māx'i-tūs | Hē'g-cīl'q-chūs |
| Ge-rō'bi-a | Go-nip'pus | Gym-nō'q-i-a 1 | Hām-ax-bb'i-i | Hē'g-cīn'q-ās |
| Ge-rōn | Gōn'ni | Gym-nō'tēq | Ha-mil'car | Hē'g-cī'nus |
| Ge-r-mā-ni-a | Go-nēs'eq 4 | Gym-nō-pē-dī'a | Ha-mil'hus | Hē'g-cīp'pus |
| Ge-r-mān-i-cl'a | Go-nūs'eq | Gym-nōs-q-phī's- | Hām'mon | Hē'g-cīp'y-lē |
| Ge-r-mān'i-cūs | Gōr-di-a'nus | te | Hān'nī-bāl | Hē'g-cīr'q-tūs |
| Ge-r-mā-ni-i | Gōr-di-a'ūm | Gym-nōs'q-phī's- | Har'cē-lō | Hē'g-cīr'i-dēq |
| Ge-r-mā'nus | Gōr-di-y-cō'mon | q-ue'cō-ās | Har-mā-ni-a | Hē'q-dē |
| Ge-rōn-tē'us | Gōr'di-ūm | Gym-nō-cō-thē'n'eqs | Har-mā-dē'l-i-a | He-lān'i-cē |
| Ge-rōn'thro | Gōr'di-ās | Gyn'dēq | Har-mā-trīs | He-lān'i-cās |
| Ge'r'rhē | Gōr'di-a-ti'chus | Gyr-ā'nē | Har-mā-trīs | Hēl'q-nōd'i-cē |
| Ge'rus, and | Gor-gē'eqs | Gy-thē'um | Hār-mē-nō-pā'l'eqs | Hēl'q-nē |
| Ge'r'rhys | Gōr'gē | | Har-mō'di-ās | He-lē'nī-a |
| Ge'ry-ōn | Gōr'gi-ās | | Har-mōn'i-lēq | Hēl'e-ni'as |
| Ge-ry'q-nēq | Gōr'gō | | Har-mō'y-ni | He-lē'nōr |
| Ge-sith'q-ās | Gōr'gō-nēq | | Har-mō-xōn | Hēl'q-nō |
| Ge'seq-tē | Gor-gō'q-ūs | | Har-pā'gi-a | He-lē'ōn |
| Ge-sō-ni'a-cūm | Gor-gō'ni-a | | Har-pā'gi-dēq | He-lē'r'ni Lā'cys |
| Ge'seqs | Gor-gō'ni-ūs | | Har-pā-gūs | Hē'lēq |
| Ge'ta | Gor-gōph'q-nō | | Har-pā'i'cē | He-lē'a-dēq |
| Ge'tē | Gor-gōph'q-ra | | Har-pā'i-jōn | Hē-lē'ās'tē |
| Ge-thō's'y-nō | Gor-gō'pis | | Har-pā-lās | Hēl'i-cā'qn |
| Ge-thō'm'q-ni | Gōr'gus | | Har-pā'i'y-cē | Hēl'i-cē |
| Ge'ti-cūs | Gor-gū'h'i-jōn | | Har-pā'i'y-cūs | Hēl'i-cūs |
| Ge-tā'i-j-a | Gōr'tp-m | | Har-pā-ep | Hēl'i-cō-ni'q-dēq |

H.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| lō-ōn' q-tu | Mōe'chi | Mý-í-a-grūs | Nā-gē'ri | Nē-crōp' q-tis |
| lō-dēs' tū | Mōe'chi-ōn | Mý-lu-ōr | Nā-hār' vā-ī | Nēc-tā-nō' būs, and |
| lō-dj-ē | Mōe'chō-pū' lū | Mý-lō, or | Nā'j-a-dēg 3 | Nēc-tān' q-bis |
| lōd' q-nūs | Mōe'chus | Mý-las | Nā'j-as 3 | Nēc-tj-bō' rēg |
| lō'ci-ē 1 | Mō-ōl' lā | Mý'lēg | Nā'j-cūs | Nē-cy'j' q-i 1 |
| lō'dī | Mō'qeq | Mý-lit' tē | Nā'j | Nē'is |
| lō'nū | Mōe-sy-nōe'ci | Mýn' dō-nēg | Nā-is' sūs | Nē-i'tu |
| lō'ōn | Mō-sy'ch' lū | Mýn' dō-nēg | Nām-nō' tēg | Nē-lē-ūs, n. |
| lō-ōn' j-dēg | Mōs-y-nōe'ci | Mý'nēg | Nā-pm' m | Nē-lē' yū, a. |
| lō'rē | Mō-s'y-nī | Mýn'j-m | Nā-pā' tē | Nē-lī' dēg |
| l-r-rēg' q-tēg | Mō-thō' nē | Mý' q-dēg | Nā-pē' gus | Nē-lis |
| lō'rjē | Mō-tj-ō-nī | Mý' q-nōe' sūs | Nāph'j-lūs | Nē-mae' q |
| lō'gi-ē 1 | Mō-tj' q | Mý' d'ni-ē | Nār | Nē-māu' sūs |
| lō-gūn' tj-ē 1 | Mō'y-sēg | Mý'rē | Nār'bō | Nā'tuē' q, city. |
| lō-gūn-tj' q-cūm | Mō-cj-ā-nūs 1 | Mý'r' q-cēg | Nār-bō' nā | Nē-mō' q, or Nē- |
| lō'g'y-nī | Mō'cj-ūs 1 | Mýr-ci' nūs | Nār-bō-nōn' sūs | mō' q, game. |
| lō-lē' j-ē 3 | Mā'c'm | Mýr' q-tē | Nār-cō' sūs | Nē-mō-ē-j-ā-nūs 1 |
| lō-lī' q | Mūl'ci-bēr | Mýr' gē' tē | Nār-cō' ē | Nēm' q-cūs |
| lō-lī' qn | Mā' lū-chā, or | Mý-rī' cā | Nār-clis' sūs | Nē-mō' ai-ūs 1 |
| lō-lī' q-nē | Mý-lū' chā | Mý-rī' cūs | Nār' g-rā | Nē-mō' tēg |
| lō'lō | Mūl' vj-lē Pōng | Mý-rī' nā | Nā-ris' ci | Nē-mō' q |
| lō-lō' jē | Mūm' mī-ūs | Mýr'j-nūs, a. | Nār'nj-ē, or | Nēm' q-rā' lī-ē |
| lō-lō' chūs | Mū-nā' tī-ūs 1 | Mý-rī' nūs, a. | Nār' nā | Nē-inōs' sūs |
| lō-lō' ēi | Mūn' dā | Mýr' jē | Nār-rō' nā | Nē-ō-bū' tē |
| lō-lō' ēi-ē 1 | Mū-n' tū | Mýr'j-ōn' y-mē | Nār'sēg | Nē-ō-cēs-ā-rē' q 4 |
| lō-lō' ēiē | Mū-n'y'ch' j-mē | Mýr-lē' ē | Nār-thē' cīs | Nē-ōh' q-bis |
| lō-lō' ēiē | Mū-rē' nā | Mýr-mēc' j-dēg | Nā-r'y' cī-ē 1 | Nē-ō' clēg |
| lōl-pā' dī-ē | Mār' cūs | Mýr-mēc' j-ām 1 | Nās' q-mōn | Nē-ō-clī' dēg |
| lōl' pūs | Mū-rē' tūs | Mýr-mōl' q-nēg | Nās-ē-mō' nēg | Nē-ō-cō' rūs |
| lō' lū | Mýr-gān' tī-ē 1 | Mý'rōn | Nās' cī-ō 1, or | Nē-ō' q-nēg |
| lō-y-crē' ūm | Mýr-rā' nūs | Mý-rō-nj-ā' nūs | Nā'tj-ō 1 | Nē-ōm' q-gūs |
| lō-ljē' rj-ē | Mýr-rōb' nūs | Mý-rōn' j-dēg | Nā-s' cī | Nē-ō-mō' nī-ā |
| lō-ljē' rj-ōn | Mūr' tī-ē 1 | Mý-rō' nūs | Nā-sīd-j-ā' nūs | Nē-ōm' q-ris |
| lō-lj' rūs | Mūs | Mýr' rthā | Nās' y-ē | Nē'ōn |
| lō-mēm' phjē | Mū' qā, An-tō' nī-ūs | Mýr' rthj-nūs | Nā-tā' lī-ē | Nē-ōn-tī' chōs |
| lō' mūs | Mū' qēm | Mýr' ai-lūs | Nā-tā' līs | Nē-ō' phrōn |
| lō' nā | Mū-qm' sūs | Mýr' ai-nūs | Nā'tā | Nē-ō' tōl' q-mūs |
| lō-nā' chī-ām | Mū-sēg' q-tēg | Mý' sūs | Nān' bō-lūs | Nē'ō' rīs |
| lō-nm' ēdē | Mū-qē' ē | Mýr' tā-lē | Nāu' clēg | Nē-ōth' q-ūs |
| lō-nē' ēdē | Mū-qē' ūm | Mýr' tō-ē, Venus. | Nāu' cō-lūs | Nē' pē |
| lō-nē' sūs | Mū-mō' nī-ūs Rā'- | Mýr-tē' ē, city. | Nāu' crā-tēg | Nēp' q-tē |
| lō-nē' tā | fūs | Mýr'tj-lūs | Nāu' crā-tīs | Nē-phā' lī-ē |
| lōn'j-cā | Mūs-tā' lā | Mýr'tis | Nāu-cy' dēg | Nēph' q-lē |
| lōn'j-mā | Mā' tā | Nāu' bō' ūm Mā'rē | Nāu' lō-chūm | Nēph' q-lē' jē |
| lōn'j-mūs | Mū-thūl' lū | Mýr-tō' sūs | Nāu' lō-chūs | Nēph' q-rī' tēg |
| lōn' q-dāc' ty-lūs | Mā' tī-ē 1 | Mýr-tūn' tī-ām 1 | Nāu-pāc' tūm | Nē' phus |
| lōn' q-dūs | Mū-tī' cā | Mýr-tū' tē | Nāu-pāc' tūs | Nē' pī-ē |
| lō-nm' cūs | Mū-tīl' j-ē | Mý-sēcl' lū | Nāu' plī-ē | Nē' pōs |
| lō-nō' lō-ūs | Mā' tī-nā | Mý' j' q-ē 1 | Nāu-plī' q-dēg | Nē-pāc' tī-ā' nūs |
| lōn' q-mūs | Mū-tī' nēg | Mý-ē-mā-cōd' q- | Nāu' plī-ūs | Nēp' thys |
| lō-nōph' q-gē | Mū-tī' nūs | nēg | Nāu' pōr-tūs | Nēp-tū' nī-ē |
| lō-nōph' j-lūs | Mā' tī-ūs 1 | Mý'sōn | Nāu' rā | Nēp-tū' nī' nē |
| lō-nō' q-ī | Mō-tū' nūs | Mý-stāl' j-dēg | Nāu-sīc' q-ē | Nēp-tū' nī-ām |
| lō-nōth' q-ī' tū | Mū-tūs' cō | Mý's-tēg | Nāu' sī-clēg | Nēp-tū' nī-ōn |
| q-n-tā' nūs | Mū-zē' rīs | Mýth' q-cūs | Nāu-sīm' q-nēg | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōn' y-chūs | Mý' ē' g-rūs | Mý'tī-lē' nē | Nāu-sī-nī' cūs | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōn' y-mūs | Mý' ē-lē | Mý' sūs | Nāu-sīth' q-ō | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ō' phjē | Mý' ē-lē' sūs | | Nāu-sīth' q-ūs | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōp' sī-ām 1 | Mý' ē-lē' ū | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōp-ōd' pī-ē | Mý' cē' nē | | Nā' vj-ūs Xc' tī-ūs 1 | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōp-ē-ō-tj-ē 1 | Mý' cō-rī' nūs | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōp' sūs | Mý' c-bēr' nā | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōp-gān' tī-ām 1 | Mý' j' thūs | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōr-ē' tēg | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōr-tmō' nē | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōr'j-mī | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōr-j-ūs' gūs | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ō'rj-ūs | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōr-phō-ūs | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ōrē | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ō'rys | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ō'p | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |
| ō'chē | Mý' cōn | | Nā' vā | Nēp-tū' nūs |

Sam, sår; måve, vår, søn; báll, bår, såle.—Ç, Ç, ç, Ğ, soft; C, C, Ç, Ğ, hard; ı as n; ı as gn;—tän

[illegible]

ron, sür; mörve, sür, sör; bül, bür, rü. —C, Ç, ç, ğ, soft; C, Ç, ç, ğ, hard; ş as z; ş as gz; —thia

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Pai-lí/di-ám | Pá-nóp/o-lis | Pár-nés/ús | Pé/ús | Pán-tho-é-lis |
| Pai-lí/di-ús | Pá-nóp/tós | Pár'ni | Pé-dá/ci-a 1 | Pán-tho-lis |
| Pai-lán/ti-ús 1 | Pán-tén/o-tús 4 | Pár-o-pám/i-sús | Pé-dá'ni | Pán-thí-lis |
| Pai-lán/ti-dós | Pán-túg/a-thús | Pár-o-ré/a | Pé-dá'ni-ús | Péa'thy-lis |
| Pai-lán/ti-ón 2 | Pán-túg/a-thús | Pár-o-ré/i-a 3 | Péd'a-sa | Pép-a-ré/thús |
| Pai'las | Pán-tú'gi-a | Pá'rús | Pé-di'a-dís | Pép-h-ré/dó |
| Pai-lé/né | Pán-túg-nós/tús | Pár-rhá'gi-a 1 | Pé-di'á-nús | Pé-ré/a |
| Pai'ma | Pán-tú'gy-ús | Pár-rhá-sis | Pé-di'ús | Pér-a-síp'pus |
| Pai-mí'ús | Pán-tú'le-ón | Pár-rhá'si-ús 1 | Pé-di-ús Hm'ús | Pér-o-ths |
| Pai-mí'ús | Pán-tú'le-ón | Pár-rhá'si-ús 1 | Pé'dó | Pér-có'pe |
| Pai'pé-tús | Pán-tú'chús | Pár-thá'on | Pé'dum | Pér-có'gi-a |
| Pai-phú'ri-ús | Pán-thé'a | Pár-thé'ni-a | Pé'gus | Pér-có'gi-ús |
| Pai-qm-bí'nyum | Pán-thé'on, or | Pár-thé'ni-e | Pé-gú'se-ús 1 | Pér-có'us |
| Pám'mé-né | Pán-thé'on | Pár-thé'ni-i | Pé-gú'i-dós | Pér-dic'ús |
| Pám'mon | Pán-thé-ús, or | Pár-thén'i-có | Pég'a-sis | Pér'dix |
| Pám'pá | Pán-thús | Pár-thé'ni-ón | Pég'a-sús | Pé-rén'us |
| Pám'phí-lis | Pán-thí-dós | Pár-thé'ni-ús | Pé-lá'gi-ús | Pér-có'us |
| Pám'phós | Pán-thó'i-dós | Pár-thé'ni-ús | Pé'l'i-gón | Pér-có'ús |
| Pám'phí-ús | Pán-thé-ús | Pár-thén-o-pé'ús | Pé-lag'o-né | Pér'gus |
| Pám-phí'í-a | Pán-ti-cá-pm'ym | Pár-thén'o-pé | Pé-lar'g | Pér-gú'mé-ús |
| Pám-phí'lis | Pán-tic'a-pé | Pár-thi-a | Pé-las'gi | Pér'gú-mús |
| Pán | Pán-tí'i-ús | Pár-thi'ni | Pé-las'gi-a | Pér'gú |
| Pán-a-có'a | Pán-tó'i'a-hús | Pár-thy-é'né | Pé-las'gi-o-tis | Pér'gus |
| Pán'a-crá | Pá-ný'a-sis | Pá-rý'a-dré | Pé-las'gus | Pér-i-an'ós |
| Pá-né'ti-ús 1 | Pá-ný'a-sis | Pá-rý'a-dós | Pé'l'i-tós | Pér-i-ar'chús |
| Pá-né'us | Pá-pm'ús | Pá-rý'a-tis, or | Pé-lé'cós | Pér-i-bé'a |
| Pán'a-ré | Pá-phú'gós | Pár-y-é'ús | Pé-lén'de-né | Pér-i-bé'ús |
| Pá-nú'p-tús | Pá-phí-a | Pá-sar-ga-dé | Pé-lé-thro'ni-i | Pér-i-bé'ús |
| Pán-a-ris'té | Pá-phí-ús | Pá'se-ús | Pé-lé'tr-né | Pér-i-bé'ús |
| Pá-núth-o-né'a | Pé-phí'a-gón | Pá'si-clé | Pé'le-ds | Pér-i-clé |
| Pá-phé'a | Pé-phí'a-gó'ni-a | Pá-sic'ra-tós | Pé-lí'a-dós | Pér-i-clím'q-ús |
| Pán-chú'i-a 3 | Pá-phos | Pá-si-pé'de | Pé'l'i-ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'ché-a | Pá-phus | Pá-siph'a-d | Pé-lí'dós | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán-crí'ti-ám 1 | Pá-pi-d'ús | Pá-siph'i-lé | Pé-lig'ni | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de | Pá-pi-ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-ma | Pá-pin-i-ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-rí-a | Pá-pin'i-ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-rús | Pá-pir'i-ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-tá'ri-a | Pá-pir'i-ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-tós | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-mí-a | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-mús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'di-a | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'di-on | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'di-o-nis | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-chí'um | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-rá | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-rí-a 1 | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'de-rós | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá'ne-ús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-né'g-y-ús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'q-lús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'q-mús, and | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-né'mús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'q-nús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'q-ús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán-hé'l-lé'né | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá'ni-a | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-ni'a-sis | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán-i-gé'ris | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-ni-o-ni-ám | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá'ni-ús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'no-né | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'no-ni-a | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'om-phé'us | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'o-pé | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'o-pé'a | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-nó'pé | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'o-pé | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-nó'pé-ús | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pá-nó'pi-ám | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |
| Pán'o-plis | Pá-pi'ús | Pá-sith'o-a | Pé-lig'ús | Pér-i-clé'ús |

[illegible]

ten, tēr; mōve, nēr, sēr; bāll, bār, rāle.—Ç, Ç, ç, ç, soft; C, C, ç, ç, hard; q as x; ʔ as gx;—thin

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Prô/bô | Prô-to-gô-ni'p | Py-llem/e-nêg 4 | Py-thôn/i-cI |
| Prô/bus, M. | Prô-to-inô-d'i'p | Py-lag/g-rae | Pÿth-o-ni'cys |
| Prô/cas | Prô-to-mô-d'i'ap | Py-lag/g-ras | Pÿth-o-nis'ap |
| Prôch'ô-rûs | Prô-tô/y-pôn | Py-lâ'on | Pÿ'na |
| Prôch'y'ta | Prô-ry-gê'p | Py-lar'gê | Pÿt'p-lûs |
| Prô-clî'i-ûs | Prôx'ô-nûs | Py-lar'têg | Pv-x-âg/p-thûs |
| Prô-clî'l'ys | Prô-dên'ti-ûs 1 | Py-las | |
| Prôc'le-â | Prûm'ni-dêg | Py-lê'ne | |
| Prô/clêg | Prd'sâ | Pÿl'ô-ûs | |
| Prô-clî'dae | Prô-sê'us | Pÿl'te-ôn | |
| Prôc'ne | Prd'si-ûs 1 | Pÿ'lô | |
| Prôc-on-nê'sys | Prym-nê'gi-â | Pÿ'lôs | |
| Prô-cô'pi-ûs | Prym'nô | Pÿ'lus | |
| Prô'cris | Prÿ't-â-nêg | Pÿm'g-tûs | |
| Prô-crûs'têg | Prÿ't-â-nê'um | Pÿ'rê | |
| Prôc'y-lâ | Prÿ't-ô-nis | Pÿ-rac'mon | |
| Prôc'y-lê'i-ûs 3 | Psâm'g-thô 5 | Pÿ-rac'mes | |
| Prôc'y-lî'nâ | Psâm'g-thô 5 | Pÿ-rac'h'wêg 4 | |
| Prôc'y-lûs | Psâm-mê-ni'tus 5 | Pÿ-rac'eûs, or | |
| Prô'cy-ôn 1 | Psam-mê'ti-chûs 5 | Py-râm'us | |
| Prôd'i-cûs | Psâm'mis 5 | Py-râm'g-dêg | |
| Prôd'ô-mûs | Psâ'phis 5 | Pÿr'g-mûs | |
| Prô'e-drt | Psâ'phô 5 | Pÿr'g-sûs | |
| Prô-êr'nâ | Psê-bô'â 5 | Pÿr'g-i-cûs | |
| Prôst'i-dêg 4 | Psê'cas 5 | Pÿr'g-nê'I | |
| Prô'tus | Psê-nê'rus 5 | Pÿr'g-nê'us | |
| Prôg'nê | Pseu-dô-cô'lis 5 | Pÿ-rê'ne | |
| Prô-lâ'us | Pseu-dô-mân'ti'p | Pÿr'ê-tus, rîcer | |
| Prôm'g-chûs | Pseu-dô-mân'ti'p 5 | Pÿr'ê-tus, man. | |
| Prô-mâth'i-dâs | Pail'ta-cê 5 | Pÿr'gi | |
| Prô-mâ'thi-jôn | Pail'ta-cûs 5 | Pÿr'gi-ôn | |
| Prôm'g-dôn | Pmô'phis 5 | Pÿr'gê | |
| Prôm'g-nê'p | Pa'y'che 5 | Pÿr-gô't'g-lêg | |
| Prô-mê'the-1 | Pa'y'che-mân-tê'-um 5 | Pÿr'mis | |
| Prô-mê'the-ûs, a. | Pa'y'ch'rus 5 | Pÿr-rîp'pê | |
| Prôm'g-thê'us, a. | Pa'y'lli 5 | Pÿ'rô | |
| Prôm'g-thi'dêg | Pa'y'ta-lî'â 5 | Pÿr'ô-dêg | |
| Prôm'g-this | Piê'lê-ôn 5 | Pÿr'ô-êis | |
| Prôm'g-thûs | Piê'lê-ûm 5 | Pÿr'ô-gê'ti | |
| Prôm'g-lûs | Piê'r'g-lâs 5 | Pÿr'ô-lis | |
| Prô-nêp'i-dêg | Piê'r'g-lâ'ûs 5 | Pÿ-rô-ni'â | |
| Prô-nê'um | Piê'r'j-â 5 | Pÿ-rô-phlêg'g-thôn | |
| Prôn'x | Piê'r'i-ôn 5 | Pÿr'tha | |
| Prôn'ô | Piô-ch'i'um 5 | Pÿr'thi-âs | |
| Prôn'g-mûs | Piôl'ê-diê'r'mâ 5 | Pÿr'thi-câ | |
| Prôn'g-ûs | Piôl'g-mê'um 5 | Pÿr'thi-cûs | |
| Prôn'y-bâ | Piôl'g-mê'us 5 | Pÿr'thi-dê | |
| Prô-pêr'ti-ûs 1 | Piôl'g-my | Pÿr'thus | |
| Prô-phê'ta | Piôl'g-mâ'is 5 | Pÿ'te | |
| Prô-por'ti-dêg 4 | Piôl'i-chûs 5 | Pÿ-thân'g-tiê | |
| Prô-pôn'tis | Piôl'y-cûs 5 | Pÿ-thâ'g-râs | |
| Prô-p'y-lê'â | Piô'us 5 | Pÿ-thâ'g-rê'ti | |
| Prô-chê'p'ti-ûs 1 | Pûb-lî'ci-â 1 | Pÿ-thân'g-tiâs | |
| Prô-c'ê'ô'ni | Pûb-lî'ci-ûs 1 | Pÿth-â-râ'tus | |
| Prô-dê'y-tiâs | Pûb-lîc'ô-lâ | Pÿth'ô-âs | |
| Prô-êr'pi-nâ | Pûb'lî-ûs | Pÿthêg | |
| Prô-ê'p-lac | Pû-d'i'câ | Pÿth'ê-ûs | |
| Prô-ê'p'us | Pûl-chê'rj-â | Pÿth'i-â | |
| Prô-ê'p'i'tis | Pû'nj-cûm Bâl'-lum | Pÿth'i-âs | |
| Prô-ê'm'nâ | Pû-pi-â'nus | Pÿth'i-cûm | |
| Prô-tâ'g-rûs | Pû-pi-ûs | Pÿth'i-ôn | |
| Prô-ê-gôr'i-dêg | Pûp'i-ûs | Pÿth-i-ôn-ni'cêg | |
| Prô'te-1 Cê-lûm | Pû-tê'ô-lî | Pÿth'i-ûs | |
| | Pû-tê'ô-lî | Pÿ'thê | |
| | Pû-â-nêp'âj-â 1 | Pÿ-thê'h'g-âs | |
| | Pÿd'nâ | Pÿth'g-êlêg | |
| | Pÿg'g-lâ | Pÿth'g-dô'lus | |
| | Pÿg-mê'ti | Pÿth'g-dô'rus | |
| | Pÿg-mê'on | Pÿth'g-ti'us | |
| | Pÿg-mâ'ti-ôn | Pÿ'thôn | |
| | Pÿl'â-dêg | Pÿ-thô'nêg | |
| | Pÿ'lê | Pÿth'o-ni'cê | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| q- <i>ti</i> /nēg | Scj-pl'i-a-dēg | Se-gūn'ti-ūm 1 | Sēr-ti-a | St- <i>ae</i> /um, or |
| q- <i>ti</i> /pēg | Scj-p'i-d | li-gū- <i>ai</i> -ā'ni | Sēr-t'i-o-lūs | St- <i>ge</i> /um |
| ā'ti-m 1 | Scj-rā | Se-gū- <i>ai</i> -d 1 | Sēr-t'i-ūs | Stg-ni-a |
| ā'ti-ba-rā'nēg | Scj-rā'dj-ūm | Sei- <i>apch</i> -thi'a | Sēr-t'i-cūs | Sig-ni/nus |
| q-tic/q-lā | Scj-rās | Sei'us Strā'bō | Se-ri'phus | Sig-o-vē'sus |
| q-tic/q-lūs | Scj-rōn | Se-jā'nus /E'li-ūs | Sēr-my-ā | Sig-y-nm |
| ā'ti | Scj-rōn'i-dēg | Se-lā'q-i-a 1 | Sēr'n | Sj- <i>gy</i> /ni |
| q-trā'i-dm | Scj-rūs | Scj-dō'nus | Ser-rā'nus | Sj- <i>gy</i> /n/nm |
| ā'ti-rā-pē'a | Scj-l'o-ti | Se-lēm'nus | Ser-rā'um | St'lē, or Sj'lā |
| ā'ti-rā-pē'ni | Scj-lūs | Se-lē'nē | Ser-tō'ri-ūs | St-lā'i |
| ā'ti-rā-pēg | Scōm'brus | Sēl-cy-cē'nā | Ser-vē'us | St-lā'nā, Jā'li-a |
| q-tri'cum | Scō'pās | Se-leū'ci-a, or | Sēr-vi-ā'nus | St-lā'nus |
| q-trōp/a-cēg | Scōp'o-lōs | Sēl-cy-cl'i-a | Ser-vil'i-a | Stl'a-ris |
| ā'ti-y-rā | Scō'pi-ūm | Se-leū'ci-dm | Ser-vil'i-ā'nus | Stl'a-rūs |
| ā'ti-y-rē'i-ūm 3 | Scōp-dīe/cm | Se-leū'cijs | Ser-vil'i-ūs | St-lē'nī |
| q-tū'rē-ūm | Scōr-dīe/cl | Se-leū-cō-bē'lus | Sēr-vi-ūs Tū'l'i-ūs | St-lē'nus |
| ā'ti-y-rē'i-ūs 3 | Scō-ti'nus | Se-leū'cys | Sēs-a-mē'ni | Stl'i-cēn'ēg |
| ā'ti-ur-nā'i-a | Scō-tūs'ap | Sēl'gē | Sēs-a-mūm | Stl'i-j-ūs l-tū'l'i-cūs |
| q-tūr'nj-a | Sc'rī-bō'ni-a | Se-lim'nus | Sēs-a-rē | Stl'phī-ūm |
| ā'ti-ur-ni'nus | Sc'rī-bō-ni-ā'nus | Se-lī'nunq, or | Sēs-a-rē'thus | Stn'pi-a |
| q-tūr'nj-ūs | Sc'rī-bō-ni-ūs | Se-lī'nus | Sēs-a-rē'tris | Sij-vā'nus |
| q-tūr'nus | Scj'l'a-cē | Sē'l'i-ūs | Se-sē'tris | Sij-mān'gē-lūs |
| ā'ti-q-rūm | Scj'l-a-cē'um | Sc'l-ā'q-i-a 1 | Sēs'ti-ūs 1 | Sijm-brī'v'i-ūs |
| ā'ti-y-rī | Scj'lax | Sc'l-lō'ja | Sēs'tōs, or Sēs'tus | Sijm-brū'vi-ūs |
| ā'ti-y-rūs | Scj'lī'a | Sēl'li | Se-sū'v'i-I | St-mē'nā |
| āu-fē'i-ūs Trō'- | Scj'l-lē'um | Se-līm'brī-a | Sēt'a-bīs | St-mē'this |
| gys 3 | Scj'lī-lās | Sēm'q-lō | Sē'thōn | St-mē'thus |
| āu-rēm'a-tm | Scj'lī-lus | Se-mīd'ē-I | Sē'tij-a 1 | Stm'j-lē |
| āu'rūs | Scj'lī-lus | Sēm-i-gēr-mā'ni | Sē'thēg | Stm'j-lūs |
| q-vē'rā | Scj'lō'rūs | Sēm-i-gūn'tus | Se-vē'rā | Stm'uj-ūs |
| ā'vō, or Se-vē'nā | Scj'p'pi-ūm | Se-mī'r'a-mīs | Se-vē-rī-ā'nus | St'mō |
| ā'vūs | Scj'rās | Sēm'nō-nēg | Se-vē'rūs | St'mō-cis |
| āx'q-nēg | Scy-rī'a-dēg | Sēm-nō'thē-I | Sē'vō | St'mō-lē |
| āx'i-chēg | Scj'rōs | Se-mō'nēg | Sē'x'tij-a 1 | Stm-o-l'i-ā'ūs 1 |
| qē'a (nē'a) | Scj'r'pi-ūm | Sēm-o-sanc'tus | Sē'x-tl'i-j-a | St'mon |
| qē'vā (nē'vā) | Scj't'a-lō | Sēm-prō'ni-a | Sē'x-tl'is | St-mōn'i-dēg |
| qē'v'q-lā 4 | Scj'thm | Sēm-prō'ni-ūs | Sē'x-tl'i-ūs | Sijm-pl'i-cj-ūs 1 |
| cāl'dis | Scy'thō'ni | Se-mū'rj-ūm | Sē'x'ti-ūs 1 | Stm'p-lūs |
| cāl'pi-ūm | Scj'thēg, or | Sē'nā | Sē'xtus | St'mus |
| cā-mān'dor | Scj'thēg | Se-nā'tor | Sj-b'i'ni | Stm'y-rā |
| cā-mān'dri-ūs | Scj'th'i-j-a | Se-nā'tus | Stb'q-lēg | Stm'dā |
| cān-dā'ri-a | Scj'th'i-dēg | Sēn'ē-cā | Sj-biū'ti-ūs 1 | Stm'di |
| cān-dō'ē | Scy'th'i'nus | Sē'ni-a | Sj-b'i'l'm | St-nē'rā |
| cān-dī-nā'vī-a | Scj'thōn | Sēn'nā, or Sē'nā | Stb-y-l-i'nus | Sj-n- <i>gw</i> /i |
| cān-till'ā | Scy'thōp'q-lis | Sēn'q-nēg, and | St'cā | Stn-gi-dā'nunm |
| cāp-tē'y-lō | Se-bās'tā | Se-nō'nēg | St-cām'brī | Stn-gy-lō'nēg |
| cāp'tij-a 1 | Sēb-as-tē'a | Sēn'ti-ūs 1 | St-cā'ni | Stn'gus |
| cāp'ti-ūs 1 | Sēb-as-tē'ni | Sē'pi-ūs | St-cā'ni-a | St'nj's |
| cāp'y-lā | Se-bās'ti-a 1 | Sē'pi-ūs | St-cā'nus | St'n'q-cēg |
| cār-dī-i | Sēb-as-tōp'q-lis | Se-p-lā'q-i-a 1 | Sj-cē'l'i-dēg | St'n'q-chā |
| cār'phē | Sēb'q-dā | Se-p-phō'rj'a | St'c'ē-lis | St'n'q-d |
| cār-phē'a | Sēb-ēn-n'y'tus | Se-p-tēm'pē-dā | Sj-cē'mus | St'nōn |
| cār-phī'a | Se-bē'this | Se-p-tēm'tri-d | Sj-cē'nus | St-nō'pē |
| cāu'rūs | Se-bē'tōs | Se-p-tē'rj-ōn | St-chē'us | St-nō'pē-ūs |
| cēd'q-sūs | Se-bē'tus | Se-p-tin'i-ūs | Sj-cl'i-j-a | Stn'q-rīx |
| cēl'q-rā'tus | Se-bē- <i>ai</i> -ā'ni 1 | Sēp-ti-mē'tē'i-ūs 3 | Sj-clin'is Dēn- | Sj-n-ā'cē |
| cē-ni'tm | Sēc'q-lā | Sē'p'y-rj | t'ūs | Stn'ti-i 1 |
| chē'di-a | Se-c-tā'nus | Sē'q'q-nā | St'c'i-nūs | Stn-y-dē'sā |
| chē'dj-ūs | Sēd-ēn-tā'ni | Sē'q'q-ni | St'c'q-rūs | Stm-y- <i>q</i> -sā'nus |
| chē'rj-a | Se-dīp'i-tūs | Se-quān'i-cūs | St'c'y-lī | St-d'pē |
| chōm-nē'j'a | Sēd- <i>ā</i> -ā'ni | Se-quān'i-ūs | St'c'y-lūs | Stph'nōs |
| chōm'qō-ūs | Se-dū'ni | Se-rā'pēg | St'cy-ōn 1 | St-pōn'tum, or |
| chē'nō | Se-dū'q-i 1 | Sēr-a-pē'um | St-cy-d'ni-a 1 | St'pus |
| chōm'nus | Se-dē'tā | Se-rā'pī-d | St-d-a-cē'nē | Stp'y-lūm |
| ci-ap'q-dēo | Se-gē'stēg | Se-rā'pī-ōn | St'dē | Stp'y-lūs |
| ci'a-this | Se-gē'ti-a | Se-rā'pūs | St-dē'lē | St'r-bō |
| ci'a-thōs | Sēg'ni | Ser-bō'nj'a | St-dē'nē | Sj-r-bō'nj'a |
| ci'drōs | Se-gōb'rj-gā | Sē'r-dj-cā | St-dē'rō | St-rēd'q-nēg |
| ci'l'yus | Sēg'q-nāx | Se-rē'nā | St-d-j-cl'nunm | St-rē'nēg |
| ci'nj's | Se-gōn'ti-a 1 | Se-rē-ni-ā'nus | St'dōn | St'ryx |
| ci'n'thi | Sēg-ōn-ti'a-cl | Se-rō'nus | St'd'q-nis | St'rj's |
| ci-o'nē | Se-gō'vī-a | Sē'rēg | St-dō'nj-ūs | St'rj-ūs |
| ci'pi-a-dm | Se-gūn'ti-a 1 | Se-rē'stj'a | St'gā | St'r-mj-ūm |

ʔ-sim'ə-thrə
 ʔs'i-nās
 i'thās

T.

A-ÄN'TEß
ä-bä'nus, or
Täb-a-nūs
ä-bä'ni
ä'bör
äb'ra-cä
ä-bä'dä
ä-bör'nus
ä-cä'pē
ä-cä-rä-rä'näs
ä-chämp'sō
ächl'ö-ri
ä'chōs, or
Tä'chus
ä'ç'i-lä
ä'ç'i tūs
ä'ç'ö-lä
ä-c'ö-phō'rjäs
ä'di-ä
ä-diff'c-ä
ä-nä-r-ös 4
ä-nä-r-ös 4
ä-ni-äs
ä-ö'pā
ä'gēs
ä-gōs
ä-gōs
ä-gōs
ä-lä-rj-äs 1
äl'ä-ä
ä-lä-y-rä
äl'ä-tüm
äl-thy'b-i-ūs
ä'lus
äm'a-r-äs
ä-mä'ä-ä
ä-m'ä-ä
ä'mōs
äm'nj-äs
äm'y-räs
äm'y-räs
än'ä-gör
än'ä-grä
än'ä-grä'ys
än'ä-gräs
än'ä-lä
än'ä-quill
ä-nō'tum
ä'nis
än tal'i-dēg
än-tä-lūs
ä-nō'sj-äs (ä
mī-nūs 1
ä-ö'cä
ä-ö'ci
ä'phi-ä
ä'phi-ä
ä'phi-ä, or
Tä-phi-ä's
ä'p'ö-ri
äp'ä-ä'l'rjäs
äp-röb'ä-nō
äp'sus
äp'y-rä
äp'y-nūs
ä'räs

Tar-əx-ɿp/pʰys
Tar-bəl/ɿ
Tar-bəl/ɿ-cūs
Tar-çhi-tʰ-ūs 1
Tar/çhi
Tar/çhôn
Tar-çhôn-dim/ç-
tūs
Tār-ən-tʰ/nyʰs
Tə-rən/tʰm
Tə-rən/tʰs
Tār-i-çhəʔ, and
Tə-rich/ç-ə
Tar/nə
Tar/pə
Tar-pə/ɿ-ə 3
Tar-pə/ɿ-əs 3
Tar-quin/ɿ-ə
Tar-quin/ɿ-
Tar-quin/ɿ-ūs
Tar-qui-tʰ-ūs 1
Tar-qui-tʰs
Tār-rə-cʰ/ɿ
Tār/rə-cō
Tar-rə-rʰ-ɿ-ūs 1
Tār/sə
Tār/si-ūs 1
Tār/sʰs, or
Tār/sʰs
Tār/tə-rūs
Tār-təs/sʰs, or
Tār-təs/sʰ
Tə-rūn/ɿ-ūs 1
Tār/ʰs
Təs-əʔ-tʰ-ūs 1
Təs/ç-çō
Tə-tjan 1
Tə-ti-ən/səʔ 1
Tə-ti-tʰ-ūs 1
Təs/tə
Təs-çhi/rə
Təs-çhi-m/ɿ-ɿ 1
Təs/nyʰs
Təs-rə-ni-ə
Təs-rən-təʔ
Təs/rɿ
Təs/rɿ-ə
Təs/rɿ-çə
Təs-rɿ-çə ʔhər-
nə/sʰs
Təs-rɿ-nɿ
Təs-rɿ-nym
Təs-rɿ-çə
Təs-rɿ-ɿm
Təs-rɿ-çə
Təs-rəb/ç-ūs
Təs/rə-ɿə
Təs-rəm/ç-ə-nə
Təs-rə-min/ɿ-ɿm
Təs-rə-pə-pɿ-ə
Təs-rə-pə-ɿ-ə
Təs-rə-bə-ɿm
Təs/nyʰs
Təs/ɿ-ɿə
Təs/ɿ-ɿ
Təs/ɿ-ūs, or
Təs/ɿ-məʔ
Tə-ʔə-çəʔ u-ɿ-
Tə-ʔə-ç-əʔ, or
Tə-ʔə-ç-əʔ
Tə-ʔə-ç-ɿ-ə, or
Tə-ʔə-ç-ɿ-ə
Tə-çə-nym

Tə'ə-rūs
Tə-ə'ə
Tə-ə'ə-ə, Tə'ə-tə,
or Tə-gə'ə-tə
Tə'chəq
Təch-məə'sə
Təch-nə-ūs
Təč'tə-mūs
Təc-tə'ə-gəq, or
Təc-tə'ə-gə
Təč'tə-mix
Tə'ə-ə, or
Tə-gə'ə
Tə-gə'ə-təq
Təg'y-ə
Təg'y-ə
Tə'j-ə 3
Tə'j-əm 3
Tə'j-ūs 3
Tə'jə
Tə'jə-mən
Tə'jə-mə-ni'ə-dəq
Tə'j-ch'i'nəq
Tə'j-ch'in'ə
Tə'j-ch'in'i-ūs
Tə'j-ch'is
Tə'j-ə
Tə'j-ə-ə
Tə-ləb'ə-ə, or
Tə-ləb'ə-gə
Tə-ləb'ə-əs
Tə-lə'ə-b'j-dəq
Tə'l'ə-cləq
Tə'l'ə-clūs
Tə'l'ə-cl'i'dəq
Tə-ləq'ə-nūs
Tə-ləm'ə-chūs
Tə'l'ə-q
Tə'l'ə-q-phās
Tə'l'ə-q-phās
Tə-lə'ə-ə 1
Tə-lə'ə-j-cləq
Tə'l'ə-ə'l'ə
Tə'l'ə-ə-in'i-cūs
Tə'l'ə-ə-ə
Tə-lə'ə-phə-rūs
Tə'l'ə-ə-təq'ə-rūs
Tə-lə'ə-ə
Tə-lə'ə-tə
Tə-lə'ə-tə
Tə'l'ə-q-thūs
Tə'l'ə-th'ə'sə
Tə-lə'd'ə-rūs
Tə-lə'd'ə
Tə-lə'd'i-tə 1
Tə'l'i-nūs
Tə'l-i'ə
Tə'l'i-əs
Tə'l'i-əs
Tə'l'i-əs
Tə-lə'ə-ə, or
Tə-lə'ə-ə
Tə'kən
Tə'ch-th'ə'sə
Tə'lyə
Tə-mə't/thə-ə
Tə-mə't/thi-ə
Tə-m'br'i-əm
Tə-m-ə-ni'ə
Tə-m-ə-ni'ə
Tə-m-ə-ni'ə

Təm'q-nỗ
Təm'q-nỗ
Təm'q-rin'də
Təm'q-sə
Təm'q-sə
Təm'q-səs
Təm-mi'cəg
Təm'nəg
Təm'nỗ
Təm'pə
Təm'pə-q
Təm-pj'ra
Təncə-tə'n
Tə'nə-q
Tə-nə's
Tən'q-dəs
Tə-nən'ti-əs 1
Təm'q-rūs
Tə'nəg
Təm'q-səs
Tə-nə'sum
Tən'nəg
Tə'nỗ
Təm'ty-rə, *Egypt*.
Tən-sy'rə, *Thrace*.
Tə'ōs
Tə-rə'don
Tə-rən'ti-q 1
Tə-rən'ti-ə'nəg 1
Tə-rən-ti'nyus
Tə-rən'ti-əs 1
Tə-rən'tus
Tə'ro-əs
Tə-rəm'ti-nūs
Tə-r-ōs'tə
Tə-r-ōs'tum
Tə'rj-əs
Tə'rj-bə'xus
Tə'rid-q-ə
Tə'rj-də'təg
Tə'rj-gum
Tə'ri'nə
Tə-r-mən'ti-q 1
Təm'no-rə
Tə'r-mə-rūs
Tə-r-məs'xus
Tə-r-məs'xus
Tə'r-mj-nā'li-q
Tə'r-mj-nā'liq
Tə'r'mi-nūs
Tə'r'mi-nūs
Tə'r-pān'dər
Tə'r-p-əch'q-rə
Tə'r-p-əc'ra-ū
Tə'r-rə-cl'nə
Tə'r-rə-cl'nə
Tə'r-ti-q 1
Tə'r-ti-əs 1
Tə'r-tū-li-ə'nus
Tə'thyus
Tə'r-rə-cə'mum
Tə'r-rə-gə'njə
Tə'r-trəp'q-lis
Tə'r-tj-cūs
Təu'cər
Təu'ch'i'rə
Təu'c'ri
Təu'c'ri-q
Təu'c'ri-r
Təu-mə'səq
Təu-məs'xus
Təu'ə'chis
Təu'tə

Teu-tū/mj-ās, *or*
Teu-tq-mis
Teu-tq-mās
Teu-tq-s, *or*
Teu-tū-tēq
Teu-thrs
Teu-thrō-nē
Teu-tōm-q-tās
Teu-to-nī, *and*
Teu-to-oēq
Teu-tōn-j-cūs
Thq-bēn-nq
Thsc-cq-nq
Thā-tq
Thā-tq
Thāl-q-mm
Thālq-mē
Thq-lās-sj-ō 1
Thq-lās-sj-ūs 1
Thā-tēq
Thq-lās-trj-q
Thq-lās-trjā
Thq-lē-tēq
Thq-lē-q-s
Thq-ll-q
Thā-tj-ūs
Thāl-ls
Thāl-pj-ūs
Thām-q-dā
Thām-y-rās
Thām-y-rās
Thān-q-tās
Thāp-sq-cūs
Thāp-sq
Thq-r-gē-lj-q
Thq-r-gb-q-lās
Thq-r-l-q-dēq
Thā-rōps
Thā-rj-ūs 1, *or*
Thā-rj-ūs 1
Thā-sōs
Thā-sqs
Thām-mā-cj-q 1
Thām-mqn-tē-q/s
Thq-mān-tj-ās 1,
 & Thām-mān-tjā
Thām-mqs
Thām-mā-sj-ūs
Thē-q
Thē-m-tē-tq/s
Thē-āq-q-nēq
Thē-ā-ēq
Thē-ā-nō
Thē-ā-nqm
Thē-ār-lj-dās
Thē-ār-nq
Thē-ā-tē-tēq
Thē-bm
Thēbzq
Thēb-q-ls
Thē-bā-nqs
Thē-bq, *or* Thē-bm
Thē-q-nā-q/s
Thē-j-q 3
Thē-l-ās 3
Thē-l-ā-trā
Thē-l-c-phās-sq
Thē-l-c-pā-nq
Thē-l-j-nē
Thē-l-pā-sq
Thē-l-ā-n
Thē-l-ā-pō
Thēm-q-nō

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Ab'q-akn | A'chik | Ad-o-rā'im | A-hōl'bah | Am-o-shi'ph |
| Ab'q-akr | Ach'bör | Ad'ram | A-hōl'i-áb | Am-o-thā'p |
| Ab'bez | A-chi-ach'p-rūn | Ad'q-rām, P. | A-hōl'i-bah | Am'q-thā |
| Ab'ga-rūs | A'chim | Adram'q-lōch | A-hōl'ib'q-māh | Am-o-zī'ph |
| Ab'i | A-chim'q-lōch | A'dri-q | A-hōl'i-bā'maph, | A'mēn' |
| A-bi'a | A'chi-ör | A'dri-ēl | P. T. | A'mi |
| A-bi'ah | A-chi'ram | Ad'q-ēl | A-hō'mp'i | A-mīn'q-dāb |
| A-bi-āl'bon | A'chish | Ad'q-ēl, C. | A-hō'zam | A-mīl'tai |
| A-bi'q-sūph | Ach'i-tōb | Ad'q-lam | A-hūz'zah | A-mīl'tai, P. |
| A-bi'q-thār | Ach'i-tōb | Ad'm'mim | A'i | A-mīl'tai, P. |
| A'bi'b | A-chi'q-phāi | A-d'i'as | A-i'ph | Am-mā'd'q-thā |
| A-bi'dah | Ach'mē-thā | A'gypa | A-i'qth | Am'maph |
| Ab'i-dān | Ach-mē'thā, P. | A-ne'as, Vergil. | A-i'ja | Am'mi |
| A'hi-ēl | T. | A-ne'as, Acts. | A-i'jah | Am-mid'i-ōi |
| A-bi'el, P. | A'chik | A-ne'as, P. T. | Aij'q-lōn (dē'p-
lōn) | Am'mi-ēl |
| A-bi-ēz'er | Ach'sā | A'nōn | Aij'q-lōth Shā'hap | A-mi'el, P. |
| A-bi-ēz'rile | Ach'saph | A'nos | A'in | Am-mi-ēdā'p-i |
| Ab'i-gail | Ach'zib | A'q-ba | A-i'oth | Am'mon |
| Ab-i-hā'il | A'q-i-phā, (dē'p-
fē) | A'q-būa | A-i'rus | Am'mon-ēas |
| A-bi'hu | A'q-i-tōb | A'gā | Aj'q-lōn | Am'nōn |
| A-bi'hud' | A-cā'q | A'gā-ito | A'kub | A'mok |
| A-bi'jah | A'cyb | A'gar | Ak-rāb'bijm | A'mon |
| A-bi'jam | A'da | A'q-rānc' | A-m'q-lōch | Am'q-riles |
| Ab-i-jē'ne | A'dād | A'g-ō-5 | Aj'q-mōth | A'moy |
| A-bim'q-ēl | Ad'q-dē | A'g-ē'as | Aj'q-mōth | Am'pū-ās |
| A-bim'q-lōch | Ad'q-dāh | A'g-nōth-tā'bor | Am'rām | Am'rām |
| A-bim'q-dāb | A-dā'dah, P. | A'gur | Aj'q-mā | Am'rām-ēas |
| A-bim'q-km | Ad-ad-s'zer | A'hāb | A-lē'mōth | Am'rān |
| A-bi'ram | Ad-ad-rim'mon | A-hār'ah | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān |
| A-bi'rom | A'dah | A-hār'al | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bis'q-i | Ad-q-i'ph | A-hās'q-i | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab-i-sē'i | Ad-q-i'ph | A-hā-sā'i, P. | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'i-shāg | Ad'am | A-hā-sā'i'rya | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shāg, P. | Ad'q-mā | A-hā-vā | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'har | Ad'q-māh | A'hāz | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'har, C. | Ad'q-mi | A-hāz'q-i | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'q-i | A-dā'mi, P. | A-hā-zī'ph | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'q-i, P. | Ad'q-mi Nō'kēb | A'hān | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab-i-shā'i, C. | A'dar | A'her | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| C. T. | Ad'q-sā | A'hi | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'q-lōm | Ad'q-thā | A-hi'ph | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab-i-shā'q-lōm, C. | Ad'bo-ēl | A-hi'am | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'q-ā | Ad'dān | A-hi-ēz'er | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi-shā'q-ā, P. | Ad'dar | A-hi'hud' | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab-i-shā'q-ā, C. | Ad'di | A-hi'jah | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| C. T. | Ad'din | A-hi'kam | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'i-shū'ir | Ad'dō | A-hi'lyd | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'i-sūm | Ad'dys | A-him'q-āz | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'i-tal | A'der | A-hi'mān | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi'tal, P. | A'di'q-ā | A-him'q-lōch | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'i-tūb | A'di-ēl | A-hi'mōth | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bi'ud | A'din | A-hin'q-dāb | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'ner | Ad'i-nā | A-hin'q-ām | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'bram | A-dī'nā, P. T. | A-hi'ō | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'bra-ham | Ad'i-nō | A-hi'ra | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| Ab'ra-lōm | A-dī'nā, P. | A-hi'ram | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-bū'bas | Ad'i-nūa | A-hi'ram-ites | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā-rōn | Ad'i-thā | A-hi'q-lēk | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā-tān | Ad-i-thā'im | A-hi'q-lēk | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cād | Ad'iq-i | A-hi'q-lēk | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā-rōn | Ad'māh | A-hi'q-lēk | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā'chō | A'mā-thā | A-hi'tob | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā'cō | Ad'nā | A-hi'q-phāi | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'cā'cōz | Ad'nāh | A-hi'tub | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-cā'dā-mā | Ad'q-nāi | A-hi'ud | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'chab | Ad'q-ni'as | A'hāh | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'chad | A-dōn-i-bē'zek | A'hāi | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-chā'i-q (q-kā'-
yā) | Ad'q-ni'jah | A-hā'i, P. | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-chā'i-q, O. P. | A-dōn-i-jāh, P. | A-hō'ph | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A-chā'i-cūs | A-dōn-i-kām | A-hō'q | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'chān | Ad'q-ni'ram | A-hō'ito | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| A'char | A-dōn-i-sē'dek | A-hō'lah | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |
| | Ad'q-rā | A-hō'lā | Aj'q-mōth, T. | Am'rān-phāi, P. |

n'ti-phə
n-tə-ni-ə
n-to-thi'jah
An-təth'i-jah, P.
n'toth-tte
'nyub
'nyus
p-ə-mə'ə
ph-ə-rə'im
-phar'et
chites
-phar'sites
'phek
-phə'kah
Aph'ə-kah, P.
-phər'ə-mə
-phər'rə
-phi'ah
ph'rah
ph'səg
-pōc'ə-lýpəe
-pōc'ry-phə
-pōl'qə
-pōl'y-ōn
A-pōl'gyn
p'pa-im
A-p-pā'im, P. T.
p'phi-ə (d'f'q)
A-p-phi'ā, P.
p'phəpə (d'f'w)
q'ui-ə
A-quill'ā, P.
r
'rə
'rəb
r'ə-bāh
r-ə-bā'i-nū
-r'ā'hī-ə
'rād
'rād-tte
r'ə-dūs
'rəp
'rəp
'rəp
r'ə-rāt
-rāu'nəh
r-ə-d'nəh, P.
r'bz, or Ar'bah
r'bp
r-bāt'tis
r-bē'la, Syria.
r-hē'la
r'bite
r-hō'nə-I
r-čəp-lā'us
Ar'čəp-lāus, P.
r-čəp-tā-tūs
r'čəp-vites
r'čhi
r-čhi-ā't-ə-rōth
r-čhp'pəp
rč'ttes
rd
r'dāth
rd'ttes
r'dōn
-rō'n
-rō'ttes
-rə-ōp'ə-gīte
-rə-ōp'ə-gūs
'rēg
-rē'tas
Ar'ē-tas, P. O.

A-rē'us
Ar'gōb
Ar'gōl
A-rīd'ə-I
A-rīd'ə-thə
A-rī'eh
A-rī-ēl
Ar-i-mə-thē'ə
A-rī-ōch
A-ris'ə-I
Ar-je-tə-bū'us
Ar-je-tōb'y-lūs,
P.
Ark'ttes
Ar-mə-čēd'don
Ar-mj-āhād'ə-I
Ar'mōn
Ar'nān
Ar'nə-phēr
Ar'nōn
A'rōd
Ar'q-dī
Ar'q-er
A-rō'ēr, P. T.
Ar'rom
Ar'pād, or
Ar'phād
Ar-phāx'ad
Ar'sə-čēg
Ar'te-mās
Ar'y-bōth
A-rd'məh
Ar'vād
Ar'vād-ttes
Ar'zə
A'zə
As-ə-dī'as
As'ə-ēl
As'ə-hēl
A-ā'bel, P.
As-ə-l'ah
As'ə-nə
A'saph
As'ə-phār
As'ə-rə
A-ā'r'ē-ēl
As'ə-rēth, P.
As-ə-rē'el, T.
As-ə-rē'lah
As-bāz'ə-rēth
As'cə-lōg
A-ē'as
A-ēb-ē-bī'ə
As-ē-bī'ə
As'ē-nāth
A'ser
A-ē'rər
As-ə-bī'ah
A'shān
Ash'be-ə
Ash'be'l
Ash'be'l-ttes
Ash'dōd
Ash'dōth-ttes
Ash'dōth P. g'gah
A'shə-ān
Ash'ēr
Ash'i-māth
Ash'kə-nāz
Ash'nəh
A'shōn
Ash'pə-nəz
Ash'ri-ēl

Ash'tə-rōth
Ash'tə-rōth-ttes
Ash'tə-mōth
A-shū'ath
Ash'y-āth, C.
Ash'yr
A-shū'rjm
Ash'yr-ttes
A'sj-ə (d'ahē-q)
A-sj-bī'as
A'sj-ēl
A-sī'el, P.
A'sj-phə
As'kə-lōn
A-s'ē-dāi
As-mə-vēth
As-mə-dē'us
As-mə-nē'ang
As'nəh
As-nāp'per
A-sō'chis
A'som
As'pə-thə
As'phar
As-phār'ə-sūs
As'ri-ēl
As-sə-bī'as
As-sēl'i-mōth
As-sə-nī'as
As-sj-dē'ang -
As'sir
As'sos
As'tə-rōth
As-tār'tə
As'tāth
A-sūp'pim
A-syn'crj-tūs
A'tād
A't'ə-rāh
A-tār'gā-tis
A't'ə-rōth
A'ter
A't-ə-rə-zī'as
A'thāc
A'th-ə-l'ah
A'th-ə-lī'ah
A'th-ə-rī'as
A'th-ē-nō'bī-ūs
A'th'ēnə
A'th'lai
A't'rōth
A't'tai
A't-tə-lī'ə
A't-tə-lūs
A't-thār'ə-tēg
A'u'gi-ə
A'u-rā-nī'tis -
A'u-rā'nyus
A'u-tē'us
A'u'tē-ūs, C.
A'və
A'və-rān
A'vən
A'vim
A'vimə
A'vites
A'vith
A'z-ə-d'lyus
A'zəh
A'zel
A'z-ə-lī'ah
A'z-ə-nī'ah
A-zā'phī-ōn

A'z-ə-rə
A-zā'rq-ēl
A'z-ə-rī'ah
A'z-ə-rī'as
A'zās
A-zā'zēl
A'z-ə-zī'ah
A'z-bāz'ə-rēth
A'z'byk
A'z-ə-kāh
A'zēl
A'zēm
A'z-ə-phū'rjth
A'zər
A-zō'tas
A'z'gād
A-z'rə
A-z'ē-ēl
A'zj-ēl
A'z'zə
A'z-mə-vēth
A'z-mā'vəth, P.
A'zmōn
A'z'noth Tā'bor
A'zər
A-zō'tas
A'z'rj-ēl
A'z'rj-kām
A'z'vāh
A'z'vər
A'z'y-rān
A'z'y-mites
A'z'zəh
A'z'zən
A'z'z'vər

B.

Bā'AL, or BēL
Bā'ə-lāh
Bə-ā'lah, P.
Bā'al-āth
Bə-ā'lah, P.
Bā'al-āth Bē'ēr
Bā'al Bār'jth
Bā'al Gad
Bā'al Hām'on
Bā'al Hā'mōn,
P.
Bā'al Hā'n'an
Bā'al Hā'n'an,
P.
Bā'al Hā'zər
Bā'al Hēr'nōn
Bā'al-I
Bā'al-im
Bə-ā'lim, P.
Bā'al-lis
Bā'al-lē
Bā'al Mē'ōn
Bā'al Pō'or
Bā'al Pēr'ə-zim
Bā'al Shāl'i-shə
Bā'al Shə-lī'-
shə, P.
Bā'al Tā'mər
Bā'al Zē'byb
Bā'al Zā'phōn
Bā'ə-nūh
Bə-ā'nəh, P. T.

Bā'ə-nān
Bə-ā'nā, P.
Bā'ə-nāth
Bə-ā'nāth, T.
Bā-ə-nī'as
Bə-ə-rə
Bə-ā'rə, P. T.
Bā'ə-shə
Bə-ā'shə, P. T.
Bā'ə-shūh
Bā-ə-sī'ah
Bā'be'l
Bā'bi
Bāb'y-lōn
Bā'bi
Bec-čū'r'pə
Bāb'rtes
Bāb'ūth A'l'pən
Bə-gō'as
Bāg'ō-I
Bə-hā'ram-tte
Bə-hū'rjma
Bā'jith
Bak-bak'ēr
Bāk'bə-kər, P.
Bāk'byk
Bāk-buk-t'ah
Bā'lam (bā'lām)
Bā'l'ə-dān
Bā'lah
Bā'lak
Bā'l'ə-mō
Bā'l'ə-nūs
Bāl-thā'sar
Bā'mah
Bā'mōth
Bā'mōth Bā'al
Bān
Bān-ə-l'as
Bā'nī
Bā'njd
Bān'nyus
Bān'y-ās
Bə-rāb'bas
Bār'ə-čēl
Bə-rā'čēl, P.
Bār-ə-čī'ah
Bār-ə-čī'as
Bār'ak
Bār-čē'nər
Bār'gō
Bār-hū'mites
Bār'hū-mites,
P.
Bə-rī'ah
Bār-jē'sus
Bār-jō'nə
Bār'kōs
Bār'nə-bās
Bə-rō'dis
Bār'ə-bās
Bār'tə-cūs
Bār-thō'q-mew
Bār-tj-mē'us
Bār'rych
Bār-zī'l'ə-I
Bā'cə-mə
Bā'ehən, or
Bā'sən
Bā'shən Hā'vōth
Fā'ir
Bāsh'ə-māth
Bə-shō'məth, P.

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Shi-l'p-cheth | Shi-l'mj-ai | Shim'ron M's'ron | Sh'h'm | Syn'a-g'gus |
| Shi-l'p-cheth, P. | Shim | Shim'ahai | Sh'h'r | Syn'ty-chs |
| hail'lam | Shi'ma | Shim'ahai, P. | Sh'as | Syr'i-a M'a'c cah |
| hail'ma-i | Shim'a-ah | Shi'nab | Sh'i | Syr'i-on |
| hail'man | Shi-ma'ah, P. | Shi'mar | Sh'i-q, or Sh'i'q-ah | Sy-rp-pho-ni'ci-q |
| hail'ma-ne'qer | Shim-a-i'ah | Shi'qa | Sh'i-2, O. P. | |
| hail'ma | Shim-a-ri'ah | Shi'phi | Sh'i'q-am | |
| haim-a-ri'ah | Shim'a-bor | Shiph'mlto | Sh'i-2'am, O. P. | |
| haim'apod | Shi-ma'bor, P. | Shiph'ra | Sh'i'q-as | |
| haim'mor | T. | Shiph'rath | Sh'i'q-i | |
| haim'gar | Shi'mor | Ship'tan | Shi-mai-ca'q | |
| haim'huth | Shi-mi'da | Shi'ahs | Shim'a-q-n | |
| haim'mir | Shem'i-nith | Shi'shak | Sim'a-q-n-ites | |
| haim'ma | Shi-mir'a-moth | Shi'r-ra-i | Si'mon | |
| haim'mah | Shi-ma'el | Shi'n'tah | Sim'ri | |
| haim'ma-i | Shon | Shi'n'tim Wood | Si'n | |
| haim'moth | Shi-ni'zar | Shi'za | Si'nei | |
| haim'ma'q | Shi'nir | Shi'a | Si'n-a-i, O. | |
| haim-ma'ah | Shi'pham | Shi'ab | Si'nei-I, P. | |
| haim-ma-ra'i | Shi'ph-a-i'ah | Shi'ab | Si'nim | |
| haim'pham | Shi'phi | Shi'bach | Si'n'ites | |
| haim'phan | Shi'ph | Shi'ba-i | Si'qn | |
| haim'phet | Shi'ph-a'phan | Shi'bai | Si'ph'moth | |
| haim'pher | Shi'rah | Shi'bek | Si'pai | |
| haim'a-i | Shi'r-a-bi'ah | Shi'bi | Si'p-pa'i, P. | |
| Shi-a-ra'i, P. T. | Shi'raah | Shi'cho | Si'rach | |
| Shi'a-q-im | Shi-rs'zar | Shi'choh | Si'rah | |
| Shi'rar | Shi'shach | Shi'haim | Si'r'i-on | |
| Shi-rs'zar | Shi'shai | Shi'mor | Si'a-am-a-i | |
| Shi'ma-q-im | Shi'sha'i, P. | Shi'phach | Si'a-q-a | |
| Shi'ron | Shi'shan | Shi'pham | Si'ein'neq | |
| Shi'a'ron-ite | Shi'eh-bas'zar | Shi'shan'nim | Sh'nah | |
| Shi-rd'bon | Shi'eth | Shi'shan'nim | Si'van | |
| Shi'r'q-ben, P. | Shi'ther | Shi'duth | Si | |
| Shi'ah-a-i | Shi'ther Bos'na-i | Shi'a | Si'chah (so'h) | |
| Shi'shak | Shi'va | Shi'ah | Si'coh | |
| Shi'el | Shi'rb-ba'eth | Shi'al | Si'di | |
| Shi'el-ites | Shi'rb'nah | Shi'ba-i | Si'd'om | |
| Shi-a'ab | Shi'ch'ron | Shi-ba'el, P. | Si'd'q-ma | |
| Shi'voh | Shi'ch'r'ron, P. | Shi'haim | Si'd'om-ites | |
| Shi'veth | Shi'g-ga'lon | Shi'haim-ites | Si'd'q-mon | |
| Shi'el | (sh'i-g-ga'gon) | Shi'hites | Si'e-q-ter | |
| Shi-a'i-ti-i | Shi'hon | Shi'haim-ite | Si'ph-q-rath | |
| Shi-a-i-ti'el, P. | Shi'h'r | Shi'meth-ites | Si'rok | |
| Shi-a-ri'ah | Shi'h'r Lib'naph | Shi'naim-ite | Si-aip'a-ter | |
| Shi-a-ri-j'a'ab | Shi-i'him | Shi'naim | Si'a'ch-neg | |
| Shi'a'be, or Shi'bah | Shi'i'hi | Shi'ni | Si'a'ra-i'us | |
| Shi'bam | Shi'i'him | Shi'nites | Si'a'ra-i | |
| Shi'a-a-ni'ah | Shi'i'lam | Shi'pham | Si-a'i, P. | |
| Shi'a-a-rim | Shi'i'lam-ites | Shi'pham-ite | Si'a'chys (a'h'i) | |
| Shi-a'a-rim, P. | Shi-i'o'ah | Shi'pim | Si'a'chys | |
| Shi'bat | Shi'lab, or Shi'la | Shi'r | Si'a'ph-a-nq | |
| Shi'bor | Shi-i'o'ni | Shi'shan | Si'a'ph-a-nis | |
| Shi'bn | Shi-i'o'nites | Shi'shan E'duth | Si'a'phen | |
| Shi'bi-q-i | Shi'lon-ites, P. | Shi'thal-ites | Si'ah | |
| Shi'ch-a-ni'ah | Shi'lah | Shi'the-lah | Si'ba | |
| Shi'chem | Shim'a-a | Shi'the'lah, P. | Si'ba-i | |
| Shi'chem-ites | Shim'a-ah | | Si-ca'ah-ites | |
| Shi'ch'i-nah | Shim'a-am | | Si'coth | |
| Shi'chi'nah, P. | Shim'a-ith | | Si'coth B's'neth | |
| Shi'd-a-ur | Shim'a-ith-ites | | Si'd | |
| Shi'd-a-ri'ah | Shim'a-i | | Si'di-ia | |
| Shi'el | Shim'a-on | | Si'ki-lmq | |
| Shi'lah | Shim'hi | | Si'r | |
| Shi'lan-ites | Shi'mi | | Si'sa | |
| Shi'el-a-mi'ah | Shim'ites | | Si'san-chites | |
| Shi'loph | Shim'na | | Si'san'nah | |
| Shi'leah | Shi'man | | Si'a'i | |
| Shi'el-a-mi | Shim'rath | | Si'a-mine | |
| Shi-l'mi, P. T. | Shim'ri | | Si-ca'neq | |
| Shi-l'q-mith | Shim'ri'h | | Si'char | |
| Shi-l'mith, P. | Shim'ron | | Si'a'us | |
| Shi-l'q-moth | Shim'ron-ites | | Si'a'ak | |
| | | | Si'a'tan | |
| | | | Si'a'ni | |
| | | | Si'bah | |
| | | | Si'a-i'ah | |
| | | | Si'beth | |
| | | | Si'a-haph'ne-haq | |
| | | | Si-hin'nah | |
| | | | Si'kel | |
| | | | Si'a'q, or | |
| | | | Si'a'qah | |

mien, ein; mēvo, nūr, sām; bāll, bār, rāla.—Ç, Ç̇, ç, ğ, soft; C, Ċ, c, ğ, hard; q as x; x as gx;—thin.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

REMARKS.

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthoëpy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be impossible to represent, in all cases, the native pronunciation by any combination of English letters.

There are a great many names, respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. If we look for authorities for the pronunciation of these names, we find comparatively few; and such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthoëpists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to all the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is, of course, conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, all the geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written, as well as differently pronounced, in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity, by way of illustration:—

| English. | French. | German. | Spanish. | Italian. |
|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Asia, | Asie, | Asien, | Asia, | Asia. |
| Africa, | Afrique, | Afrika, | Africa, | Africa. |
| Europe, | Europe, | Europa, | Europa, | Europa. |
| America, | Amérique, | Amerika, | America, | America. |
| England, | Angleterre, | England, | Inghilterra, | Inghilterra. |
| Spain, | Espagne, | Spanien, | España, | Spagna. |
| Germany, | Allemagne, | Deutschland, | Alemania, | Germania. |
| Italy, | Italie, | Italien, | Italia, | Italia. |
| Austria, | Autriche, | Oesterreich, | Austria, | Austria. |
| Sweden, | Suède, | Schweden, | Suecia, | Svezia. |
| London, | Londres, | London, | Londres, | Londra. |
| Naples, | Naples, | Napoli, | Napoli, | Napoli. |
| Leghorn, | Livourne, | Livorno, | Livorno, | Livorno. |

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced dif-

ferently by the inhabitants of different countries, and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geo-

graphical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and are pronounced as common English words; but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such, it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words properly belong.

Some foreign geographical names are introduced into the English language without changing their orthography, but are, nevertheless, in their pronunciation, conformed to the English analogy. The word *Paris*, for example, an Englishman or an Anglo-American, in speaking his own language, would pronounce, in conformity to it, *Par'is*; though, if he were speaking French, he would pronounce it *par-iz*, in conformity with the French language.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is to be the more approved, the English or the foreign method. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected and permitted to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the na-

tive mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not be advisable, in common use, to adopt it.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, *Chertsey* and *Cirencester*, pronounced *ches'se* and *sir'se-ter*. Americans are somewhat less inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. *Berwick* and *Norwich*, for example, which are pronounced in England *ber'ik* and *nor'ik*, are very often pronounced, in the United States, as they are spelled.

The following vocabulary, which was prepared and published some years since, has now been considerably enlarged and improved, by further inquiry, and by the examination of various new authorities, particularly Mr. Baldwin's *Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer*, a work in which the subject of the pronunciation of geographical names has been attended to with much care and intelligence. Still this vocabulary, in its present state, is very imperfect. The pronunciation affixed to many of the words may be objected to as not the most proper. A person much versed in foreign languages will be likely to think that the pronunciation generally has been too much Anglicized; while a mere English scholar will think it is not sufficiently so; and both may, doubtless, make out a plausible case in favor of their respective views. But defective as it is, it is hoped that it will not be found a useless appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

THE following rules, respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of continental Europe, may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, though it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

VOWELS.

A.—The vowel *a*, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally

give it the sound of long *a*, has, in the languages of the continent of Europe, what is called the *Italian* sound, that is, the sound of *a* in *far* and *father*. In other situations, its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, as in *man*, *fat*.

E.—In these languages, the sound of the vowel *e*, at the end of an accented syllable, is the same as that of the English long *e* in *face*, *name*. In other situations, it has the sound of the English short *e*, as in *met*, *men*.

I.—The long sound of *i*, in these languages, is the same as in the English word *machine*,

being the same as the English long sound of *e* in *metre, seen*. The short sound is the same as the English short sound, as in *pin*.

O.—The vowel *o* has the same sounds that it has in English in the words *note, not, and nor*.

U.—The vowel *u*, in most of these languages, has the same sound that it has in English in the word *rule*, being the same as *oo* in *fool, moon*; and, when short, it has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*. The sound of *u* in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel *y* has, in most of these languages, the same sound as *i*, that is, of long *e*, as in *me*; but in the Dutch language, it has the sound of the English long *i*, as in *pine*.

DIPHTHONGS.

Æ or *E*.—The sound of the diphthong *æ*, in Dutch, is like the English sound of *a* in *far*; in German, the sound of *e* or *ä* is like that of the English long *e*, as in *fate*.

AI.—The sound of the diphthong *ai*, in French, is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*; in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, like that of the English long *i*, as in *pine*.

AU and *EaU*.—The diphthong *au*, and the triphthong *eau*, in French, have the sound of the English long *e*, in *note*; as, *Chamont*, (shō-mōng'), *Beauvais*, (bō-vā'). In German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong *au* has the English sound of *ow* in *now*; as, *Austerlitz*, (ōō'ster-līts.) The German diphthongs *au* and *eu* have a sound like that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Neustadt* (nōi'stāt.)

EI and *EY*.—The diphthongs *ei* and *ey*, in German, have a sound similar to the English sound of long *i* in *pine*; as, *Leipzig*.

EU.—The French diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to that of the English sound of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *far*.

IE.—The diphthong *ie*, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long *e* in *metre*; as *Wieland*.

UE or *Ü*.—The sound of the German diphthong *ue* or *ü* is like that of the French *u*.

OU.—The French diphthong *ou* has the sound of the English *oo* in *tool*; as, *Tou-louze*, (tō-lōz').

OE or *Ö*.—The sound of the German diphthong *oe* or *ö* resembles that of the French *eu*; but it has no equivalent sound in English, and

is not easily explained. It may be conceived in the name of *Goethe*, or *Göthe*, (thus represented, guët'ta,) pronounced in two syllables, the sound of *u* and of *e* in *her*, in the first syllable, being blended together.

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:—

B.—The sound of *b*, in German, at the end of a word, is like that of the English *p*;—in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to *v*.

C.—The sound of *c*, in German, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in the English word *chill*; in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in *this*.

D.—The sound of *d*, in German and Dutch, at the end of a word, is like that of *t* in English;—in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of *th* in *this*.

G.—The sound of *g*, in French, before *i*, *e*, and *y*, is like that of *zh* in English;—in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, the same as the Spanish *j*;—in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *g* in the English word *gem*, or *j* in *jet*;—in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like *g* in *get*; and in words ending in *gen*, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, *Heckling-en*.

J.—The sound of *j*, in French and Portuguese, is like that of *zh* in English;—in Spanish, it is like that of *k* strongly aspirated;—in the other languages, like that of *y* consonant.

X.—The sound of *x*, in Spanish, is like that of *k* strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish *j*, and also of *g* before *e* and *i*.

Z.—The sound of *z*, in German and Swedish, is like that of *ts* in English;—in Italian, like *dz*; *zz* in Italian, like *ts*.

CH.—The sound of the digraph *ch*, in French and Portuguese, is the same as the English *ch*, or of *ch* in *chaise*;—in Spanish, the same as *ch* in the English word *chill*; in Italian, (as in words from the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin,) like that of *k*.—In German and Dutch, it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of *k* strongly aspirated. It is represented in this vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter *k*.

TH.—The digraph *th*, in these several languages, has the sound of *t*; as, *Thier*, (tīa.)

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p> ÄÄL'nörē (Ä'l'börē)
 Äär (är)
 Äär'gau (är'göä)
 Äär'häus (är'hös)
 Äb'a-cö
 Äb-a-kän'
 Äb-a-känsk'
 Äb-an-caß' (Äb-an-ki')
 Ä-bä'nö
 Ä-bas'ci-a (a-bäsh'q-a)
 Äbbe-ville', Fr.
 Äb'he-ville, S. C.
 Äb-er-bröth'ock
 Äb-er-deem'
 Äb-er-ge-vön'ny
 <i>(cul. Äb-er-ge'n'ny)</i>
 Äb-er-nöth'y
 Äb-er-yat'wäh
 Ä'bér
 Äb'ing-dön
 Ä'bö
 Äb-o-mey' (Äb-o-mä')
 Äbooshehr (Äb-o-ahär')
 Äb-öu-klr'
 Äb-öu-öl'r'
 Äb-öu-tlgo'
 Äb-rän'tes
 Äb-rän'hös (a-bröl'yös)
 Äbruzzo (a-brüt'wö)
 Äb-d-tlgo'
 Äb-ys-sin'i-a
 Ä-cä'dj-a
 Äc-a-pül'cö
 Äc-a-mäc'
 Ä-chööm'
 Äch'min
 Äcqs (äks)
 Äcqui (äk'kwé)
 Äc'ra
 Äcre (ä'kqer or Ä'kqer)
 Ä-däir'
 Ä-dä'li-a, or Ä-dä'li-a
 Äd'a-nä
 Ä-dél', or Ä'del
 Ä'den, or Ä'dön
 Äd'i-gö, or Äd'igo
 Äd-i-rön'lack
 Äd'ler-börg
 Ä-döur'
 Ä-d-rä-mi'tj
 Ä-drij-an-d'plo
 Ä-drij-ät'ic
 Ä-gö'än
 Ä-g'i-nä, or Ä-g'i'nä
 Ä-röc (ä'ro-a)
 Äf-ghän-is-tän', or
 Äf-ghän-is'tan
 Äf-i-öum'
 Äf-ra-gö'lä
 Äf'ri-cä
 Äg'a-döq, or
 Ä-gä'döq
 Ägde (ägd)
 Ägen (ä'zhäng')
 Äg'öc-rhäus </p> | <p> Äg'in-cöurt (or Äd'jin-kör)
 Agnone (an-yö'nä)
 Ä-gös'tä
 Ä'grä
 Ä'gräm
 Ä-guay'ö (a-gw'i'ö)
 Ä-hän'tä
 Äh'grim
 Äh-mö-d-a-bäd'
 Äh-mö-d-näg'gur
 Äich'städ't
 Äi'glo
 Aigues Mortes (Äg-mört')
 Äin-täh'
 Äine (än)
 Äix (äks)
 Aix-la-Cha-pelle' (äks-lä-shä-pell')
 Äjaccio (a-yät'chö)
 Ä-jän'
 Ä-jä-a-läck'
 Ä-j-möör'
 Äk-bär-a-bäd'
 Äk-er-män'
 Äk-his-sär'
 Äk-mim'
 Äk-ähehr' (äk-shär')
 Äl-a-bä'mä
 Ä-läch'q-a
 Äl-a-dä'd'li-a
 Ä-läie' (ä-lä')
 Äl'i-mö
 Äl'i-möc
 Ä'länd
 Ä-läp-a-bä'
 Äl'i-quä
 Ä-lä-kä
 Älä-tä-mä-hä' (Äl-tä-mä-häw')
 Älbaceto
 <i>(Äl-bä-thä'tä)</i>
 Äl-bä'ni-a, or
 Äl-bä-ni'a
 Äl-bä'nö
 Äl'ba-ny
 Äl-bä-märie'
 Äl-bä-fe'ra (Äf'-)
 Äl-bä-quär'que (Äl-bä-kör'kä)
 Äl-kä-lä'
 Äl-cä'mö
 Älcäüz (Äl-kän-yäth')
 Äl-cän'tä-rä
 Äl-cä-r'i'a
 Äl-c'mäc'
 Äl-cö'nä
 Äl-cö'y
 Äl'der-neg
 Ä-lön'con
 <i>(or Äl-äng-öng')</i>
 Älentejo (Äl-än-tä'hö)
 Ä-löp'pö
 Äl-ös-än'drij-a </p> | <p> Ä-löd'tien
 Äl-ös-än-dret'tä
 Äl-ös-än'drij-a
 Äl-gär've
 Äl-gö-zl'ra
 Äl-gi-örä'
 Äl-gö'ä
 Äl-hä'mä
 Äl-i-cänt'
 Äl-i-cä'tä
 Äl-i-cö'dj
 Äl-k'mäc'
 Äl-lä-bä-bäd'
 Äl'tsh-chihr'
 Äl'te-ghä-ny
 Äl'te-a
 Äl'te-wäy
 Äl-mä-dön'
 Äl-män'ä
 Äl-mä'i-dä (Äl-mä'q-dä)
 Äl-mä-r'i'a
 Äl-mö-nä-cär'
 Äl-wick (än'nik)
 Äl-pö'nä
 Älps
 Äl-säc'
 Äl-tä'i, or Äl-täl'
 Äl-tä-mi'ra
 Äl-tä-mä'ra
 Äl'ten-bürg
 Äl'tön
 Äl'to-nä
 Äl'törf
 Ältzey (Äl'tsi)
 Äl-vä-rä'dö
 Äm'a-gör
 Ä-mäl'ti
 Äm-a-rä-pö'ra
 Ä-mä'sp-rä
 Ä-mä'ci-a
 Äm'a-sön
 Äm'börg
 Äm-bert' (Äm-bär')
 Äm'ble-side
 Ämboise (Äm-bwä'n')
 Äm'böy
 Äm-böy'nä
 Ä-mö-d-a-bäd'
 Äm-ö-nä'gur
 Äm'ö-länd
 Ä-mö'li-a
 Ä-mö'r'i-cä
 Ä'möc-sört
 Äm'er-shän
 Äm-hä'ra
 Äm'herst (-erst)
 Äm'i-öng (or Äm-p-äng')
 Ä-mitö'
 Ämitwch (Äm'löch)
 Äm-mö-nö'spöc
 Äm-ös-köag'
 Ä-möür' (Ä-mö'r')
 Äm'pbi-lä </p> | <p> Äm-öpt-öhr'
 Äm'stör-däm, or Äm'stör-däm'
 Äm-a-dä'
 Äm-a-häc'
 Äm-a-pä
 Äm-a-tö'li-a
 Äm-a-tö'li-cö
 Äm-cpö-ter
 Äm-cö'nä
 Äm-dä-lä'q-a
 Äm-dä-mä'n' <i>Äm</i>
 Äm-dö-räb'
 Äm'der-näc'h
 Äm'deq
 Äm-dör'ra
 Äm-dö-ver
 Äm-dros-cög'jin
 Äm-dä'jar (Äm-dä'jar)
 Äm-dä'ar (Äm-dä'ar)
 Äm-a-gä'dä
 Äng-er-männ-länd'
 Ängers (Äng'zhär)
 Än'glo-ary
 Än-gö'la
 Än-gö'ra
 Än-gps-tä'ra
 Ängoulême (Äng-g-läm')
 Än-gull'lä
 Än'häkt
 Än'höck
 Änjou (Äng-shö')
 Än'klein
 Än-kö'ber
 Än'nä-börg
 Än-nägh' (Än-nä')
 Än-nä-möb'kä
 Än-näp'ö-lä
 Änn (Ä-rän'del)
 Än-nö-cy
 Än-nö-näy'
 Äns'päch
 Än-tä'ö
 Än-tä-que'ra (Ät'nä)
 Äntibes (Äng-tib)
 Än-tj-cö'li
 Än-tä'tam
 Äntigan (Än-ti'gn)
 Än-tilloc', or
 Än-til'hög
 Än'tj-öch
 Än-tj-ö-qui'a (Än-tj-ö'ä)
 Än-tj-p-rös
 Än-tj-ö'nä
 Än-tj-vä'tj
 Änt'wäp
 Än-xi'cö
 Änxin (Äng-äng')
 Än-xy-än'
 Ä-ö'tä
 Äp'en-nineq
 Äp-pä-Böch'pö
 Äp-pä-Böch-i-cö'pö </p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Ä, ä, I, ä, ö, long; Ä, ä, I, ö, Ä, y, short; ö, ö, I, ö, y, obscure.—Äre, für, fän, fän; hä, hä.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p> > pən-māl'
 > pə-māt' tɔx
 pā' rə (ə-pā' rə)
 pā' rī-māc
 'qui (ā' kwə)
 quila (āk-wə-lā)
 quiloia (āk-wə-lā'ya)
 quī' nō
 rā' bī-ə
 rād'
 r-ə-fāt
 r-ə-gu'y
 rā' ləhə', El
 r'al, or ʔ-rāl'
 ranjuez
 (ar-ən-hwēth')
 r-ə-rāt
 r-ə-s
 r-əu' (ə-rū')
 r-əu-cā' nī-ə
 r-bə
 r-brēath'
 r-ə-ān' gəl
 r-ə-ān' pā' g-ō
 r-cōt'
 r-də-bīl
 r-decho' (ər-dāsh')
 r-də-lān'
 r-dēnnes' (ār-dēn')
 r-drāh
 r-ēm-bērg
 r-ēm-bērg
 r-ə-qui' pə (kə' pə)
 r-rēz' zō (ə-rēt' zō)
 r-geu-tān' (ār-zhān-
 tāng')
 r-geu-tā-rō
 Argentouil (ār-zhān-
 tāhl')
 Argentiore (ār-zhān'-
 tō-ār')
 Ar' gōs
 Ar-ge' tō-lī
 Ar-gy' lē
 Ar-gy-rō-Chā-trō
 Ar' rī-çā
 Ariego (ār-rē-āzh')
 Ar-rī-pə
 Arkansas (ər-kān' səs
 or ər-kān-sāv')
 Ar-kī' kō
 Arles (ār)
 Ar-māgh' (ər-mā')
 Armagnac (ār-mān-
 yāk')
 Ar-mō' nī-ə
 Armentieres (ār-mān'-
 tō-ār')
 Arn' heim (or ər-nīm')
 Arn'stād't (ār-nstāt)
 Ar-rōs' tōk
 Ar-pī' nō
 Arques (ār)
 Ar-rā-cān'
 Ar-rā-gōn
 Ar-rān
 Ar-ras (or ər-rā')
 Ar-rī-egs' (ār-rī)
 Ar-rī-s-bērg
 Ar-rō-ə
 Artois (ār-twā')
 Ar' un-dēl, or
 ʔ-rūn'dēl </p> | <p> As-chāf' fən-bārg
 Asch-er-ge-ben (āsh-
 ər-ā' bən)
 As-cō-lī
 As-cūt' nøy
 Ash-an-tōs', or
 ʔ-shān'tōs
 Ash-mū-nēin'
 Ash-p-ə-ə
 Ash-tā-bū' lə
 Ash' u-ēlēt
 ʔ-sī-ə (ā'sh-ə-ə)
 As-pēr'n
 As-phā-lī-t' tēg
 As-prō-pōt' s-inō
 As-sām'
 As-sen
 As-sin' nī-bōin
 As-sī' sī
 As-sōu-ān'
 As-sūmpt' tōn (s-
 sūm'shūn)
 As-tēr-ə-bād'
 As-tūr' gā
 As-trā-cān'
 As-tū' rī-ə
 ʔ-t-ə-cā' mē
 ʔ-t-ā-rā
 ʔ-tch-ə-fə-lā'y-ə
 At-chēn'
 At-fe' (at-fā')
 ʔth-ə-pēs' cōw
 ʔth' gēg
 ʔth-lōne'
 ʔth' ol, or ʔ'thōl
 ʔth' gē
 At-th' nā
 ʔ-t' nā
 ʔ-t' hā
 ʔ-tō' j
 ʔ-trā' tō
 ʔ-trī
 ʔ-t-ā-lā
 Attigny (at-tēn'yə)
 At-tōck'
 ʔ-tū' j (ə-tō' j)
 Aube (ōb)
 Aubenas (ōb'nā)
 Aubigny (ō-bīn'yə)
 ʔu' bōm
 Aubusson (ō-bōs-sōng')
 Auch (ōsh)
 Aude (ōd)
 Au' er-bāch (ōū' ər-bāk)
 Au' er-stād't (ōū' ər-stāt)
 ʔu' gō-lā
 ʔug' bērg
 (or ōūg' bērg)
 ʔu' gū-ə-tə
 ʔu' gū-ə-tō-vō
 Aunis (ōnē)
 Aurillac (ō-rēl'yāk)
 ʔu' rūn-gā-bād'
 ʔus' tōr-līts (or ōs' tōr-
 līts)
 ʔus-trā-lī-ə
 ʔus-trī-ə
 ʔu-tāu' gā
 Au-tūn' (ō-tān')
 Auvèrgne (ō-vārn')
 Aux Cayes (ō-kāz')
 Auxerre (ō-sār')
 Auxonne (ō-zōn') </p> | <p> ʔv' ə-lān'
 ʔ-vā' tē' çhə
 ʔ-vō' j-rō (ə-vā' j-rō)
 ʔv-ə-lī' nō
 Avanches (ə-vānsh')
 ʔ-vēr' nō
 Avosnes (ə-vān')
 Aveyron (ā-vā-rōng')
 Avezzano (ā-vēt-sā' nō)
 Avignon (ā-vēn-yōng')
 ʔv' j-lā
 ʔv-lō' nā
 ʔ'vōn
 ʔv-ōy-āllēg'
 Avranches (āv-rānsh')
 ʔ-ū-dm'
 ʔ-yā-cō' chō
 Ayamonte (ʔ-yā-mōn'-
 tē)
 ʔyleg' bū-ry
 ʔyr (ār)
 ʔyr' ahtre
 ʔ-zēr-bī-jūn', or ʔz-ər-
 bā' jūn
 ʔz' qf
 ʔ-zōrēg', or ʔ-zō'rōg </p> | <p> Bā-lī-nā'
 Bā-lī-nā-sōe'
 Bālls' tōn-spā
 Bā-lī-shān' mēn
 Bā' tīc
 Bā' tī-mōre
 Bām-bār' rā
 Bām' bērg
 Bām-bōuk'
 Bām-j-ān'
 Bām-mə-kōō'
 Bān' cā
 Bān-cāl' lā-ry
 Bān-cōut'
 Bān'don
 Bānf' (bām'f)
 Bān-gā-lōre
 Bān' gōr
 Bān-kōk'
 Bān' nōck-būrn
 Bān-tām'
 Bapaume (bā-pōm')
 Bār' s-bā
 Bār' s-cō' g
 Bār-rāche'
 Bār' s-tā-rī-ə
 Bār-bā' dōeg
 Bār' bā-ry
 Bār-bō' dā
 Bār-cō-lō' nā
 Bār-reil' lī (bār-rē'lē)
 Bā' rī
 Barnaul (bār-nōūl')
 Bār' nō-gāt
 Bārn' lēy
 Bār' tōch' (bār-rōch')
 Bār' rō' dā
 Bār' q-mētē
 Bār-qui-ā-me' tō (ā'-)
 Barraux (bār-rō')
 Bār' rō
 Barrege (bār-rāsh')
 Bār' j
 Barques (bāk)
 Bās' rā
 Bās-sā' nō
 Basse Terre (bās-tār')
 Bās' sō-rā, or Bās-sō' rā
 Bās-tān'
 Bās-tī' s
 Bastogne (bās-tōn' g)
 Bā-tā' vī-ə
 Bāth
 Baton Rouge (bā-tū-
 rōsh')
 Battaglia (bat-tāl'yā)
 Bāt-tī-çā-lō' s
 Bausset (bō'sā)
 Bauxton (bōāt'sen)
 Baux (bō)
 Bā-vā-rī-ə
 Bāf' s-zīd' (bī' s-zēd')
 Bayeux (bā-yū')
 Bā-yōnne'
 Bā'y' ōu (bī' ō)
 Bā'y' rēdth
 Bāz-tān'
 Bēa' min-stor
 Bearn (bā-ār'n')
 Bē-āt'
 Beaucaire (bō-kār')
 Beaul' fort, & C.
 Beaulley (bō'lē) </p> |
|--|---|---|---|

B.

Bā-mā', Cāpē
 Bā' bēl-mān-dēl
 Bacciglione (bāk-sī-
 yō'nā)
 Bāch-j-ān'
 Bā-dā' g'ry
 Bād' s-jōs' (bād' s-bōs')
 Bād' s-k-shān'
 Bā' dōn
 Bā-dēn-wēl' lōr
 Baeza (bā-ā' tē)
 Bāg-dād', or Bāg'dād
 Bāg-nā' rā (bān-yā' rā)
 Bagnères (bān-yār')
 Bagnols (bān-yōl')
 Bagnores (bān-yō-rā' g)
 Bā-hā' mā
 Bā-hār'
 Bāhhrein (bā-rīn')
 Bāh-l' g (bā-ē' g)
 Bā-hī' rēh
 Bāh' līng-ēn
 Bāhr ēl ʔb' j-ād
 Bāhr ēl ʔz' rēk
 Bā' khl
 Bā' rēdth (bī' rēd't)
 Bā' rōut'
 Baja (bā'yā)
 Bākh' tō-gān
 Bā' kō
 Bā-l-ə-ghānt'
 Bā-l-ə-khā' vā
 Bā' lā-rōe'
 Bā-l-ə-sōre'
 Bā'l' s-tōn
 Bā'l' bōc, or Bā'l' bōc'
 Bālo (bāl)
 Bā-l-ə-ār' jē
 Bā-l' fū-rōsh'
 Bā-ltze'
 Bālk
 Bā-l' kīn'

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beumaris (bê-mă'ris) | Beziere (bêz-yâr') | Bouillon (bô-si-yông') | Béd'wale |
| Beune (bôn) | Bhât-gông' | Bonjelah (bô-jâ'ya) | Buenaire (bwa-ni'r') |
| Beauvais (bê-vă') | Bhûrt-pôre' | Boulogne (bô-lôn') | Buê-nâ-von-tâ'ra |
| Bêc'cleq (bêk'kia) | Bi-ai'ya-tôk | Bourbon | Buenos Ayres (bwe-nô-si'ra, or â'ra) |
| Bêl-nôre' | Bid-as-ô'ô' | Bourbonnes-les-Bains | Bû'f-pi-si |
| Bêl-du-lng' | Biê'ô-fôid (-fêit) | (bôr-bôn'la-bân') | Bulth (bûlth) |
| Bêd-ô-wôn' | Biêl'go-rôd | Bourdeaux (bôr-dô') | Bê-jâ-lia-cê |
| Bêr'ing, or Bêhr'ing | Bi-ânne' | Bourg (bôrg) | Bêk-hâ'zi-cê |
| Beira (bê'ô-râ) | Bj-bâ'ô | Bourges (bôrz) | Bô'la-mâ |
| Bêl-rôut' | Bj-bô'ô | Bôu'ro | Bûl-gâ'ri-ô |
| Bejn (bâ'zhâ) | Biê'ô-ôl'go-rîd | Bôu-tôn' | Bûlkh |
| Bê-jâ-pôur' | Bjn-gâ'zi | Bovines (bô-vôn') | Bân'combe (bângkôm) |
| Bê-lôd'-ôl-Jô-rîd' | Bing'ên | Bôw'doin (bô'din) | Bân-dêl-câmê' |
| Bê-lâm' | Bing'ham-ton | Brâ'bânt | Bântz'la (or bânz'-lô) |
| Bêl'fast', or Bêl'fast | Bi'ô-bi-ô | Brâ'ga | Bûr-wân' |
| Bêl'gi-âm | Br'k-ôl-ôl-Kô-rôn' | Brâ-gân'za | Bêrg |
| Bêl'grâde' | Br'k-ôl-ôl-Mâr-i-bûr' | Brâ'hi-lôw | Bêr'gôe |
| Bêlle-fon-tâine' | Br'mâh | Brâh-mâ-pô'ô'trâ | Bûr'gun-dy |
| Bêlle-fônte' | Br'majug-hâm | Braidalbin (brêd'ôl-bin) | Bûr-hâm-pôur' |
| Bêlle-lale, or Bellisle | Br's'cay | Brân'den-burg | Bûr'ling-ton |
| (bêl-li') | Br's-nâ-gâr' | Brân'dy-wine | Bûr-râm-pô'ô'trâ |
| Bêlle-mônte' | Br's-wâ'gôe | Braunberg (brôân'-bêrg) | Bûr'sâ |
| Bêlle-ville | Bistineau (bis'tô-nô) | Brâ-zil' | Barachoid (bâr'chôl) |
| Bêl-lin-zô'nâ | Blân'ken-burg | Brâz'ôe | Bâr'ton (bâr'tn) |
| Bêl-lô'nô | Blêch'ing-ley | Brazza (brât'ô) | Bary (bâr'ô) |
| Bê-lôd-chis-tân' | Blêd'ôe | Brêath'it | Bâ-ehire' |
| Bê-lur-tag | Blêr'berg | Brêch'in | Bê-trin-tô' |
| Bêl-vi-dêre' | Blên'heim, or Blên'-hôm | Brêc'ôn | By-ra'ghar |
| Bê-nâ'rae' | Blôis (biwâ) | Brê'da, or Brê-dâ' | |
| Bên-côd'len | Bocage (bô-kâzh') | Brêg'ôntz | |
| Bênd-ô-mir' | Bô'den-sâ' | Brêl'sâch | |
| Bên-ô-vên'tô | Bouf (bûf) | Brêl'ton-bâch | |
| Bên-gâl' | Bôg-li-pôre' | Brêm'ên | |
| Bên-gâ'zi | Bô-gô-tâ' | Brêr'cia (brêr'chê) | |
| Bên-gue'la (bên-gâ'la) | Bô-hô-mi-ô' | Brêr'lâu (or brêr'lô) | |
| Bô-nin' | Bôh'mer-wâld | Bretagne (brê-tân') | |
| Bôn-i-suêf' | Bois-le-Duc (bwa-lô-dôk') | Briançon (brô-âng'-sôn') | |
| Bôn-Lô'mond | Bôk-hâ'ra | Bri-âre' | |
| Bôn-Nô'vjs | Bôl-bêc' | Brîdgo'wâ-têr | |
| Bôn'ning-ton | Bô-li | Briêg (brêg) | |
| Bên-sâ'lem | Bô-hi'var, or | Briêl | |
| Bô-nô'm' | Bôl'i-vâr | Bri-ânne' | |
| Bêng'heim | Bô-liv'ia | Bri-ântz' | |
| Bên'heim (bên'tim) | Bologna (bô-lôn'ya) | Briex (brê-ô') | |
| Bô-râr' | Bôl-sô'nâ (bôl-sâ'nâ) | Brigh'ton (brî'tn) | |
| Bê-rai' | Bôl'ôq-vêr | Brin'dj-êl | |
| Bêr-bê'ra | Bôl-ton | Bri-dude' | |
| Bêr-bice' | Bôl-zâ'nô | Bris'ach | |
| Bêr-ô-xi-nâ | Bôm-hây' | Bris'gâu (brîs'gôl) | |
| Bêr-ô-zô' | Bô-nâ-vên-tô'ra | Bris'tol | |
| Bêr-grâ-mô | Bôn-dôu' | Brîl'ta-ny | |
| Bêr'ên | Bô-nêss' | Brix'hâm | |
| Bêr'ên-hôus | Bôn-i-fâ'ciô (-chô) | Brô'dy | |
| Bêr'ên-ôp-Zôom' | Boom (bôm) | Brêk (brâk) | |
| Bergues (bêrg) | Bôd-tân' | Brôm'ley | |
| Bêr-hâm-pôre' | Bô-pâul' | Brôm'ton | |
| Bêr'hîre | Bôr-deux' (bôr-dô') | Brôn'dô-lô | |
| Bêr-lin', or Bêr'lin | Bôrgue (bôrn) | Brôôk'lyn | |
| Bêr-nâ'daq | Bôr'uc-ô | Brough (brâf) | |
| Bêr'nard | Bôr'n'holm | Brûch'ôl | |
| Berne | Bôr-nôu' (bôr-nô') | Brû'gôe | |
| Bêr'ri-ên | Bôr-ô-dî'nô | Brûl (brûl) | |
| Bêr-tiê' | Bôeh-y-ân'ôq | Brûnn | |
| Bêr'wick (or bêr'rik) | Bôs'nâ-Sê-rai' | Brûng'wick | |
| Besançon (bâ-zâng'-sông') | Bôs'nâ-Sê-râ'ô | Brûn'ôl | |
| Bês-sâ-râ-bi-ô | Bôe'ni-ô | Brûs'ôls | |
| Bêth'le-hem | Bôn-ton | Brzeac (zêak) | |
| Bêve'land | Bôg'worth (bôz'wûrth) | Bûch'ân | |
| Bêv-ô-rên' | Bôt'ô-tôurt (-tôrt) | Bû-chân'ân | |
| Bêv'er-ly | Bôth'ni-ô | Bô-chê-rêst' | |
| Bevra (bê'ô-râ) | Bôz'zen | Bê'da | |
| Bêj'rôot | | | |

C.

C-A-S-E-N-E-S
 Căb'cl
 Că-bôn'ôe
 Că-brê'ra (kă-brê'ra)
 Că-bôl', or Că'bol
 Căb-y-lis-tân'
 Căceres (kă'thê-sô)
 Căc-hâ'ô
 Cacchocira (kă-chô-dô-râ)
 Că-côn'gô
 Că'diz
 Că-dôre'
 Căd'ron
 Că'ên (or kâng)
 Căer-nâr'vôn
 Căer-phîl'ly
 Căf'frâ'ri-ô
 Căf'frêg (kăf'fêz)
 Căf-i-ri-tân'
 Căgliari (kă'fî-â-rê)
 Că-hâw'ba
 Căhir (kă'r)
 Că-hô'ki-ô
 Că-hôôg'
 Căhors (kă-hôr)
 Căl'ôe (kă'kôe)
 Călru-gôr'm
 Căiro (kă'ro)
 Căl'ro, U. S.
 Căl-ô-bâr'
 Că-lâ'brî-ô, or
 Că-lâ'brî-ô
 Căl-ô-bôr'ra
 Căl'ais (kă'fî)
 Căl-ô-mâ'ta
 Căl-ô-mi-ô-nôp

ê, ô, î, ô, ô, ý, long; ê, ô, î, ô, ô, ý, short; e, o, i, o, y, obscure.—fâr, fâr, fât, fâli; bôr, bôr

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p> <i>Al-q-ta-yéd'</i>
 <i>Al-q-tá-rí/vá</i>
 <i>Alcañu (kál'k-p-shó)</i>
 <i>Al-cút'la</i>
 <i>Al'dér</i>
 <i>Al-q-dó-ní-q</i>
 <i>Al'en-bérg</i>
 <i>Al-i-cút'</i>
 <i>Al-i-fór-ní-q</i>
 <i>Al-lá'ó (or kál-yá'ó)</i>
 <i>Al'már</i>
 <i>Alno (káwn)</i>
 <i>Al-ta-gí-ró-né</i>
 <i>Al-ta-ní-ótt'p</i>
 <i>Al'q-mét</i>
 <i>Al-vá'dóe</i>
 <i>Am-ba-béa'</i>
 <i>Am-báy'</i>
 <i>Am-bó-dí-q</i>
 <i>Am-bó-gó'</i>
 <i>Am'bray, or Alm-bray'</i>
 <i>Am'bridgé</i>
 <i>Am'den</i>
 <i>Ampegna (kam-pán'-yá)</i>
 <i>Am'p'hell (kám'el)</i>
 <i>Am-péach'y</i>
 <i>An'a-dé</i>
 <i>An-q-jó-há'le</i>
 <i>An-q-n-dái'gus</i>
 <i>An-q-nóre'</i>
 <i>An-q-rá, or An'p-rá</i>
 <i>An-q-rí-q</i>
 <i>An-dá-há'</i>
 <i>An-dásh'</i>
 <i>An'dí-q</i>
 <i>An-né'</i>
 <i>Annes (kán)</i>
 <i>An'tal, or An-tál'</i>
 <i>An'ter-by-ry</i>
 <i>An-tón, China.</i>
 <i>An'ton, U. S.</i>
 <i>An'tyre'</i>
 <i>Ape Brét'on, or Cäpe Bré-tón'</i>
 <i>Ape Gír'ar-deau (jír'-ar-dó)</i>
 <i>Ape Hái'tí-én</i>
 <i>Ape'tówn</i>
 <i>Ap-i-ta-ná'ta</i>
 <i>Apó d'la'trí-q</i>
 <i>A'pí</i>
 <i>Ap'ú-q</i>
 <i>A-rác'ogé</i>
 <i>Ar'p-mán</i>
 <i>Ar-q-má-ní-q</i>
 <i>Ar-q-ótt'no'</i>
 <i>Ar-q-nás</i>
 <i>Ar'díá'</i>
 <i>Ar'dí-gán</i>
 <i>Ar-dó-né</i>
 <i>Ar-i-á'có</i>
 <i>Ar-ib-bé'an</i>
 <i>Ar-ib-béa'</i>
 <i>Ar-in'thí-q</i>
 <i>Ar-lale' (kár-lín')</i>
 <i>Ar'le-witz</i>
 <i>Ar'q'bád (or kárlz'bát)</i>
 <i>Ar'q-cró-né, or Ar'q-cró-né</i>
 <i>Ar'q-rube (kárlz'ró or kárlz-ró'q)</i> </p> | <p> <i>Carl'stadt</i>
 <i>Carmagnola (kár-magn-yó'la)</i>
 <i>Car-mó-né</i>
 <i>Car-ná'ic</i>
 <i>Car-nául'</i>
 <i>Car-ní-ó'la</i>
 <i>Car-q-lí'na</i>
 <i>Car-pá'thí-an</i>
 <i>Car-pén-trés' (or kár-pán-trá')</i>
 <i>Car-rá'ra</i>
 <i>Car-riek-fér'gus</i>
 <i>Car'roll</i>
 <i>Car'ryn</i>
 <i>Car-tá'gó</i>
 <i>Car'ter-ét</i>
 <i>Car-thé-gó-né</i>
 <i>Car-gac'</i>
 <i>Car-ó'</i>
 <i>Car-ó'le</i>
 <i>Cas-q-ná'ne</i>
 <i>Cas'bin, or Cas-bín'</i>
 <i>Casch'au (kásh'ó)</i>
 <i>Cas-ér'ta</i>
 <i>Cashalton (kásh-hór'tn)</i>
 <i>Cas-shán'</i>
 <i>Cash'ell</i>
 <i>Cash'gar</i>
 <i>Cash-mé're, or Cash-mé're</i>
 <i>Cas'pi-an</i>
 <i>Cas'sol</i>
 <i>Cas-sí'ne</i>
 <i>Cas-sí-qui-á'ri</i>
 <i>Cas-tel-nau-dé-ry (kástél-nó'dé-ré')</i>
 <i>Castiglione (kástél-yó'ne)</i>
 <i>Cas-tíle'</i>
 <i>Castillon (kástél-yóng')</i>
 <i>Cas-tíne'</i>
 <i>Cas'tíle-bár' (kástél-bár')</i>
 <i>Cas'tíle-ton (kástél-ton)</i>
 <i>Cas'tres (kást'r)</i>
 <i>Cas'tro Gíó-ván'ni</i>
 <i>Cát-q-bam'ba</i>
 <i>Cát-q-hóu'la</i>
 <i>Cát-q-ló-ní-q</i>
 <i>Cá-tá-ní-q, or Cá-tá-ní-q</i>
 <i>Cá-tón-zá'ró</i>
 <i>Cá-táw'ba</i>
 <i>Cateau Cambresis (kát'ó kám'bré-óé)</i>
 <i>Cát-q-rí'nem-stádt</i>
 <i>Cát-mán'dóé</i>
 <i>Cá-tér'q</i>
 <i>Cáto'kín'</i>
 <i>Cát-q-rán'gus</i>
 <i>Cát-tá'ró</i>
 <i>Cát'tó-gát</i>
 <i>Cáu'ca</i>
 <i>Cáu'ca-sús</i>
 <i>Cáugh-né-wá'ga</i>
 <i>Caune (kón)</i>
 <i>Cáu'vay-y, or Cáu'vay-y</i>
 <i>Cá'va</i>
 <i>Cá'v-pá</i>
 <i>Cá'ván, or Cá'ván'</i>
 <i>Cáwn-pó're</i>
 <i>Cáx-q-már'ca</i> </p> | <p> <i>Cay-ánné' (kí-ánn')</i>
 <i>Cay-mán' (kí-mán')</i>
 <i>Cá-yá'ga</i>
 <i>Cá-yáso'</i>
 <i>Cáz-q-nó'ví-q</i>
 <i>Céc'li</i>
 <i>Cé'q-lá</i>
 <i>Cé-lá'nó</i>
 <i>Cé'q-béq</i>
 <i>Cé'le'</i>
 <i>Cén'is (or cé-né'), Mt.</i>
 <i>Céph-q-ló-ní-q, or Céph-q-ló-ní'q</i>
 <i>Cé-rám'</i>
 <i>Cerignola (cér-in-yó'-lá)</i>
 <i>Cé-rí'gó</i>
 <i>Cér-vo'rá (cér-vá'rá)</i>
 <i>Cér'ví-á (chér'vó-á)</i>
 <i>Cér'vin (or sér-ván')</i>
 <i>Cé-se'ná / ché-sá'ná</i>
 <i>Cé'ú'ta (or áá'y-tá)</i>
 <i>Cé-vénnes' (cé-vén')</i>
 <i>Cey-lón', or Cáy'lon</i>
 <i>Chá-cá'ó</i>
 <i>Chá-có</i>
 <i>Chá-gáing'</i>
 <i>Chá'gro (shá'gur)</i>
 <i>Chá'gré'</i>
 <i>Chá-le'dr'</i>
 <i>Chalons (shá-lóng')</i>
 <i>Chám'ér-ry</i>
 <i>Chám'berg-búrg</i>
 <i>Chám-lí-sá'</i>
 <i>Chá'móu-ní', or Chá'móu-ní</i>
 <i>Champagne (shám-pán'yé)</i>
 <i>Chám-páign' (-pán')</i>
 <i>Chám-pláin'</i>
 <i>Chán'dé-le'dr'</i>
 <i>Chán-dér-né-gó're'</i>
 <i>Chán-tí'ly (shán-tél'-yó)</i>
 <i>Chá-pá'la</i>
 <i>Cháp'el-Hill</i>
 <i>Chár'cas</i>
 <i>Charente (shá-ráng')</i>
 <i>Chár-j-tón</i>
 <i>Chár'kóv</i>
 <i>Chárlé'mónt</i>
 <i>Charleroi (shárl-rwá')</i>
 <i>Chárlé'ton</i>
 <i>Charlé'ville</i>
 <i>Chár'le-vóiz' (shár'le-vvz')</i>
 <i>Chár'lottes-ville</i>
 <i>Chár'lton</i>
 <i>Chartres (shár'tr)</i>
 <i>Ché-ryb'dis</i>
 <i>Ché-táw'qé'</i>
 <i>Chateaubriant (shát-b'bré-ángt')</i>
 <i>Chateaudun (shát-ó-dún')</i>
 <i>Chateau-Gonthier (shát-ó-gón'té-q)</i>
 <i>Chateauguay (shát-ó-gá')</i>
 <i>Chateauroux (shát-ó-ró')</i>
 <i>Chatellerault (shát-tél-ró')</i> </p> | <p> <i>Chát'hám</i>
 <i>Chát-tá-bó'chep</i>
 <i>Chát-tó'ga</i>
 <i>Chaudiere (shó-dé-ár')</i>
 <i>Chaumont (shó-móng')</i>
 <i>Chazy (shé-zé')</i>
 <i>Ché-búct'ó</i>
 <i>Ché'í-cút'</i>
 <i>Chélm'sford (chémz'-fórd)</i>
 <i>Ché'le'ca</i>
 <i>Ché'len-hám (or ché'le-nám)</i>
 <i>Chém'mítz</i>
 <i>Ché-múng'</i>
 <i>Ché-nán'gó</i>
 <i>Chén-yáng'</i>
 <i>Ché'p-stów</i>
 <i>Chér (shár)</i>
 <i>Ché-ras'có</i>
 <i>Ché-ráw'</i>
 <i>Chér'búrg</i>
 <i>Chér-q-kéq'</i>
 <i>Chér'só</i>
 <i>Chér'son</i>
 <i>Chertsey (chér'sé)</i>
 <i>Chés'q-péake</i>
 <i>Chésh'ire</i>
 <i>Ché-sún'cók</i>
 <i>Chét-j-mách'qé</i>
 <i>Chév'j-ot</i>
 <i>Chí-á'u'n'</i>
 <i>Chí-á'ri</i>
 <i>Chí-á'ri</i>
 <i>Chí-á'vá-ri</i>
 <i>Chí-á-vén'ne</i>
 <i>Chí-cá'gó (shé-káw'gó)</i>
 <i>Chích'és-ter</i>
 <i>Chích-q-mág'ga</i>
 <i>Chích-q-péé</i>
 <i>Chích-q-sáwq</i>
 <i>Chicot (shé'kó)</i>
 <i>Chí'qm-óéé</i>
 <i>Chí-ánné'</i>
 <i>Chíeti (ké-á'té)</i>
 <i>Chí-huá'huá (ché-wá'wá)</i>
 <i>Chí'li (ché'li)</i>
 <i>Chí-lí-có'thé</i>
 <i>Chiloe (ché-ló-á')</i>
 <i>Chím-bé-rá'só</i>
 <i>Chí'ne</i>
 <i>Chín-chí'li (or chím-chá'ly)</i>
 <i>Chín'p-rá</i>
 <i>Chí'óé</i>
 <i>Chíp'pén-hám</i>
 <i>Chíp'pé-wá'y</i>
 <i>Chí-pu-có'á</i>
 <i>Chí-qui'tóé (ché-ká'-tóé)</i>
 <i>Chiswick (chíz'ík)</i>
 <i>Chít-q-góng'</i>
 <i>Chít'ten-dén</i>
 <i>Chít-tó're'</i>
 <i>Chí-vás'ó</i>
 <i>Chóc'táw</i>
 <i>Chóé'zim</i>
 <i>Cholmondeley (chém-lé)</i>
 <i>Chó-lá'li</i>
 <i>Chó-rá-sín', or Ché-rá-sín</i> </p> |
|--|---|--|---|

ricea, úr; móve, mór, om; báll, báx, rúle.—C, G, q, g, soft; E, S, q, l, hard; q as z; z as g; —this

I.

.MIR'RA
 b'er-ville
 ce'land
 'colm-kim
 d'ri-a
 g'iau (1g'ia)
 g-up-lá'dá
 l'chep-ter
 l'frá-cúmbe (-kúm)
 Ilimani (il-yo-má'ne)
 l-lj-nóla (ll-lj-nóla)
 l-lj'r-i-a
 in'q-la
 n'di-a (or In'jé-a)
 n-dj-án's (In-jé-án's)
 n-djan-áp'q-lis
 n-djes (In'jiz)
 n-dour'
 n-dore'
 ndre (Ing'dr)
 n'dus
 n'gol-stúdt
 nns'prúck
 n-vé-rá'ry
 n-vér-kékh'ing
 n-vér-lékh'y
 n-vér-néus
 n-vé-rá'ry
 'o-wá
 pe'wich (or Ip'eij)
 rák' Ad'jé-má
 rák' Ar'p-bj
 re'land
 r-kóutak'
 r-q'quáts' (or In-q'
 kwá')
 r-rá-wá'd'ý
 r'tysch
 r'vine
 s'chj-a
 seo (q-é'á)
 ser (á'sér)
 sere (q-é-ár')
 serlohn (á'sér-lón')
 sia (l'j)
 s-lám-a-bú'd'
 clay (l'j)
 s'ling-ton
 s-mé-lí', or Is'máhl
 s'mid
 s-pe-hán'
 seoire (Is-swár')
 s-séu-dún'
 s'tri-a
 s'y-ly
 s-pl-cy-ré'
 s-q-wám'bá
 th'a-ca
 v'i-é, or l-v'v'já
 r-ro'a (iv-rá'a)

J.

AEN (há-én')
 if'fá
 if-né-pe-tám'
 il'qéds

Jil-dó-lu'
 Jé-máil'ca
 Jé-nel'ró (jé-ná'ró)
 Janina (já-né-ná)
 Jé-pán'
 Japura (há-pá'ra)
 Jáque-máil'
 Jár'q-ákh (yár'q-ákh)
 Jás'sy (yás'sé)
 Jaszberony (yás-bé-
 rá'ny)
 Jauer (yá'ér)
 Já'vá, or Já'vá
 Jéd'búrh
 (or Jéd'búr-rp)
 Jéd'dó
 Jé'ná (yá'ná)
 Jár'qey
 Jé-r'qá-lém
 Jéel (yá'sé)
 Jé'sé
 Jé'y-póre'
 Jid'dá
 Jé-án-nj-ná
 Jón'kíp-píng
 Jór'dan
 Jór-rá'ló (hó-rá'l'yó)
 Joud-póre'
 Jé-án' Fér-nán'dez
 Jág'gér-náuth (-máut)
 Jujuy (há-hwé')
 Juliers (zhá'jé-a)
 Jóm'na
 Jéng'fau (or yáng'-
 fróá)
 Jé-ní-át'tá
 Jár'p
 Ját'land

K.

KAARTA (kár'tá)
 Káhr-wán'
 Kál-é-á-r'ch
 Kál-q-mé-mó'
 Kál'inch
 Ká-lé'gá
 Kám'j-néec
 Kám-techái'ká
 Ká-ná'whé
 (ká-náw'wé)
 Kán-dé-hár'
 Ká-rá'hjé-áur'
 Kár'p-áé
 Kárls'bérg
 Kaschau (kásh'wá)
 Kásh-míre'
 Kásh-ká's'k-a
 Ká-táh'din
 Ká'trine
 Ká-sán'
 Kahl (káil)
 Keighley (káth'jé)
 Ké-lat'
 Kémp'ton
 Ké-ná'whé (ké-náw'-
 wá)
 Kén-nó-béc'
 Kén-né-búnk'
 Kén-túck'y
 Ké'ógh (ké'ó)

Kérgue'len'q Lá.
 Kér-mán'
 Kér'mán-sháw
 Kér-sháw'
 Késh'ó
 Kéz'wick (kés'ík)
 Kéts'ké-mét
 Khár-kóf'
 Khár-tóom'
 Khér'son, or Kér-són'
 Khl'vá
 Khó-kánd'
 Khó-ras-sán'
 Kí-kkh'tá
 Kí-án-ká'
 Kíck-a-póó'
 Kid'dér-mín-stér
 Kí-ál', or Kí-áv'
 Kiel
 Kíl-dáro'
 Kín-kén'ny
 Kíl-lá'tá
 Kíl-lá'kóe
 Kíl-lár'ney
 Kíl-már'noek
 Kíl-móre'
 Kín-cár'djine
 Kín-róes'
 Kín-sále'
 Kín-tóre'
 Kín-týre'
 Kí'q-way
 Kír-kál'dy
 Kirkcudbright (kírk-
 kó'bré)
 Kírk'wáil
 Kír-mán-sháh'
 Kír-ré-máir'
 Kís-kí-mín'q-é-ás
 Kít-tín'ning
 Kít-tín'ny
 Kí-q-á'jáh
 Knisteneau (nís'té-mó)
 Knóx'ville
 Kó-lín'
 Kó-y-ván'
 Kóng'y'bérg
 Kón'igs-bérg, or Kón'
 igs-bérg
 Kóó-tá-nal'
 Kó-ras-sán'
 Kór-dé-fáu'
 Kóe-cí-ús'kó
 Kóe-tró'mé
 Krás-né-yárak'
 Krém'nitz
 Kreuznach
 (króts'mák)
 Kér-djé-tán'
 Kú-ríleg', or Ké'ríleg'
 Kúr-ré-cháno'
 Kúrak
 Kút-táro'

L.

LÁN-RA-DÓN'
 Láe'ca-dívoq
 Lách-a-wán'noek
 Lách-a-wán'én
 Lá'Chine'

Lách'at
 Lá-dúkh'
 Lá-dé'ga
 Lá-dróné'
 Lá-fey-áto
 Lá-Féurche'
 Lá'gá Maggiore (-má-
 jé'ra)
 Lá-Gránge'
 Lá-Guá'rá
 Lá-gú'ná
 Lá-hóre'
 Lá-hóu' (lá-hó')
 Lá Mán'chá, or
 Lá Mán'ché
 Lá-már'
 Lambayeque (lám-bé-
 yá'ké)
 Lám'béth
 Lá-mó'gá (-má'-)
 Lám'mér-máir'
 Lá-Móille'
 Lám'sá-kí
 Lá-nal'
 Lán'ark, or Lá-márk'
 Lán'cas-ter
 Lán-cí-á'nó (lám-ché-
 á'nó)
 Lán-dán' (or Mán-dá'
 Landes (lángd)
 Lán'drö-cy
 Lánds'bérg
 Lánd-ácré'na
 Lánd-shút'
 Láng'bóim (láng'óm)
 Láng'lánd
 Lán'gros (lám'gr)
 Lán-guó-dóo' (-gá-
 dó)
 Lá-ní'ca
 Lá'ós
 Lá-péér'
 Láplánd
 Lá Píá'tá
 Lá-rácho' (lá-rásh')
 Lá-ré'dó (-rá'dó)
 Lá-ris'pá
 Lá-ris-tán'
 Lá-rí-já
 Lá-Sáile'
 Lá-t-a-cán'gá
 Lá-t-a-kí'a
 Lá-tá-kóó'
 Lau'bán (lá'bán)
 Láu'én-búrg (or Lá'-
 én-búrg)
 Láunce'ton (lám'tón)
 Láu-sánné' (lá-sán')
 Láu'ter-brán (lá'-
 brán)
 Lá-vál'
 Lavant (lá-vér')
 Lá-vó'ró
 Lá'y'bách, or Lá'y'bách
 Léam'j'ing-ton
 Léá'p-nón
 Léé'co (léé'ché)
 Léch
 Léé-tóare'
 Léédy
 Lee'ward (lé'ward or
 lá'ward)
 Léé-bórn', or Léé'bórn'
 Lé-guá'nó (lá-guá'nó)
 Lá'hígh (lá'hí)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Mə-tin'xə | Mə-n-y-rä'tä | Mön-ghir' | Mür'ci-ə (mür'ahə-q) |
| Mə-t-pän' | Mö't-q-lin | Mön-gö'li-ə | Mür'fros bör-qugh |
| Mə-t-pä'ny | Mö'tz (möts or mäts) | Mön-i-teau' (-tə') | Mür-vi-ə'drö |
| Mə-t-rä' | Mourthe (märt) | Mön-q-mə-tä'pə | (mür-və-ä'drö) |
| Mə-t-rö' | Meäpe (mäz) | Mö-nön-gə-hö'lä | Müs-cai' |
| Mə-t-mil | Mö-r'i-cö | Mö-nöp'q-lj | Müs-cö'qeo |
| Mä-t'q-rä, or Mə-tä'rä | Mexieres (mäz-yär') | Mön-rö'vi-ə | Müs-cə-vy |
| Mə-luch Chünk | Mi-l'cö | Möns (or möng) | Müs-kin'gom |
| Män'i | Mi-läm'i | Mön-tag-nä'nä | Müs'gel-bürgh (-bürg |
| Män-mee' | Mi-lä'vā | (mön-tan-yä'nä) | or -bü-q) |
| Män-rə-päs' (mö-rə-pä') | Miçh-i-gän | Mön-tä-güe | Mät'trä |
| Män-ri'ti-lä | Miçh-il-i-mäck'j-näc | Montargis | Myc'q-nj |
| (män-rish'q-lä) | (or näk-q-näw') | (möng-tär-ähä') | Myc'q-nös |
| Mäy-q-ghue' (-güe') | Mid'del-bürg | Montauban | My-sör' |
| Mayence (mä-yäns') | Mid'dle-bör-qugh | (möng-tö-bäng') | Myt-i-lä'ne |
| Mä-yenne' | Mid'dle-bu-ry (-bör-) | Mönt Blänc | |
| Mayne (män or män) | Mid'dle-tö'n | (or möng bläng) | |
| Mäy-nöth' | Mi'l'an | Montbrison | |
| Mäyq'ville | Mi-läz'zö (mə-lä'zö) | (möng-brö-zöng') | |
| Mä-sän-də-rän' | Milliau (mö-lö') | Mönt-chim' (-chäm') | |
| Mäz-ät-län' | Mil'lödge-ville | Mön-tö'gö | |
| Mäz-zä'rä (mäz-ä'rä) | Mi'l'is | Mön-täith' | |
| Mə-ä'cö | Mil-wäu'klj | Montelima | |
| Meauz (mö) | Mi'n-ciö (mün'chö) | (möng-täl'q-mär') | |
| Méc'ca | Mi'n-də-nä's | Mön-täl'q-vöz | |
| Möch'lin | Mi'n-dən | Monterey (mö-n-tə-rä') | |
| Mö-chö-q-cün' | Mi'n-dö'rö | Mönt'q Vid'q-s | |
| Möck'len-bürg | Mi'n-grö'li-ə | (or mön-tə-q-dä's) | |
| Mö-cän' | Mi'n'hö (or mön'yö) | Mönt-fer-rä' | |
| Möc-rän' | Mi'n-nə-tär'qo | Mön-ti-cöl'hö | |
| Mö-dil'nä, or Mə-dil'nä | Mi-nür'ca | Montilän (mön-täl'yä) | |
| Mö-dil'nä, Ohio. | Miquelon (mik-q-lön') | Mönt-mätrö' | |
| Mö-d-i-ter-rä-nə-qän | Mi-r-q-mj-chi' | (möng-mätr') | |
| Mö-bär'jin | Mi-rän'dö-lä | Mönt-mo-rän'cy | |
| Mölg (mögz) | Mirepolx (mör-pwä') | Mönt-pöl'li-qr, Pl | |
| Möl-köng' | Mi-rä'ä | Mönt-pöl'li-qr | |
| Möl-näm' | Miskolcz (misk-hölts) | (or möng-pöl'q-ä) | |
| Möl-njng-ən | Mis-äls'qup | Mönt-rä-ä' | |
| Möls'sen (mäl'sen) | (mis-äls'kə) | Mönt-rä-ä'le | |
| Mö-jör'dah | Mis-sis-älp'pi | Mönt-röge' | |
| Mö-k-i-näz' | Mis-sö-lön'ghj | Mönt-qr-rä' | |
| Mö-lin'dä | Mis-söu'ri (mis-sö'ry) | Möör-ähö-q-bäd' | |
| Möl-rös' | Mis-träs' | Mööso-hil'lock | |
| Möl'ton-Möw'bray | Mittau (mN'töä) | Mö-rä'vä | |
| Mö-län' | Mö-bile | Mö-rä'vi-ə | |
| Mö-m'qi | Mö-ca-rän'ge | Mör'ay (mür'ry) | |
| Mö-m'jing-ən | Mö'chä | Mör-bi-hän' | |
| Mö-m-phro-mä'gög | Mö'də-nä | Mö-rä' | |
| Mö-närd' | Mö'd'i-ca | Mö-rö'nä (mö-rä'nä) | |
| Mö-nö'zä | Mö-g-q-dö're' | Mör-lä'ch-i-ə | |
| (or mön-dö'thä) | Mö'häwk | Mortalx (mör-lä') | |
| Mö-nin' | Mö'bi-löv, or | Mö-röc'cö | |
| Mö-nöm'q-nj | Mö'bi'lev | Mör-tälgne' (mör-tän') | |
| Möntz (mönts) | Möl'dau (-döä) | Mörto-mär' | |
| Mö-nä' | Möl-dä'vi-ə | Mös'chö | |
| Mö-nä'leh | Möl-fet'tä | Mös'cöw | |
| Möq'ui-nös (mök'q-nös) | Mö'fio' | Mö-qälle' | |
| Mör-din' | Mö-lö-kal' | Mö-qul'tö (mö-qä'tö) | |
| Mör-gul' (mör-gö') | Mö-lö-cä | Mö'säi, or Mä-äli' | |
| Mör'i-dä | Mö-m-bä'zä | Mö-tä'lä | |
| Mör-i-mə-chi' | Mö-m'äzä | Mö-tä'pə | |
| Mör'i-q-nöth | Mö-n'q-cö | Moulinä (mö-läng') | |
| Mör-mön-tau' (-tö') | Mö-nä'd'noek | Möul-tän' | |
| Mör-ri-mäck | Mö-n'q-ghän | Möur-zök' | |
| Mör'q-bürg | Mö-nä-tir' | Mö-zam-bä'que' | |
| Mör'qy | Mö-n-chä-böb' | Möhi (mö) | |
| Mör'thyr Tyä'vi | Mö-n-dö'gö (-dä'gö) | Möhi-höim' (möi-him') | |
| Mös'chid | Möndödo | Möhr (mör) | |
| Mösh'öd | (mö-n-dön-yä'dö) | Mulhausen | |
| Mö-sö-lön'ä | Mö-n-dö-vi' | (mül-höä'sen) | |
| Mö-sä'nä | Mö-nöm-bä-ä'tä | Mül-lin-gär' | |
| Mö-s-q-rä'dö | Mö-n'ä-büt | Mül-nich | |
| | Mön-fer-rä'tö | Mün'äp' | |

N.

NÄ'as
 Näg-pöör'
 Nä-hant'
 Nä'mur, or Nä-mör'
 Nän'cy
 Nän-gä-mäck'j
 Nän-kin'
 Nän'q-mönd
 Nantes
 (nänts or nängs)
 Nän'tj-cöke
 Nän-tück'et
 Nä'pleq (nä'piz)
 Näp'lous
 Näp'q-lj
 När-bönne'
 Näge'by
 Nä-ähö'ba
 Näsh'q-ä
 Näsh'ville
 Nä'säü (or nä'säü,
 Nä'täl, or Nä-täl'
 Nä'tch'ez
 Nä'tch-i-töch'q
 (or näk'q-töch)
 Nä-tö'li-ä
 Nä-tö're'
 Nän'q-tück
 Näum'bürg
 (or näum'bürg)
 Näup'li-ä
 Näv'an
 Näv'ä-rin
 Näv'ä-ri'nä
 Nä-vürre'
 Nä-vi-dä'd'
 Näx'tä
 Näx'ä-röth
 Neagh (nä or nä'q)
 Näd'ed
 Nä-gä-p-ä-tim'
 Nä'grö-pönte
 Neis'q (nä'sq)
 Nemours (nä-mör')
 Nenagh (nä-nä')
 Ne-päul'
 Nöp'ä-äing
 Nör-bäd'dah
 Nört-ä'hink'
 Nös'q-pöc
 Nöth'qr-ländq
 Nöd'bürg
 (or nöi'bürg)

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| māl'cəl-dēm
mā'blak/
mā'ra
nōw'don
nōw'hill
dane
ōc-ō-nās'cō
c-ō'trā
c-ā'la
oignes (ōing'nēs or
swān'yā)
ōmons (swās'ōng)
c-ōdros/
ōl-fā-cā'ra
ōm'er-ōt
ōm'erq lolas
ōmme
ōm'der-hau'qen (ōm'-
der-hōū'zen)
c-ō'fā
kō-lōō
c-ō-phī's, or Sō'phī's
c-ō-rī'ū
c-ō-rēllē, or Sō'r'ēl
lō'r-ā
c-ō-rō'ra
c-ōr-rān'tō
lōu-dān/
lōu-rā-bā'f's
louthwark (lūth'wark)
spā, or Spā
spāin
spāt'la
spā-lā'trō
spān-dan' (spān-dōō')
spēy (spā)
spēyr (spīr)
spīre
spīts-bārg'ēm
spō-lē'tō (spō-lē'tō)
spō'r-g-dēq
squām
squīl-lā'co (chq)
stā'brōck (stā'brōck)
stā-gī'rā
stālnēq
stāl-j-mō'nē
stām-bōul/
stām-pā'li-ā
stār'gārd
stāub'bāch
stāun'ton
stā-vān'g'er
stā'v'er-ēm
stāōn'bārg'ēm
stēin
stēl'ien-bōch (bōch)
stēl-tīn', or Stēl'tīn
stēd'bōn, or Stēd'bōn
stēd'bēn-vīllē
stēf'er
steyning (stā'ning)
stīr'ling
stōck'bōlm
stōnc'ha-ven
stōn'ing-tom
stōt'r'bridgē
stōr-bānc/
strāl'sānd
strān'rā'er
strās'būrg
strāth-ā'ven
strāu'bing (strū'bīng) | Strā'jz
Striv'p-lī
Strūm'pō-lī
Stāhl Wē'qen-bārg
Stār'mīn-stēr
Stār'gārd
Stā'bē'
Stā'kēm
Stē-der-mā'nī-ē
St-ō'stēq
Stē'ez
Stē-gul-mō'sē
Stē'li
Stē-mō'nā
Stē-mā'ra
Stē-mā'wē
Stē-rāt/
Stē-r-nām/
Stē'q
Stē-q-qē-hān'nē
Stē'lōdēq
Stē-wā'ngē
Swān'qen
Swē'dēn
Swēl-nē-mēn'dē
Swīt'zēr-lānd
Syd'ney
Sē-ā'nē
Syr'g-cūō
Syr'j-ā
Szār-vās/
Szēg-ē-dīn' | T.

Tā-ā-lān'cā
Tāb-ē-rō'shā
Tā-bās'cō
Tā'būr
Tā-brīz', or Tā-brōōz/
Tā-cāmōs
Tā-c-rī'guā
Tā-cāz'zē
Tā-cōn'not
Tā-c-q-bā'f's
Tā-d'cā-īq
Tā-d-ō-ōō'
Tā-fāl'la
Tāf'j-ōt
Tā'gān-rōck, or Tāg'-
ān-rōg
Tā-gās'zē
Tagliamento (tā-l-yā-
mōn'tō)
Tā'gus
Tā-hī'tj
Tā-l-ā-vē'rā (-vā'-)
Tāl'bot
Tāliaferro (tā'q-vēr)
Tāl-lē-dē'gē
Tāl-lē-hās'qē
Tāl-lē-hāch'iq
Tāl-lē-pōō'qē
Tām-ā-rā'cā
Tām-ān-lī'pēs
Tām-bō'rā
Tām'bōv, or
Tām-bōf'
Tām-māp/
Tām-pī'cō
Tā-nā'rō | Tā'ney
Tān-gār/
Tān-jōr/
Tān-nās'q-rīm
Tān-nē-ōār/
Tā-ōr-mā'nā
Tā'ūs
Tā-pā'jōs (-yōs)
Tāp-pā-hān'nōck
Tāp-tōō'
Tār-ē-kāl/
Tār'ān-tō
Tār-rā-cōn/
Tār-ē-zō'nā (tār-ē-
zō'nā)
Tārbes (tār)
Tār'no-pōl
Tār-rā-gō'nā
Tār'sus, or Tār-ōōs/
Tār'tē-ry
Tār'q-dānt
Tāsh-kānd/
Tās-sī-sd'dōn
Tāun'dē-ny
Tāun'ton
Tāun'rī-dā
Tāun'ris
Tāv'ōst-hās
Tāv'ōst-lānd
Tā-vī'rā
Tāv'jō-lōck
Tāzē'wēll
Tēch'er-kāsk/
Tēch'er-nī-gōf
Tēhōdē'kōō
Tēj-nān/
Tēll'cī-cār Hō'tān
Tē-ā'kī
Tēche (tēch)
Tēēm-bōō'
Tēf'lis
Tē-hā'mū
Tē-hō-rān', or
Tēh-rāun/
Tē-huā'cān
Tē-huān'tē-pōō
Tēign (tēn or tīn)
Tēign'mouth
Tē-j-d'cō (tē-hā'cō)
Tēl-jō-gā'nā
Tēl-jī-chēr'ry
Tēl'jī-cō
Tēm-ē-ā-vār
Tē-nās'q-rīm
Tēn'q-rīffe
Tēn-nē-ōōō/
Tēn'tē-dēn
Tēp-ō-ā'cā
Tē-pīc/
Tē-pōō-cō-lō'li
Tē-quēn-dā-mā', or
Tē-qūēn-dā'mā
Tēr-ē-mō
Tēr-cē'j-rā (tēr-ōō'q-rā)
Tēr-cō'rā (-ōō'rā)
Tēr-rāk/
Tēr-gō-vīn'tā
Tēr-mī-nī
Tēr-mō-lī-
Tēr-nāf/
Tēr-nē
Tēr-rā-cī'nā (or tār-rā-
chō'nā) | Tār'gā dā Fūō'gō
(-fūō'gō)
Tārre Bonne (tār-bōn)
Tārre Haute (tār-hōt)
Tēsch'qen (tēsch'qen)
Tēt-ē-ān/
Tēv-ō-rō'nē
Tēv'j-ōt
Tōwks-bē-ry (tāks-
bē-rē)
Tōr'gē
Tēyn (tīn)
Tēz-cō'cō
Thames (tāmē)
Thān'et
Thē-ā'kī
Thē-bē-lō
Thēbēg
Thēls (tīs)
Therisenstadt (tē-rīs-
sē-ōn-stāt')
Thiagur (tē-ā'gūr)
Thī-bēt' (tē-bēt')
Thibodeauxville
(tīb-ō-dō'vīl)
Thiel (tēl)
Thielt (tēlt)
Thiers (tē-ār')
Thionville (tē-ōng-vīl)
Thī'vā (tē'vā)
Thō'len (tō'len)
Thō'mār (tō'mār)
Thōm'ān-ton (tōm'-)
Thōrn (or tōrn)
Thun (tūn)
Thurgau (tār'gōū)
Thur-gō'vī-ā
Thur-rīn'gī-ā
Thūnēq
Tīl'bō
Tī'ber
Tī-bēt/
Tīch'vīn
Tī-cl'noō (or tē-chō'nōō)
Tī-cōn-dē-rō'gē
Tī-dōrē/
Tīēl (tēl)
Tīf'lis
Tīgre (tīs'grā)
Tī'grīā
Tīl'ēt
Tīm-bēc-tōō', or Tīm-
bēc'tōō
Tīm'r
Tīm-ōr-lānt/
Tīm'j-ān
Tīm-nē-vāl'ly
Tī-ō'gē
Tīp'ō-rā
Tīp-pē-cā-nōō/
Tīp-pē-rā'ry
Tīr-ōō'
Tīrle-mōn't
Tīsh-ē-mīn'gē
Tīl-j-cā'cā
Tīr'tē-rīs
Tīv'ō-lī
Tīl-pān/
Tīm'ōth
Tīs-cī'fū
Tīm-ōn-ā
Tē-bā'gō
Tē-bōō' |
|--|--|---|--|--|

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Wärren (wä'rren) | Wig'an | Xeros (hä'rös) | Z. |
| Wär'saw | Wilkes'bär-re | Xi-cö/cö (xö-kö/kö) | ZAAR (zäh) |
| Wär'wick (or wör'ik) | Wil'm'mette | Xi'mö (zä'mö) | Zaan-däm' |
| Wash'ing-ton (wäh'-
j-ä-ton) | Wim'ing-ton | Xin'gä (ähin'gä) | Zä'ä-rä, or Zä'ä-rä |
| Washita (wäh-p-täw') | Wil'nä | Xi-xö'nä (hö-bö'nä) | Zäc-q-lä'lä |
| Wash'tö-näw (wäh'-) | Win'ander-möre, or | Xäi'm (zäi'm) | Zäc-q-tö/cäs (-tö/-) |
| Wä'ter 88' | Win'den-märe | Xuxay (hä'hws) | Zä-gräh' |
| Wä'ter-ford | Win'chep-sä | | Zäm-bäze' |
| Wä'ter-löb | Win'chep-tör | | Zä-mö'ra (thä-mö'ra) |
| Wä'ter-villo | Wind'qör | | Zäm-pä'm |
| Wä'ter-vilöt' | Win-nö-bä'gä | | Zäneq'villo |
| Wavertree (wä'trē) | Win'nj-pög | | Zän-guä-bär' |
| Wavre (wä'vr) | Winnipiseogee (win-
p-äw'kē) | | Zän'tä |
| Wäer'mouth | Wis-bä'den, or Wis'-
bä-dän | | Zän-zj-bär' |
| Wednes'bä-ry (wänz'-
bä-r-ē) | Wis-cäs'set | | Zä'rä |
| Weich'sel-bürg | Wis-cön'sin | | Zä'stand |
| Weit'mär | Wis'mär | | Zä-bid' |
| Wein'heim | Wit'gön-stöfn | | Zä-bä' |
| Weis'sen-böurg | With'am | | Zäq'ö-din |
| Wät'land | Wit'ten-börg | | Zella (zä'lä) |
| Wän'dö-ver | Wö-q-böb' | | Zel-tän' |
| Wän'ner | Wö'burn | | Zeltä (zältä) |
| Wöb'bley (wö'blē) | Wö'ten-büt-tel | | Zell'le (zöll'le) |
| Wör-nj-gö-rö'dē | Wöl'gä | | Zem'pün (töem'pün) |
| Wör'theim (-tim) | Wol-ver-hämp'ton | | Zärbet (töärbet) |
| Wä'gel | (wöl-ver-hämp'ton) | | Zä'ä |
| Wä'qör | Woolwich (wöl'ij) | | Zä-gön-häfn' (tö-) |
| Wäs'ter-äs | Worcester (wörs'tör) | | Zäm-bä's |
| Wäs'ter-wäld | Worstead (wörs'ted) | | Zirk'nitz (töirk'nitz) |
| Wäst'män-land | Wrig'by (rüg'bē) | | Zittau (töit'tau) |
| Wäst-mäth' | Wräx'häm (räs'äm) | | Zlöck'zö'ö |
| Wäst'min-stör | Wär'tem-börg | | Zak'ym (täk'üm) |
| Wäst'möro-land | Würz'bürg | | Zäu-wän' |
| Wäst-phä'li-q | (würts'bürg) | | Zä'fer-q-bäd' |
| Wäst-tö-rä'vi-q | Wü'bürg | | Zäg (täg) |
| Waxlo (wäx'lä) | Wü'combe (wü'köm) | | Zäi'li-chau (täi'li-köü) |
| Wey (wä) | Wü'q-ming, or Wü'-
ming | | Zäi'pich (täi'pik) |
| Wey'mouth (wä'-) | | | Zä'rich |
| Wh'äh | | | Zäi'phen |
| White-hä'ven | | | Zäi'der Zäi' |
| Wick'löw | | | Zwöl'ien-däm |
| Wic'hiz'hä | | | Zwick'au (täwik'äü) |
| (wö'hiz'hä) | | | Zwöl (täwöl) |
| Wic'sel-bürg | | | Zwür'nik |
| Wic'sen | | | Zy'q-miläq |

X.

XI-LÄ'PÄ (hä-lä'pä)
Xauxa (hän'hä)

mäen, äh; mäwe, nör, ön; häll, här, räin.—C, Q, g, ä, äpf; E, S, g, ä, hard; q as z; x as g;—thä

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Afternoon.—Answer.—
Acres.—4, or 64. Acre, of each
the same quantity.
A. (*In commercio*.) Accepted.
a. to.—68. at.
A. A. P. S. American Association
for the Promotion of
Science.
A. A. E. Fellow of the American
Academy.
A. A. S. S. Member of the
American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*.)
Bachelor of Arts.
Abb. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board
of Commissioners for Foreign
Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. (*Ante Christum*.) Before
Christ.
A. C. Arch-Chancellor.
Acct. Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization
Society.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*.) In the
Year of our Lord.
A. D. Archduke.
Adm., or Adml. Admiral.—
Admiralty.
Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator.
Adv. (*Ad Valorem*.) At the
value.—Also, Advent.
Æt., or Æ. Aged.
A. F., or A. fr. Firkin of Ale.
Agric. Agriculture.
A. H. In the Year of the He-
gira.
A. H. M. S. American Home
Missionary Society.
Al., or Ala. Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*.) Mas-
ter of Arts.
A. M. (*Ante Meridiem*.) Be-
fore noon.
A. M. (*Anno Mundi*.) In the
Year of the World.
Am. American.

Amb. Ambassador.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno*.) In the Year.
An., or Ans. Answer.
Ana. (*Medicina*.) In like quan-
tity.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant. Antiquities.
A. O. S. S. Member of the
American Oriental Society.
Ap., Apr., or Apl. April.
Ap. Apostle.
A. P. G. Professor of Astron-
omy in Gresham College.
Apo. Apogee.
A. R. (*Anno Regni*.) Queen
Anne.
A. R. (*Anno Regni*.) In the
Year of the Reign.
Ar., or Arab. Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arr. Arrived.—Arra. Arrivals.
A. S. A. S. Member of the
American Statistical Associ-
ation.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday
School Union.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. Arch-Treasurer.
A. T. S. American Tract So-
ciety. American Temper-
ance Society.
Att., or Attv. Attorney.
Au. (*Annez*.) French Ells.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Condita*.)
In the Year from the Build-
ing of the City, [Rome.]
Aug. August.
Aust. Austria, or Austrian.
Av. Average.

B.

B. (*Basso*.) Bass, in Music.
B., or Bk. Book.—b. Born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barrel.—Barleycorn.
Bart., or Bt. Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel.

B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. F., or B. fr. A Firkin of
Beer.
Bk. Bank.—Book.
B. L. (*Baccalaureus Legum*.)
Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ*.)
Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.
B. R. (*Bonae Regis, or Regina*.)
King's, or Queen's Bench.
Br. Brother.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier-General.
Bu., or Bush. Bushel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
B. V. (*Bona Virginia*.) Blessed
Virgin.
B. V. (*Bona Fide*.) Farewell.

C.

C. (*Centum*.) A hundred.—
Cent.—Centime.
C., or Cap. (*Caput*.) Chapter.
Cal. California.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Con-
necticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. B. Cape Breton.
C. C. Calais College.—Ac-
count Current.—County Com-
missioner.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi Col-
lege.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
C. E. Canada East.
Cent., or Ct. (*Centum*.) A Hun-
dred.
C. H. Court House.
Ch. Ch., or Ch. G. Christ
Church.

Th., or C. Church.
 Thal., or Ch. Chaldron.
 Chap., or Ch. Chapter.
 Chas Charles.
 Chem. Chemistry.
 Chron. Chronicles.—Chronology.
 Cit. Citizen.
 J. J. Chief Justice.
 Cl. Clerk.—Clergyman.
 Clk. Clerk.
 Co. Company.—County.
 Coch., or Coch. (Cockle.) A spoonful.
 Col. Colonel.—Colossians.
 Coll. College.—Collector.
 Com. Commissioner.—Commodore.—Commerce.—Committee.
 Con. (Contra.) Against, or in opposition.
 Con. Cr., or C. C. Contra Credit.
 Conch. Conchology.
 Cong., or C. Congress.
 Conn., or Ct. Connecticut.
 Cons. Constable.
 Cor. Corinthians.
 C. P. Common Pleas.—Court of Probate.
 C. P. S. (Custos Privati Sigilli.) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 C. R. (Custos Rotularum.) Keeper of the Rolls.
 C. R. (Carolus Rex.) King Charles.
 Cr. Credit.—Creditor.
 Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
 C. S. (Custos Sigilli.) Keeper of the Seal.—Court of Sessions.
 Ct. Connecticut.—Count.
 Cts., or Cts. Cent.—Cents.
 Cur. Current, or this month.
 W. Canada West.
 Wt. Hundred Weight.

D.

d., or d. (Denarius.) Penny, or pence.
 d., or d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
 Deg. Degree.
 Dan. Daniel.—Danish.
 D. C. District of Columbia.
 D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D. D. (Divinitatis Doctor.) Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea. Deacon.
 Dec. December.—Declination.
 Del. Delaware.—Delegate.
 Deg. Degree, or Degrees.
 Dep. or Dept. Department.
 Dep. Deputy.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 D. F. Dean of the Faculty.
 D. G. (Dei Gratia.) By the Grace of God.
 Dict. Dictator.—Dictionary.
 Dis. Disc.—or Disc. Discount.
 Div. Dividend.

D. M. Doctor of Music.
 Do., Ditto. The same; as aforesaid.
 Dols., or \$. Dollars.
 Doz. Dozen.
 Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
 D. T. (Doctor Theologia.) Doctor of Divinity.
 D. V. (Deo Volente.) God willing.
 Dwt. Pennyweight.

E.

E. East.—Earl.
 Ecc., or Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
 Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
 Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
 Ed. Edition.—Editor.
 E. E. Errors excepted.—English Ells.
 E. G., or e. g. (Exempli Gratia.) For example.
 E. I. East Indies, or East India.
 E. I. C. East India Company.
 Elec. Electricity.
 E. Lon. East Longitude.
 Eng. England.—English.
 Ent. Entomology.
 Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
 Ep. Epistle.
 Eph. Ephesians.
 Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
 Et al. (Et alii.) And others.
 Etc., or &c. (Et cetera.) And others; and so forth.
 Ex. Example.—Exodus.
 Exc. Excellency.
 Exch. Exchequer.
 Exon. (Exonia.) Exeter.
 Exr. Executor.
 Ez. Extra.
 Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F., or f. Franc.—Florin.
 Far. Farthing.
 F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 F. D. (Fidei Defensor.) Defender of the Faith.
 F. E., or Fl. E. Flemish Ells.
 Feb. February.
 Fem. Feminine.
 F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
 F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
 F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
 Fig. Figure.
 Fir. Firkin.
 Fl., or Fla. Florida.
 Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
 Fl., or fl. Flourished.—Florin.
 F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

Fo. or Fol. Folio.
 Fort. Fortification.
 Fr. France.—French.—Francis.
 F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 Fr. E. French Ells.
 F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
 F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
 F. R. S. & A. S. Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.
 F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
 Ft. Foot, or Feet.—Fort.
 Fth. Fathom.
 Fur. Furlong.
 F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.

Gal., or Geo. Georgia.
 Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.
 G. B. Great Britain.
 G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
 Gen. General.—Genesis.
 Gent. Gentleman.
 Geo. George.—Georgia.
 Geog. Geography.
 Geol. Geology.
 Geom. Geometry.
 Ger. German.—Germany.
 Gov. Governor.
 G. R. (Georgius Rex.) George the King.
 Gr. Greek.—Grains.—Gross.
 Gram. Grammar.

H.

H., h., or hr. Hour.
 Hab. Habakkuk.
 Hants. Hampshire.
 H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
 H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
 H. E., or h. e. (Hec, or hic est.) That is, or This is.
 Heb. Hebrews.—Hebrew.
 Her. Heraldry.
 Hf. bd. Half-bound.
 Hhd. Hogshead.
 H. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
 Htl. Hilary.
 Hist. History.

H. J. S. (*His joint sepulture*). Here lies buried.
 H. M. His or Her Majesty.
 H. M. S. His or Her Majesty's Ship.
 Hon. Honorable.
 Hon'd Honored.
 Hort. Horticulture.
 Hss. Hesso.
 H. P. Half Pay.
 H. R. House of Representatives.
 H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
 H. R. H. His Royal Highness.
 H. S. (*His sitas*). Here Hss. Hum., or Humb. Humble.
 Hund. Hundred.

I.

I. Island.
 Id., or *Ibid.* (*Ibidem*). In the same place.
 Ich. Ichthyology.
 Id. (*Idem*). The same.
 I. e., or i. e. (*Id est*). That is.
 I. H. S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*). Jesus the Savior of Men.
 Ill. Illinois.
 Imp. Imperial.
 In. Inch.
 In., Ia., or Ind. Indiana.
 Inc. Incorporated.
 Incog. (*Incognita*). Unknown.
 Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
 Inst. Instant, or of the present Month.
 Ism. Ismah.
 It. Italy.—Italian.
 Itin. Itinerary. e

J.

J. Judge.
 J. A. Judge Advocate.
 Ja., or Jas. James.
 Jac. Jacob.
 Jam. Jamaica.
 Jan. January.
 J. D. (*Jurum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.
 Jer. Jeremiah.
 J. H. S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*). Jesus the Savior of Men.
 Jno. John.
 Jona. Jonathan.
 Jos. Joseph.
 Josh. Joshua.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
 J. R. (*Jacobus Rex*). King James.
 Jr., or Jun. Junior.
 J. U. D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws; i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law.

Jul. July.—Julian.
 Jul. Per. Julian Period.
 Jun. June.—Junius.
 Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Just., or Jus. Justice.

K.

K. King.
 K. A. Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.
 K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski, in Russia.
 K. B. Knight of the Bath.
 K. B. King's Bench.
 K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis, in Portugal.
 K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle, in Russia.
 K. C. King's Council.
 K. C. Knight of the Crescent, in Turkey.
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
 K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
 K. C. S. Knight of Charles III., in Spain.
 K. E. Knight of the Elephant, in Denmark.
 Kon., or Ky. Kentucky.
 K. F. Knight of Ferdinand, in Spain.
 K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, in Sicily.
 K. G. Knight of the Garter.
 K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
 K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
 K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece, in Spain.
 K. G. H. Knight of the Guelph of Hanover.
 K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.
 K. H. Knight of Hanover.
 Kil. Kilderkin.
 K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
 K. L. Knight of Leopold of Austria.
 K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
 Km. Kingdom.
 K. M. Knight of Malta.
 K. M. H. Knight of Merit, in Holstein.
 K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria.
 K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa, in Austria.
 K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star, in Sweden.
 Knt., Kt., or K. Knight.
 K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
 K. R. E. Knight of Red Eagle, in Prussia.
 K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne, in Russia.
 K. S. E. Knight of St. Esprit, in France.

K. S. G. Knight of St. George, in Russia.
 K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion, in Persia.
 K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland.
 K. S. S. Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.
 K. S. W. Knight of St. Windomir, in Russia.
 K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
 K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal.
 K. W. Knight of William, in the Netherlands.
 K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle, in Poland.

L.

L. Lord.—Lady.—Latin.
 L., or Lib. (*Liber*). Book.
 L., Lib., or Bp. (*Libra*). Pound in weight.
 L., l., or £. Pound sterling.
 La., or Lou. Louisiana.
 Ladp. Ladyship.
 Lam. Lamentations.
 Lat. Latitude.—Latin.
 Lb., or B. Pound in weight.
 L. C. Lord Chancellor.—Law or Canada.
 L. C., or l. c. (*Locus citatus*). In the place before cited.
 L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
 L. D. Lady Day.
 Ld., or L. Lord.
 Ldp., or Lp. Lordship.
 Lea. Lease.
 Leg., or Legis. Legislature.
 Lev. Leviticus.
 L. I. Long Island.
 Lib., or L. (*Liber*). Book.
 Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
 Lieut. Col. Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant-General.
 LL. B. Bachelor of Laws.
 LL. D. (*Legum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.
 Lon., or Long. Longitude.
 Lond. London.
 Lou., or La. Louisiana.
 L. S. (*Locus Significatus*). Place of the Seal.
 L. S. Left Side.
 Lv. Livres.

M.

M. Marquis.—Monsieur, Sir, or Mister.—Morning.—Month.—Mile.—Mile.—Married.
 M. (*Mille*). A thousand.
 M. (*Meridies*). Meridian, Mid day, or Noon.
 M. (*Manipulus*). A handful.
 M. A. (*Magister*). Master of Arts.

A. Military Academy.
 la. Minnesota.
 Mac. Macabees.
 Mad., or Madm. Madam.
 Maj. Major.
 Maj. Gen. Major-General.
 Mal. Malachi.
 Mar. March.
 Mas. Masculine.
 Mass., or Ms. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.—Mathematicians.
 Mat. Matthew.
 M. B. Bachelor of Medicine.
 B. Bachelor of Music.
 C. Member of Congress.
 L. C. Master Commandant.
 L. D. (*Medicine Doctor*.) Doctor of Medicine.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 Mech. Mechanics.
 Med. Medicine.
 Mem. (*Memento*.) Remember.
 Mem. Memorandum.
 Messrs., or M^{rs}. (*Messieurs*.) Gentlemen; Sirs.
 Met. Metaphysics.
 Meteor. Meteorology.
 M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.—Member of the Historical Society.
 Mich. Michigan.—Michaelmas.
 Min. Mineralogy.
 Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Miss., or M^l. Mississippi.
 M^{rs}. Messieurs; Gentlemen.
 M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.
 M. S. S. Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
 Mo. Missouri.—Month.
 M. P. Member of Parliament.
 Mr. Master, or Mister.
 M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
 M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
 M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
 Mrs. Mistress. (*pron. missis*.)
 M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
 M. S. (*Memoria Sacram*.) Sacred to the Memory.
 MS. Manuscript.
 MSS. Manuscripts.
 Mt. Mountain.
 Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
 Myth. Mythology.

N.

North.—Note.—Number.—Nail.
 N. A. North American.
 N. Nabum.
 Nat. Natural.

N. B. (*Notes bene*.) Mark well; take notice.
 N. B. New Brunswick.
 N. C. North Carolina.—New Church.
 N. E. North East.—New England.
 Nem. con. (*Nomine contradicente*.) No one contradicting; unanimously.
 Nem. diss. (*Nomine dissente*.) No one dissenting; unanimously.
 N. F. Newfoundland.
 N. H. New Hampshire.
 N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
 N. J. New Jersey.
 N. Lat., or N. L. North Latitude.
 No. (*Numero*.) Number.
 N. O. New Orleans.
 Nom. Nominative.
 Nov. November.
 N. P. Notary Public.—New Providence.
 N. S. New Style; (after 1752.)
 N. S. Nova Scotia.
 N. T. New Testament.
 Num. or Num. Numbers.
 N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
 N. W. North-west.
 N. W. T. North-west Territory.
 N. Y. New York.
 N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.

O.

O. Ohio.
 Ob. (*Obit.*) Died.
 Obj. Objection.—Objective.
 Obs. Observation.
 Obt. Obedient.
 Oct. October.
 O. F. Odd Fellows.
 Opt. Optics.
 Ord. Ordinary.
 Ornith. Ornithology.
 O. S. Old Style; (before 1752.)
 O. T. Old Testament.
 Oxon. (*Oxonie*.) Oxford.
 Oz. Ounce, or Ounces.

P.

P., or p.—Page.—Pole.—Pint.—Pipe.—pp. pages.
 P. (*Pagillas*.) A pugil; as much as can be taken between the thumb and two forefingers.
 Pa., or Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Parl. Parliament.
 Payt. Payment.
 P. C. (*Patres Conscripti*.) Conscript Fathers.
 P. C. Privy Councillor.
 Pd. Paid.
 P. E. I. Prince Edward's Island.
 and.

Per, p., or p. By the; as, per yard.
 Per An. (*Per Annum*.) By the Year.
 Per Cent., or Per Ct. (*Per Centum*.) By the Hundred.
 Perl. Perigee.
 Pet. Peter.
 Ph. D., or P. D. (*Philosophus Doctor*.) Doctor of Philosophy.
 Phil. Philippiana.—Philippine.—Philosophy.—Philosophical.
 Phila. Philadelphia.
 Philom. (*Philomathes*.) Lover of learning.
 Philomath. A Lover of the Mathematics.
 Phren. Phrenology.
 P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Pk. Peck.
 Pl. Plural.—Place.
 P. M. (*Post Meridien*.) Afternoon.
 P. M. Postmaster.—Passed Midshipman.
 P. M. G. Postmaster-General.
 P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College.
 P. O. Post Office.
 Pop. Population.
 Pos. Possessive.
 Pot. Potilla.
 P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé*.) To take leave.
 P. R. Porto Rico.—Pr. By the.—Preposition.
 P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
 Prep. Preposition.
 Pres. President.
 Pret. Preterite.
 Pro. Tem. (*Pro Tempore*.) For the Time.
 Pro. In Favor of, or For.
 Prob. Problem.
 Prof. Professor.
 Pron. Pronounced.—Pronoun.
 Prop. Proposition.
 Prot. Protestant.
 Prov. Proverbs.—Provost.
 Prox. (*Proxima*.) Next, or of the next Month.
 P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
 P. S. (*Post Scriptum*.) Postscript.
 P. S. Privy Seal.
 Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
 Pt., or Pta. Pint, or Pinta.—Part; or Parts.—Pt. Payment.
 Pub. Published.
 Pun. Puncture.

Q.

Q., or Qn. Question.—Queen.
 Q., or q. (*Quadrans*.) Farthing.

Q. R. Queen's Bench.
 Q. C. Queen's Council.
 Q. D., or q. d. (*Quasi dicit.*) As if he should say.
 Q. E. (*Quod est.*) Which is.
 Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
 Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*) Which was to be done.
 Q. L., or q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
 Qm. (*Quomodo.*) By what means.
 Q. P., or q. pl. (*Quantum placet.*) As much as you please.
 Qr., or qra. Quarter, or Quarters.—Parthings.
 Q. S. Quarter Section.
 Q. S., or q. s. (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
 Qt., or qt. Quart.
 Qa., or Qy., or q. (*Quæri.*) Query.
 Q. V. (*Quod vide.*) Which see.
 Q. V. (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you please.

R.

R. (*Rex.*) King.—(*Regina.*) Queen.
 R., or r. Rood.—Rod.—Risca.
 R. A. Royal Academy.—Royal Artillery.—Royal Arch.
 R. E. Royal Engineers.
 Rec., or R. Recpa.
 Recd. Received.
 Recept. Receipt.
 Rect. Rector.
 Ref. Reformed.—Reformer.
 Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
 Regr. Register.—Registrar.
 Rep. Representative.
 Rep., or Repub. Republic.
 Rev. Reverend.—Revelation.
 Rhet. Rhetoric.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.
 R. M. Royal Marines.
 R. N. Royal Navy.
 Rn. (*Recto.*) Right-hand Page.
 Robt. Robert.
 Rom. Romans.
 R. P. (*Regius Professor.*) King's Professor.
 R. R. Railroad.
 R. S. Right Side.
 R. S. S. (*Regis Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
 R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Rt. Wppl. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. South.—Shilling.—Seconda.—Sign.—Seta.
 S., or St. Saint.
 S. A. South America.
 S. A. (*Secundum Artem.*) According to Art.
 Salop. Shropshire.
 Sam. Samuel.
 Sax. Saxon.—Saxony.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 S. C. (*Senatus consultum.*) A Decree of the Senate.
 Sch., or Schr. Schooner.
 Scil., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit.
 Scot. Scotland; Scotch, or Scottish.
 Scr. Scruple.
 S. E. South-east.
 Sec. Secretary.—Section.—Second.
 Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
 Sect., or §. Section.
 Sen. Senior.—Senator.
 Sept., or Sep. September.
 Sept. Septuagint.
 Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Serjeant.
 Servt. Servant.
 Sh., or S. Shilling.
 S. H. S. Member of the Historical Society.
 Sing. Singular.
 S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
 S. Lat., or S. L. South Latitude.
 S. N. (*Secundum Naturam.*) According to Nature.
 Sol. Solomon.—Solution.
 Sp. Spain.—Spanish.
 S. P. A. S. Member of the American Philosophical Society.
 S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*) The Senate and Roman People.
 Sq., or Sqr. Square.
 Sq. M. Square mile.
 Sr. Sir.
 S. R. I. (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.
 SS., or S. (*Semis.*) Half.
 SS., or ss. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
 S. S. Saint Simplicius.—The mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.
 St. Saint.—Street.—Stone.
 S. T. D. (*Sacra Theologia Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
 Stg. Sterling.
 S. T. P. (*Sacra Theologia Professor.*) Professor or Doctor of Divinity.
 Sup., or Super. Superior.—Superfine.
 Surg. Surgery.—Surgeon.
 S. W. South-west.
 Switz. Switzerland.

T.

T., or t. Town, or Township.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Theo. Theodore.
 Theol. Theology.
 Theoph. Theophilus.
 Theor. Theorem.
 Theos. Theosolomus.
 Thos. Thomas.
 Tier. Tierce.
 Tim. Timothy.
 Tit. Titus.
 Tr. Translator.—Translation.—Treasurer.
 Trin. Trinity.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
 U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
 Ult. (*Ultima.*) Last, or of the last month.
 U. S., or u. s. (*Ut supra.*) As above.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States Army.—United States of America.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U. S. S. United States Ship.

V.

V., VI., or Vid. (*Vid.*) See.
 V., or vs. (*Versus.*) Against.
 V., or Ver. Versus.—v. Vsh. Va. Virginia.
 V. C. Vice-Chancellor.
 V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister, or Preacher of God's Word.
 Ven. Venerable.
 Vis., or V. Viscount.
 Viz. (*Videlicet.*) To wit; namely.
 Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand Page.
 Vol. Volume.—Vols. Volumes.
 V. P., or Vice-Prov. Vice-President.
 V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
 Va., or v. (*Versus.*) Against.
 Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West.
 W., or Wk. Week.
 W. I. West India.
 Wisc. or Wis. Wisconsin.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 Wm. William.
 W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
 Wp. Worship.
 W. S. Writer to the Signet.
 Wt. Weight.

Y.

Ymas., or Xm Christmas.

Xm., or **Xtian.** Christian.
Xnty., or **Xty.** Christianity.
Xp̄r. Christopher.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y., or **Yr.** Year.
Y. B., or **Yr. B.** Year Book.
Yd. Yard.—**Yds.** Yards.

Ye. The.
Ym. Them.
Yn. Then.
Yr. Your.
Ys. This.
Yt. That.

Z.

Zech. Zechariah.

Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zool. Zoology.

&c. (*Et cetera.*) And the rest;
 And so forth.
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 decimo.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.
 ☿ Mercury
 ♀ Venus.
 ⊕ The Earth.
 ● ☾ ☿ The Moon.

♂ Mars.
 ♁ Vesta.
 ♀ Juno.
 ♀ Pallas.
 ♀ Ceres.

♃ Jupiter.
 ♄ Saturn.
 ♅ Herschel, or Uranus
 ♆ Neptune.

SIGNS OF THE ASPECTS.

♂ Conjunction, i. e., in the same degree.
 * Sextile, 60 degrees.
 □ Quartile, 90 degrees.
 △ Trine, 120 degrees.
 ⚡ Opposition, 180 degrees.
 ♀ Dragon's Head, or ascending node.

☾ Dragon's Tail, or descending node
 ☾ The Moon, in its first quarter.
 ☉ The Sun. ☉ The full Moon.
 ☾ or ● The new Moon.
 ☾ The Moon, in its last quarter
 * A Star.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring
 signs. { 1. ♈ Aries.
 { 2. ♉ Taurus.
 { 3. ♊ Gemini.
 Summer
 signs. { 4. ♋ Cancer.
 { 5. ♌ Leo.
 { 6. ♍ Virgo.

Autumn
 signs. { 7. ♎ Libra.
 { 8. ♏ Scorpio.
 { 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
 Winter
 signs. { 10. ♑ Capricornus
 { 11. ♒ Aquarius.
 { 12. ♒ Pisces.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS.

⌘ An Index.
 ¶ A paragraph.
 § A section.
 ? Interrogation; query.
 ^ Caret, is wanting.
 = Equal to.
 − Minus, less, or take away.
 + Plus, or add.
 ÷ Divided by.
 × Multiplied by.
 ∴ The unknown quantity required.

✓ Root of
 ' Minutes.
 " Seconds.
 ° Degrees.
 ₧ By the.
 \$ Dollars
 £ Pounds sterling.
 3 Ounces; 3j, one ounce
 3 Drums. 3ij Three drams
 3 Scruples.

COLLECTION OF PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

FROM THE

LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

N.B. A large number of such words and phrases, from foreign languages, as are often found in English books, have been inserted in the general vocabulary of this Dictionary, printed in Italic letters in order to distinguish them from proper English words. Such foreign words and phrases as may be found in the general vocabulary, are not here repeated.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. Latin; Gr. Greek; It. Italian; Fr. French; Sp. Spanish.

- Ab actu ad posse valet consequutio.* [L.] It is fair to argue from what has been, to what may be.
- Ab alio expectes, alteri quod feceris.* [L.] Expect to be treated as you have treated others.
- Abandon fait l'arvon.* [Fr.] Opportunity makes the thief.
- Ab barbe de fol, on apprend à raire.* [Fr.] Men learn to shave on a fool's beard.
- Abattoir.* [Fr.] A public slaughter-house for cattle.
- Ab beau jeu beau retour.* [Fr.] One good turn deserves another.
- Ab beau se lever tard qui a bruit de se lever matin.* [Fr.] He whose name is up may lie abed.
- Ab hoc et ab hoc.* [L.] From this and from that; confusedly.
- Ab inconvenienti.* [L.] From the inconvenience of it.
- Ab incubulis.* [L.] From the cradle.
- Ab bis et à blanc.* [Fr.] From brown bread to white; by fits and starts.
- Abnormis sapientia.* [L.] Wise without schooling.
- Ab bon chat, bon rat.* [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat: well-matched; well-attacked, well-defended. Also, Set a thief to catch a thief.
- Abondance de bien ne nuit pas.* [Fr.] Never too much of a good thing.
- Ab bon demandeur bon refuseur.* [Fr.] Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials.
- Ab bon marché.* [Fr.] Cheap.
- Ab origina.* [L.] From the origin.
- Ab ovo.* [L.] From the egg.
- Ab ovo usque ad mala.* [L.] From egg to apples; from beginning to end.
- Abrevoir de mouches.* [Fr.] A drinking-place for flies.
- Abnormes d'esprit.* [Fr.] Absence of mind.
- Abnorme res.* [L.] While the defendant was absent.
- Abest invidia.* [L.] Envy apart.
- Abundet dulcibus vitis.* [L.] He abounds in pleasing faults.
- Ab uno disco omnes.* [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest.
- Ab urbe condita.* [L.] From the building of the city; i. e., Rome.
- Ab capite ad calcem.* [L.] From head to heel.
- Ab casa (or ad eras) apertis il giuoco porta.* [It.] At an open house, or chest, a righteous man may sin: avoid temptation.
- Ab causa parca parole aseni.* [It.] When the cause is lost, words are useless.
- Accedas ad curiam.* [L.] 'You may come into court: ' an original writ.
- Accessit.* [L.] 'He came nearly up to; ' a testimonial to one second in merit.
- Accouchouse.* [Fr.] A midwife.
- Accusare nemo se debet.* [L.] No one is bound to criminate himself.
- Accurrimus proximorum odia.* [L.] The hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter.
- Accurrit errando.* [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
- Ab chaque saint se chandelle.* [Fr.] To each sin his candle.
- Ab compta.* [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
- Ab corps perdu.* [Fr.] Headlong; neck or nothing.
- Ab coups de bâton.* [Fr.] With blows of a stick.
- Acquit.* [Fr.] Receipt. *Pour acquit.* [Fr.] Received payment.
- Acridus incilis, incuriosus finis.* [L.] With age beginnings, but negligent ending.
- Ab cruce salus.* [L.] Salvation is from the cross.
- Actionnaire.* [Fr.] Shareholder; stockholder.
- Actum est de republica.* [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
- Ab cuspide coronæ.* [L.] A crown from the apex, the reward of valor, or suffering.
- Ab ceptandum vulgus.* [L.] To insure the vulgar, or populace.
- Ab Deo et rege.* [L.] From God and the king.

Ades in tuncis consuetudine multum est. [L.] It is of so much importance to become accustomed to an early age.

Ad faciem. [L.] To the end.

Adhuc sub iudicio his est. [L.] The dispute is still pending, or undecided.

Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. [Fr.] Farewell coach, farewell shop.

Adieu paniers, vendanges sont faites. [Fr.] Farewell baskets, the vintage is over.

Ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.

Ad intercessionem. [L.] To extermination.

Ad Kalendas Græcæ. [L.] At the Greek Kalends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Kalends.

Ad ogni uccello suo uido è bello. [It.] To every bird its own nest is beautiful.

Adolescentem vortendum assis debet. [L.] A young man should be modest.

Adoror le veau d'or. [Fr.] To worship the golden calf, or Mammon.

Ad patres. [L.] Gathered to his fathers: dead.

Ad quod damnum. [L.] 'To what damage;' a writ to ascertain what injury would accrue from a grant.

Ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.

Adscriptus globis. [L.] Attached to the soil.

Ad unguem. [L.] To the touch of the nails: thoroughly.

Adversis major, per secundis. [L.] Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.

Ægloga. [L.] An eclogue, idyl, or bucolic.

Ægreoiti modendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.

Ævri somnia vana. [L.] The idle dreams of a sick man.

Æquum servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.

Æquanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.

Æquid pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æquid. [L.] Equally profitable to the rich and the poor.

Æquibiter et diligenter. [L.] Equally and diligently.

Æquitas sequitur legem. [L.] 'Equity follows the law;' i. e., to supply its defects, not to override it.

Æque animo. [L.] With equanimity.

Æs debitorum leve, gravius inimicum facit. [L.] A light debt makes a debtor, a heavy one an enemy.

Ætatis sua. [L.] Of his or her age.

Ætère du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.

Affirmationem. [L.] Affirmatively.

Afflavit Deus et dissipavit. [L.] God has breathed upon them, and they are dispersed.

A fin de. [Fr.] To the end that.

Agnosce veteris vestigia flammæ. [L.] I recognize traces of my old flame.

Agnus Dei. [L.] 'Lamb of God:' an image of wax, impressed with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the pope.

A grande frais. [Fr.] At great expense.

Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

Ajoutez vos flûtes. [Fr.] Put yourselves in accord.

A l'abandon. [Fr.] At random.

A la bonne heure. [Fr.] At an early hour: well-timed: An exclamation of joyful surprise.

A Fabri. [Fr.] Under shelter.

A la burla decada cuando mas agrada. [Sp.] Leave a jest when it pleases you best.

A la dérobée. [Fr.] By stealth.

Al buen vino non bisogna frasca. [It.] Good wine needs no bush.

Al Pœnet. [Fr.] Emulously.

Al hombre bueno no le busquen abelongo. [Sp.] A good man's pedigree is little hunted up.

Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.

Alienè optimum frui inaniè. [L.] It is well to profit by the folly of others.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. [L.] Coveting the property of others, lavish of his own.

A l'improvvisi. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods.

Altior vitium vicissimè tagenda. [L.] Vice is cherished and thrives by concealment.

Aliud cordis præsumit, aliud ore præsumit. [L.] They cherish one thing in the heart, and express another thing with the mouth.

Alter bride en main. [Fr.] To go with a loose rein.

A l'outrance. [Fr.] To the very death.

Alia sedent civilis vulnora dextra. [L.] The wounds of civil war are deeply felt.

Alter ego. [L.] My other self.

Alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.

Alterum alterius auxilio eget. [L.] The one needs the help of the other.

A main armée. [Fr.] With force of arms.

Amantium ira amoris radiatragia est. [L.] The quarrels of lovers lead to renewal of love.

A ma puissance. [Fr.] To my power.

Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted to the highest.

Ambiguis in vulgum spargere voces. [L.] To spread doubtful rumors among the populace.

A méchant chien court bon. [Fr.] A short chain for a snappish cur.

Amis de boue. [Fr.] A soul of mud: a miscreant.

A mens et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.

A merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.

Amicus certus in re incerta cornitur. [L.] A real friend is discovered in adversity.

Amicus curia. [L.] A friend of the court.

Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. [L.] Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend.

Amicus usque ad aras. [L.] A friend even to the altar, or to the last extremity.

Ami des noirs. [Fr.] A friend of the blacks.

Ami de mouvement. [Fr.] A friend of progress; a reformer.

Ami jusqu'aux antèls. [Fr.] A friend even to the altar.

Amo. [L.] I love.

Amor nummi. [L.] Love of money.

Amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism.

Amoto queramus seria lude. [L.] Setting jesting aside, let us attend to serious matters.

Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [Fr.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Amphora. [L.] An earthen vessel or measure for liquids, with two ears, or handles.

Anchylosis. [Gr.] A stiff joint from bony union.

Anguillum caudæ tenes. [L.] You hold an eel by the tail.

Anguis in herbæ. [L.] A snake in the grass.

Animal implume, bipes. [L.] A biped animal, without feathers.

Animi cultus humanitatis cibum. [L.] Mental culture is the food of humanity.

Animus episcopus parati. [L.] Ready to stake life and property.

Animus et fides. [L.] By courage and faith.

Animus, non astutus. [L.] By courage, not craft.

Animus picturâ pacis tæni. [L.] He feeds his mind with an empty picture.

Animus regis, qui nisi perat, imperat. [L.] Governs your mind, which, unless it obeys, will command.

Animus. [L.] Mind; intention.

Animus furandi. [L.] The intention of stealing.

Animus impotentis. [L.] The intention of the imposter.

Animus non defuit apus. [L.] An equal mind does not fail.

An needle longas esse regibus manus? [L.] Do you not know that kings have long hands?

Anno statis eua. [L.] In the year of his or her age.

Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.

Anno urbis condita. [L.] In the year since the building of the city, i. e., Rome.

Anno mirabilia. [L.] The year of wonders.

A nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils. [Fr.] New circumstances, new counsels.

Ante lucem. [L.] Before daylight.

Ante tubam tropædæ. [L.] He trembles before the trumpet sounds.

Anti. [Gr.] Against.

Antiquè homo virtute et fide. [L.] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity.

A parte ante. [L.] Of the preceding part.

A pas de géant. [Fr.] With giant pace.

A pectore. [Fr.] For painting; fit to make a picture of.

Asperu. [Fr.] A sketch; abstract; summary.

Asperu vivere vete. [L.] To live with every wish freely expressed.

A pobreza no hay vergüenza. [Sp.] Poverty has no shame.

Apparent vult nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] They appear swimming, here and there one, on the vast deep.

Appetitus rationi parat. [L.] Let appetite obey reason.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support; purchase; prop.

A propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; a pointless remark.

Aqua regia. [L.] 'Royal water;' nitro-muriatic acid.

Aquila non caput muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.

Arbitrator elegantiarum. [L.] A judge in matters of taste.

Arcana celestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets, or mysteries.

Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.

Ardeatis verba. [L.] Words that burn.

A res de chaussée. [Fr.] Even with the ground.

Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.

Argent comptant porte medietatem. [Fr.] Ready money brings a remedy.

Argilla quidvis imitabilis adh. [L.] You can imitate any thing with moist clay.

Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse;—ad hominem, to the man;—ad ignorantiam, to ignorance, or founded on an

adversary's ignorance of facts;—ad iudicium, to the judgment;—ad verum, to modesty;—argumentum baculum, an appeal to force; club law.

Aperius scriptor, strictus mæstrum. [Gr.] The medium is best; the golden mean.

Arrondissement. [Fr.] In France, a district, or subdivision of a department.

Arx est celare artem. [L.] It is true not to conceal art.

Artes honorabil. [L.] He will honor the arts.

A rude bee, rude driver. [Fr.] To a rough man, a rough driver.

Assignat. [Fr.] Paper money; a note.

Astra castra, nomen lunæ. [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

A thronis. [Fr.] Groping.

A teneris annis. [L.] From tender years.

A tort et à travers. [Fr.] Without consideration; at random.

At spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not yet broken.

At ben dret. [Fr.] To the just right.

Auctor pretiosus fuit. [L.] The giver makes the gift precious.

Aucun chemin de fleur ne conduit à la gloire. [Fr.] No flowery road leads to glory.

Audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the daring.

Audacter et sincere. [L.] Boldly and sincerely.

Audax et cautus. [L.] Bold but wary.

Audendo magnus incipit timor. [L.] Great fear is often concealed by a show of daring.

Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.

Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.

Au fait. [Fr.] Skilful in; expert.

Au fond. [Fr.] To the bottom.

Aujourd'hui rei, demain rien. [Fr.] To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.

Au pis aller. [Fr.] At the worst.

Au plaisir de vous revoir. [Fr.] Tell I have the pleasure of seeing you again.

Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze.

Aura seminialis. [L.] The impregnating air.

Aures medicritas. [L.] The golden mean.

Auribus tunc lupum. [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears.

Auriga. [L.] A charioteer; wagoner.

Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed appetite for gold.

Aurum omnes, victi pietate, colunt. [L.] All worship gold, piety being set aside.

Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.

Auspicium melioris avi. [L.] A pledge of better times.

Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.

Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.

Aut Caesar, aut nullus. [L.] Either or Caesar, or nobody.

Aut insanit homo, aut verum facit. [L.] The man is either mad, or he is making verum.

Aut nunquam tentas, aut perfices. [L.] Either never attempt, or accomplish.

Autrefois acquit. [Fr.] Formerly acquitted.

Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.

Aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.

Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help is from on high.

de vieux comptes nouvelles disputes. [Fr.] Old accounts make new disputes.
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
Avi numerantur avorum. [Fr.] They number ancestors upon ancestors.
Avise la fin. [Fr.] Consider the end.
Avrite viret honore. [L.] He flourishes with ancestral honors.
Avoir la langue déliée. [Fr.] To have a loose tongue; ready elocution.
A vobis salute. [It.] }
A vobis salut. [Fr.] } To your health.
A vuestre salud. [Sp.] }
aymer loyauté. [Old Fr.] Love loyalty.

B.

Bulle de bees species eorum non tecta. [It.] A kiss of the mouth often touches not the heart.
Bence regia. [L.] On the king's bench.
Bon bleu. [Fr.] Blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Basis virtutum constantia. [L.] Constancy is the foundation of the virtues.
Battre le campagne. [Fr.] To beat about the bush.
Bayer aux cornues. [Fr.] To gape at the crows.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
Bella matronis detestata. [L.] Wars detested by matrons.
Bellum internecivum. [L.] A war of extermination.
Bellum letale. [L.] A deadly war.
Bellid e follia vanae species in compagna. [It.] Beauty and folly are frequent companions.
Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere. [L.] To receive a benefit is to sell one's liberty.
Benigne numina. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Bon trovato. [It.] Well-invented.
Bienheureux qui peut vivre en paix. [Fr.] Happy he who can live in peace.
Bien vienes, si vienes solo. [Sp.] Welcome (misfortune) if you come alone.
Bis. [Fr. & L.] Twice, or repeated.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly, or seasonably.
Bis est gratum quod opus est, si ultro offeras. [L.] Doubly grateful is a needed favor, if proffered spontaneously.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoria. [L.] He conquers twice, who restrains himself in victory.
Beatum in crasso jurejuris aere natum. [L.] You would swear he was born in the thick air of Bœotia.
Bois tortu fait feu droit. [Fr.] Crooked wood makes a straight fire.
Bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [Fr.] A good lawyer is a bad neighbor.
Bon-bon. [Fr.] A sweetmeat; confectionery.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or not willing.
Bonhomme. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
Bona nocet, quicquid pepercit malis. [L.] He hurts the good who spares the bad.

Bon jour, bonne œuvre. [Fr.] A good day, a good deed.—The better day, the better deed.
Bonne. [Fr.] A governess; a nurse; a lady's maid.
Bonne bouche. [Fr.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.
Bonne et belle assez. [Fr.] Good and beautiful enough.
Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée. [Fr.] A good name is better than a golden girdle.
Bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang. [Fr.] Good news sweeten the blood.
Bourgeois. [Fr.] A citizen; a freeman.
Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] The people of a city; the middle classes; the moneyed class.
Boutez en avant. [Fr.] Push forward.
Bravo. [It.] Well done!
Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
Brevet. [Fr.] Patented.
Brevi ass laboro, obscurus so. [L.] I labor to be concise, and I become obscure.
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [Fr.] To burn the candle at both ends: to squander.
Buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp.] Well begun is half done.
Buona mens. [It.] A slight present.

C.

Cacothés. [L.] An evil custom; — *Cacothés carpenti,* a rage for collecting; — *loquendi,* for speaking; — *scribendi,* for writing.
Cada uno tiene su alguacil. [Sp.] Every one has his governor.
Cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cæca regens caecigis filo. [L.] Directing his blind steps by a thread.
Cæcus iter monstrare vult. [L.] A blind man wishes to show the road.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Camera lucida. [L.] An instrument for making the image of an object appear on the wall of a light room.
Candida pars. [L.] White-robed peace.
Candidè et constanter. [L.] Candidly and with constancy.
Cænes timidi vehementius latrant. [L.] Cowardly curs bark loudest.
Centabè vacuus coram latrone viator. [L.] The penniless traveller will sing before the robber.
Capias ad respondendum. [L.] A writ holding the defendant to answer to the suit.
Capias ad satisfaciendum. [L.] A writ for taking and holding the body of the defendant till satisfaction is given.
Cæpitulus, or Caput. [L.] Section; chapter.
Cæptus nidore culina. [L.] Captivated by the smell of the kitchen.
Cæret. [L.] It is wanting; — *pl. cærent.*
Carpe diem, quam minime credula postero. [L.] Enjoy the present day, distrustful of to-morrow.
Carpere et colligere. [L.] To gather and bundle up.
Cæcis tutissimæ virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.

- Sursum sordis.* [L.] The end of the tongue.
Catalogus raissendi. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged by subjects.
Causa latet, vis est notissima. [L.] The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious.
Caute actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caute emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Caute tutus. [L.] Safe through caution.
Cave quid dicas, quando, et cui. [L.] Take heed what you say, when, and to whom.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown; or the military to the civil authority.
Cede Deo. [L.] Yield to Providence.
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite, Graeci. [L.] Yield, ye Roman, yield, ye Greek writers.
Ce monde est plein de fous. [Fr.] This world is full of fools.
Ce n'est pas être bien-avisé que de rire. [Fr.] Laughter does not prove a mind at ease.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] Only the first step costs, or is difficult.
Centum. [L.] A hundred.
Cervit omnia Deus vindex. [L.] God, the avenger, sees all.
Certum peto finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causa, cessat effectus. [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
C'est du blé en granier. [Fr.] There is grain in the granary.
C'est fait de lui. [Fr.] It is all over with him.
C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud. [Fr.] It is the crime, not the scaffold, which constitutes the shame.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] It is another thing.
Chacun a son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chaque est artisan de sa fortune. [Fr.] Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
Chacun tire de son côté. [Fr.] Every one draws towards his own side.
Champ Elysées. [Fr.] Elysian fields; paradise.
Chaque pays a sa guise. [Fr.] Every country has its ways, or customs.
Chasse-cervin. [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
Chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin. [Fr.] To seek a needle in a load of hay.
Che card card. [It.] What will be, will be.
Cheval de bataille. [Fr.] A war horse; main dependence.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; — one who lives by pilfering fraud.
Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente. [It.] He who knows nothing, doubts about nothing.
Chi tace confitetur. [It.] He who is silent, confesses.
Chi s'è ha offesa, non si perdona mai. [It.] He who has injured you, will never forgive you.
Choses qui pèsent est demi vendue. [Fr.] Fleeting ware is half sold.
Cid est Deo vobis, is vobis. [It.] What God wills, I will.
Cilicis vult periculum, cum contemnitur. [L.] Danger comes sooner when it is despised.
Citè maturum, citè putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Claiver e tenebris. [L.] More light from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Classes élèves. [Fr.] Classes having a competence.
- Châble qu'il agira ?* [L.] Being a teacher, what shall I do?
Caelum milid viras. [L.] From heaven is my strength.
Celum non exanimant motus qui trans mare currunt. [L.] They who cross the sea, change their sky, not their affections.
Cognoscere. [It.] A connoisseur.
Calabrum in sine fovea. [L.] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comes jucundus in viâ pro vehiculo est. [L.] A pleasant companion on the road, is as good as a coach.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Comity between nations.
Commander d'oez valets. [Fr.] Command only those who owe you obedience.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Comme je fus. [Fr.] As I was.
Commun bonum. [L.] A common good.
Commenda propriè dicere. [L.] To express common things with propriety.
Commun consensus. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Compensare lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Componitur orbis regis ad exemplum. [L.] To world forms itself after the example of its king.
Compositum jure fœtus animi. [L.] Law and equity.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant concord.
Confide et compescere. [L.] I confide and am content.
Consequitur quodcumque petit. [L.] He attains whatever he purues.
Consilio et amicitia. [L.] By wisdom and usage.
Conseho et prudentia. [L.] By counsel and prudence.
Constantia et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Contra spem e amicis longa. [It.] A short reckoning makes long friendship.
Contre stimulus calcas. [L.] You kick against a spur.
Contre fortune bon cœur. [Fr.] A good heart against fortune.
Coram domino rego. [L.] Before our lord the king.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards against contagion or pestilence.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The main offence.
Corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] The corruption of the best becomes the worst.
Cor unum, vis una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Cosa fatta capo ha. [It.] A thing which is done has a head.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; flattery hue.
Coup de soleil. [Fr.] Sun-stroke.
Coup d'essai. [Fr.] First attempt.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in state affairs.
Coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Theatrical effect; clap-trap.
Coupons. [Fr.] Dividend-warrants; paper parts of a commercial instrument bearing interest, of which a part is cut off as it falls due. — *Coupon détaché.* [Fr.] Ex-dividend. — *Détacher un coupon.* [Fr.] To detach, to take

*Fa coupon, a dividend, or a dividend-war-
ant.*
rage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
ours des bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners; Can-
adians employed by the fur companies.
de qui coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
ignat honte. [Fr.] Fear shame.
let Judas Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the cir-
cumcised Jew, believe it.
de quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe be-
cause it is impossible.
quia res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous
thing.
scit amor summi quantum ipse pecunia crescit.
[L.] As money increases, the love of it in-
creases.
scit crescendo. [L.] It increases in its course.
scit sub pondere virtus. [L.] Virtue grows
under an imposed weight.
id an carbones notandum. [L.] Whether to be
marked with chalk or charcoal; as lucky or
unlucky days.
er famine sur un tas de blé. [Fr.] To cry
unlike over a heap of grain.
non laus majestatis. [L.] The crime of high
reason.
sci dum spiro fide. [L.] While I breathe, I
use in the cross.
z criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics;
-medicorum, of physicians; -mathematico-
rum, of mathematicians.
allus non facit monachum. [L.] The cow
does not make the monk.
fortuna ipse cedit. [L.] To whom fortune
herself yields.
sine. [Fr.] Kitchen; cookery.
-de-sec. [Fr.] A street or lane that has no
utlet or thoroughfare.
a grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt;
with some allowance.
a hinc fugere, ne quere liton. [L.] Do not
seek a suit or quarrel, when you may avoid it.
a privilegio. [L.] With privilege, or li-
cense.
in levis loquuntur, ingentes stupent. [L.] Light
reels are loquacious; great ones are silent.
inca felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
venit calamo. [L.] With a running pen.
tes morum. [L.] The guardian of morals.
tes rotularum. [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

D.

ut Deus his quoque finem. [L.] God will also
it an end to these.
accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.
locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your
bitters.
ment quod non intelligunt. [L.] They com-
mune what they do not understand.
in les petites boites les bons engens. [Fr.]
ood ointments are in small boxes.
o pondus fano. [L.] To give weight to
noise.
a fide occultus. [L.] Following his declared
policy.
e obolum Belisario. [L.] Give a penny to
Belisarius.
anctissime mihi commisit. [L.] By the an-
norky intrusted to me.

De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet ad-
ministered on.
Deceptio visio. [L.] Optical illusion.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Ten times re-
peated, it will still please.
Decipimur specie recti. [L.] We are deceived
by the appearance of rectitude.
Deori decus addit ovio. [L.] He adds honor
to hereditary honors.
Decrevi. [L.] I have determined.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De haute lutte. [Fr.] By a violent struggle.
Delectando peritervus monendo. [L.] By pleas-
ing while admonishing.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be
destroyed.
De monte alto. [L.] From a high mountain.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Concerning the
dead say only what is favorable.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum. [L.] God assist-
ing, nothing is to be feared.
Deo dato. [L.] Give to God.
Deo duce, ferro comitante. [L.] God for my
leader, my sword for my companion.
Deo favente. [L.] Providence favoring;—
monens, warning;—juvans, helping;—volens,
willing.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not fortune.
Depressus extoller. [L.] Having been depressed,
I am exalted.
Dehabiller un saint pour en habiller un autre. [Fr.]
To undress one saint to dress up another.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To play the fool at the
right time.
Desunt caetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the
more worthy.
Deum cole, regem serve. [L.] Worship God, and
serve the king.
Deus major columna. [L.] God is the greatest
support.
Deus nobis hoc otis fuit. [L.] God has given
us this easy condition.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
Dies fastus, — infustus. [L.] A lucky day, —
an unlucky day.
Dies avec nous. [Fr.] God with us.
Dies défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dies et non droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dies vous garde. [Fr.] God guard you.
Dignus vindictæ nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of
being untied by such hands.
Di grand' eloquenze picciola coscienza. [It.] Great
eloquence, little conscience.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dii aliter vivunt. [L.] The gods were pleased
to order it otherwise.
Di novelle tutte per bella. [It.] All that is novel
seems fine.
Dice me libre de hombre de un libro. [Sp.] God
deliver me from a man of one book.
Dirige. [L.] I guide.
Dixerit de bonis motis. [Fr.] A saying of good things.
Disiecta membra petita. [L.] The scattered re-
mains of the poet.
Dispendio me, non mutando me. [L.] Disposing
of me, not changing me.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern.
Domus et placent uxor. [L.] A house and pleas-
ing wife.
Dono molto aspettato è condotto, non donato. [It.]
A gift long waited for is sold, not given.

Dorer la pillule. [Fr.] To gild the pill.
Des d'âne. [Fr.] A shoveling ridge.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double signification.
Deux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
Droit au travail. [Fr.] The right of living by labor.
Droit d'aubaine. [Fr.] The right of conquest.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations.
Droit et court. [Fr.] Right and forward.
Droit et loyal. [Fr.] Upright and loyal.
Droit amer patrie. [L.] Patriotism guides me.
Du fort au faible. [Fr.] From the strong to the weak; one with another.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope.
Dum tacet, clamant. [L.] While silent, they cry out.
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. [L.] While fools avoid one vice, they run into an opposite one.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durants bonaplace. [L.] During our good pleasure.
Durants viâ. [L.] During life.
Dux flamma facti. [L.] A woman was the leader of the deed, or enterprise.

E.

Eau bénite de cour. [Fr.] The holy water of the court; court-promises.
E contrariis. [L.] On the contrary.
E flammâ cibum petere. [L.] To get a livelihood with extreme difficulty.
Egli fe come la volpe dell' uva. [It.] He acts like the fox with the grapes.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Ego illum perire duxi, cui perire puer. [L.] I deem him lost whose shame is lost.
Ego apud patris non amo. [L.] I do not buy hope with money.
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! how swiftly the years glide by.
Elevation. [Fr.] E-trangement.
E meglio andar dallo finestra che dal tetto. [It.] Better fall from the window than the roof.
E meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
Ennui. [Fr.] A civil commotion; insurrection.
Employé. [Fr.] A clerk; a person who is employed.
Empression. [Fr.] Eagerness; haste; zeal.
Empta dolere docet experientia. [L.] Experience bought with pain is instructive.
En carnes, or en carnes vices. [Sp.] Stark naked.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
En Dieu est tout. [Fr.] In God is every thing.
Enfants de famille. [Fr.] Children of the family.
Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; the forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
En tête. [Fr.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. [Fr.] In a crowd, or mass.
En grace être. [Fr.] On grace depend.
En grand. [Fr.] Full size.

En la race je fleuris. [Fr.] I flourish in the race.
En parole je vis. [Fr.] I live in the word.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En revanche. [Fr.] In return; as a requital.
Eue petit plaisir sous liberté qu'on. [L.] By the sword he seeks peace under liberty.
En suivant la vérité. [Fr.] In following truth.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober.
Entrements. [Fr.] Dainties between the courses; dishes between the roast and the dessert.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
Entresol. [Fr.] A low-studded story between the basement and second story.
Ex nomine. [L.] By that name.
Equanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
Erbe male presto cresca. [It.] An ill weed grows apace.
Erigit caelo fulmen, acceptumque tyrannum. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from the clouds, and the sceptre from tyrants.
Eruhit, salva res est. [L.] He blushed, all is safe: — where there is shame, there is virtue.
Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Esprit fort. [Fr.] A freethinker.
Essayer. [Fr.] Try; attempt.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
Est quidem fere voluptas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in tears.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et decus et pretium recti. [L.] The ornament and the reward of rectitude.
Et non notum de qui nascitur ab illis. [L.] Both grandsons and their posterity.
Et nos quoque tela speramus. [L.] We too have hung our weapons.
Etourderie. [Fr.] Giddiness; imprudence.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like: — de ceteris, of the rest.
Et te, Brutus. [L.] And even you, Brutus.
Et vitam impendere vero. [L.] To pay even life for the truth; keep the truth at the risk of life.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly.
Ex abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum. [L.] No argument can be drawn from the abuse of a thing against its use.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher: more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Excitare, non habescere. [L.] To be spirited, not inactive.
Ex concessa. [L.] From what has been admitted.
Excutit. [L.] He cut or engraved it: — pl., exciderunt.
Ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift of.
Exegi monumentum aere perennius. [L.] I have built a monument more durable than brass.
Exeunt. [L.] They go out.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
Ex fide fortis. [L.] Strong through faith.

Exigant. [Fr.] Exacting; requiring too much attention.

Ex mere motu. [L.] From a mere motion; from his own free will.

Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.

Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing produces nothing.

Ex spe Herculem. [L.] From the size of the foot we recognize a Hercules: judge of the whole from the specimen.

Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches even fools.

Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross: a decisive experiment.

Experio crede Roberto. [L.] Believe one who has had experience.

Expertus. [L.] An expert, or an experienced person.

Expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he dreads it.

Extinctus amabitur idem. [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.

Ex uno discis omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen, judge of the whole.

F.

Faber sua fortuna. [L.] The artificer of his own fortunes; a self-made man.

Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.

Facile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.

Facile princeps. [L.] The admitted chief.

Facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The descent into hell is easy:—it is easy to get into difficulty.

Faciens quos inquinat aequat. [L.] Guilt makes equal those whom it stains.

Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation makes me a poet.

Facio de parlar. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.

Fas populi. [L.] The dress of the people.

Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on.

Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.

Faire son devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.

Faire sans dire. [Fr.] To do, not say.

Fallentis omnia vicia. [L.] The deceitful path of life.

Fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame live forever.

Fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.

Fari quæ sentiat. [L.] To speak what he thinks.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is well to learn, even from an enemy.

Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.

Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose.

Fata viam inveniunt. [L.] The Fates will find a way.

Fata volentem ducunt, nolentem trahunt. [L.] Fate leads the willing, but drags the unwilling.

Fauteuil. [Fr.] An arm-chair; an easy elbow-chair.

Favete lingua. [L.] Favor by your tongues; be silent while the business is proceeding.

Fax mentis, incendium glorie. [L.] The flame of glory is the torch of the mind.

Felices ter et amplius, quos irrup'a tenet copula. [L.] Thrice happy they whose marriage tie is unbroken.

Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. [L.] Happy is he who learns prudence from the dangers of others.

Fendro un cheveu en quatre. [Fr.] To split a hair:—a distinction without a difference.

Fera natura. [L.] Of a wild nature.

Ferme ornée. [Fr.] An ornamented farm.

Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.

Feuilleton. [Fr.] A small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper.

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

Fiat lux. [L.] Let light be.

Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.

Fide et fiduciâ. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.

Fide et fortitudine. [L.] By faith and fortitude.

Fidei coticula crucis. [L.] The cross is the toughest stone of faith.

Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.

Fideli certa merces. [L.] To the faithful, reward is certain.

Fidelis ad urnam. [L.] Faithful unto death.

Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.

Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not arms.

Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see to whom.

Fides probata coronat. [L.] Proved faith crowns.

Fides sit penes auctorem. [L.] Let the responsibility, or credibility, rest on the author.

Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates: a true friend.

Fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and daring.

Fiel, pero desdichado. [Sp.] Faithful, but dishonoured.

Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody;—*populi*, of the people;—*terre*, of the earth.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] Chamber-maid.

Fille de joie. [Fr.] Prostitute.

Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.

Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.

Firmior quo paratior. [L.] I am stronger by being well prepared.

Fit fabricando faber. [L.] A workman is made by working; practice makes perfect.

Flagrans bello. [L.] While the war was raging.

Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.

Flebilis ludibrium. [L.] A sad mockery.

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo. [L.] If I cannot influence the gods, I will move hell.

Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.

Flux de bouche. [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words.

Fecundi calices, quem non fecere disertum? [L.] Genial cups, whom have they not made eloquent?

Fenum habet in cornu. [L.] He has hay on his horns:—a sign of a dangerous bull.

Persan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps it will hereafter be pleasant to remember these things.

Fortem pœce animum. [L.] Pray for a strong mind.

Fortis scutum salus ducum. [L.] A strong shield is the safety of commanders.
Fortes fortuna favet. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Forti et fidei nihil difficile. [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
Fortis cadere, cadere non potest. [L.] The brave may fall, but cannot yield.
Fortior et recta. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
Fortiter gerat crucem. [L.] He will bravely support the cross.
Foy pour devoir. [Old Fr.] Faith for duty.
Frangas, non facias. [L.] You may break, but shall not bend me.
Froides mains, chaud amour. [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Men born only to consume food.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
Functus officio. [L.] Having discharged his office or duty.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage furnishes weapons.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, for writing.
Fuyez les dangers de loisir. [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.

G.

Gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Gayety of heart.
Gallio. [L.] In French.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] Guards liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [Fr.] Guard well; take care.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Guard the faith.
Gaudetque viam fecisse ruinâ. [L.] He rejoices to have made his way by causing ruin.
Gaudet tentamina virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Genâ de conditione. [Fr.] People of rank; — *d'égliés*, churchmen; — *de guerre*, the military; — *de langue*, linguists; — *de lettres*, literati; — *de peu*, the meaner sort.
Gens de même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
Gens togata. [L.] Gownsmen; civilians.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicâ. [L.] In German.
Gibier de potence. [Fr.] A gallows-bird.
Gioco di mano, gioco di villano. [It.] Practical jokes belong to the vulgar.
Gli assenti hanno torto. [It.] The absent are in the wrong.
Gloria vana flores y no grana. [Sp.] Vain-glory flowers, but yields no fruit.
Gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory is the shadow of virtue.
Gnothi seauton — Γνωθι σεαυτον. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.

Grada diversa, via una. [L.] The same road by different steps.
Gratis dedit ore rotundo musæ loqui. [L.] The muse granted the Greeks to speak with a round mouth, or in rounded periods.
Grande chère et beau feu. [Fr.] Good cheer and good quarters.
Grande parure. [Fr.] Full dress.
Grea placor comor y no cocolor. [Sp.] A great pleasure to eat and not pay the cost.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Gravis ira regum semper. [L.] The anger of kings is always terrible.
Grossa tête et peu de sens. [Fr.] Great head and little wit.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerra d'exterminace. [Fr.] War to the knife, or war of extermination.
Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo. [L.] The drop hollows the stone not by force, but frequent falling.

H.

Habla poco y bien, tenerte han por alguien. [Sp.] Speak little and well, and people will take you for somebody.
Habla cartas, y callen barbas. [Sp.] Let writings speak, and beards (mouths) be silent.
Hæc generi incrementa fides. [L.] This faith will furnish new increase to our race.
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. [L.] The deadly arrow sticks in his side.
Hæc panem petimus damusque vicissim. [L.] In turn we both give and receive this indulgence.
Hærdi comas un coq sur son fumier. [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
Here. [Fr.] Hilo and cry.
Hæd facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi. [L.] They do not easily rise in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty.
Hæd ignara mali miserie succurrere diem. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the miserable.
Hæst et bon. [Fr.] Lofly and good.
Hellus librorum. [L.] A greedy devourer of books.
Hæu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere culpa. [L.] How difficult, alas! to prevent the countenance from betraying guilt.
Hæurthæ, étonné. [Gr.] I have found it.
Hiatus maxime deplorandus. [L.] A chasm, or deficiency, much to be lamented.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacti. [L.] Here lies; — *sepelitus*, buried.
Hic labor, hoc opus. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
Hic patet ingenii campus. [L.] Here is a field open for genius.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hoc æge. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.
Hoc sacrum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone.
Hodis mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day be mine, to-morrow thine.
Hoi polloi, ο πολλοι. [Gr.] The many; the mass of people.
Hominis est errare. [L.] To err is human.

Homo factus ad unguem. [L.] A man complete, even to his nails.

Homo multarum litterarum. [L.] A man of great learning.

Homo solus aut deus aut demon. [L.] Man alone is either a god or a devil.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies.

Honestas quadam scelera successus facit. [L.] Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honorable.

Honestum non est semper quod licet. [L.] What is lawful is not always honorable.

Honi sovi qui mal' y pense. [Old Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.

Honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile. An anagram on "Horatio Nelson."

Honor virtutis premium. [L.] Honor is the reward of virtue.

Honores alit artes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.

Hora e sempre. [It.] It is always time.

Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Something out of the course.

Hospitium. [L.] An inn; a place where travellers are entertained.

Hostis honori invidia. [L.] An enemy's envy is an honor.

Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy to the human race.

Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.

Huissier. [Fr.] Door-keeper; usher.

Humani nihil alienum. [L.] Nothing which relates to man is foreign to me.

Humanius est errare. [L.] It is human to err.

Hurler para dar por Dios. [Sp.] To steal in order to give to God.

Huyendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo. [Sp.] Flying from the bull, he fell into the brook.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.

Idem sonans. [L.] Sounding alike.

Id genus omne. [L.] All persons of that description.

Idgualitissimum. [L.] That most trite or hackneyed phrase.

I fructi prohibiti sono i più dolci. [It.] Forbidden fruits are sweetest.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.

Ignoscite sepe alteri, nunquam tibi. [L.] Pardon another often, yourself never.

Ignosci nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.

Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown, by that which is still more unknown.

Il a la mer à boire. [Fr.] He has to drink up the sea.

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. [Fr.] It is easier to be wise for others, than for one's self.

Il faut attendre le boileuz. [Fr.] We must wait for the lame man.

Illos intra muros peccator at extra. [L.] Errors are committed, both within and without the walls of Troy.

Ille cruceo sceleris pretium, hic diadema. [L.] For a crime for which one is hanged, another is crowned.

Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur; — neither wit nor courage.

Il n'a pas inventé la poudre. [Fr.] He was not the inventor of gunpowder: he is no conjurer.

Il ne faut jamais défer un feu. [Fr.] Never defy a fool.

Il n'est saucé que d'appétit. [Fr.] Hunger is the best sauce.

Il sabbio muda consocio, il nescio, na. [Sp.] The wise man changes his mind; the fool, never.

Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. [It.] It is the blood of the soldier that makes the general great.

Il se noyerait dans un verre d'eau. [Fr.] He would drown himself in a glass of water.

Il sent le fagot. [Fr.] He smells of the fagot.

Il vaut mieux tacher oublier ses malheurs, que d'en parler. [Fr.] It is better to forget one's misfortunes, than to talk about them.

Il vino è una mezza corda. [It.] Wine brings out the truth.

Il viso sciolto, gli pensieri stretti. [It.] The countenance open, the thoughts close.

Imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.

Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogit! [L.] Remorseless love, to what do you not compel mortal bosoms!

Improbis aliam virtutem semper formidolosa est. [L.] The virtue of others is always a terror to the wicked.

In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.

In capite. [L.] In chief.

Incedimus per ignes suppositos ceteri dolesco. [L.] We walk over fires placed beneath deceitful ashes.

Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult evitare Charybden. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybdis, he falls upon Scylla.

In celo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.

In curia. [L.] In court.

Inde ira. [L.] Hence these resentments.

Indignantis invidia floruit iustus. [L.] The just man will flourish in spite of envy.

In dubiis. [L.] In matters of doubt.

Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.

Inest sua gratia parvis. [L.] Even little things have their peculiar grace.

In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.

In ferrum pro libertate ruabant. [L.] For freedom, they rushed upon the sword.

Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.

In futuro. [L.] In future.

Ingenii largitor venter. [L.] The belly (hunger) is the bestower of genius.

Ingenio stat sine morte decus. [L.] The honors of genius are eternal.

Ingenium res adversas nudare solent, colare secundas. [L.] Adversity is apt to discover the genius, prosperity to conceal it.

Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.

Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dicis. [L.] If you call a man ungrateful, you say every thing against him.

In hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.

In hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign thou shalt conquer.

Iniquissimum pacem iustissimo bello antefere. [L.]

I prefer the most unjust peace to the most just war.

In medio tutissimius ibis. [L.] You will go safest in a middle course.

In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.

In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.

Insuper copia fecit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.

In perpetuum rei memoriam. [L.] In perpetual remembrance of the thing.

In presenti. [L.] At the present time.

In puris naturalibus. [L.] Stark naked.

In re. [L.] In the act; in reality.

In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.

In secula seculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.

Insonans omnis furorâ credit ceteros. [L.] Every madman believes all other persons are mad.

Insculpit. [L.] He engraved; — pl., *inaculperunt.*

In solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.

In statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the same state as before the war.

Inimicis fulget honoribus. [L.] He shines with unstained honors.

In te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

Integra mens augustissima possessionis. [L.] A mind fraught with integrity is the noblest possession.

Integros haurire fontes. [L.] To drink from overflowing fountains.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.

Inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.

Interdum stultus bene loquitur. [L.] Sometimes a fool speaks to the purpose.

Interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.] Sometimes the rabble discover what is right.

Inter pecula. [L.] In his cups.

Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.

Intra parietes. [L.] Within walls; in private.

Intusa quæ indecora. [L.] Things disgraceful are unsafe.

In un batter d'occhio. [It.] In the twinkling of an eye.

In utroque fortunâ paratus. [L.] Prepared for either fortune.

In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.

In vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.

In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.

In vitium ducit culpa fuga. [L.] The avoiding of one fault may lead to another.

Invitum sequitur honor. [L.] Honor follows him against his inclination.

Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.

Ipsæ jure. [L.] By the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.

Iras et verba locant. [L.] They hire out their words and passions; — applied to lawyers.

Ir per lana y volver trasquilado. [Sp.] To go for wool and come home shorn.

Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.

Italian. [L.] In Italian.

J.

Jacta est alca. [L.] The die is cast.

J'ai bonne cause. [Fr.] I have a good cause.

Jamais bien parer s'arrachera la langue. [Fr.] Fair words will never pluck out the tongue.

Jamais bien courir ne fait pris. [Fr.] An old bird is never caught with chaff.

Jannis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.

Je maintiendrai le droit. [Fr.] I will maintain the right.

Je me fies en Dieu. [Fr.] I put my trust in God.

Je ne cherche qu'un. [Fr.] I seek but one.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Je n'oublierai jamais. [Fr.] I will never forget.

Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.

Jeu de théâtre. [Fr.] A stage-trick; clap-net.

Jeu de main, jeu de vilain. [Fr.] {

Juego de manos, juego de villanos. [Sp.] { Practical jokes, or horse-play, belong only to the vulgar

Je vis en espoir. [Fr.] I live in hope.

Jucunda atque idonea dicuntur vicia. [L.] To describe whatever is pleasing and proper in life.

Jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. [L.] The judge is found guilty when the criminal is acquitted.

Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.

Judicium parum aut leges terra. [L.] The judgment of our peers, or the laws of the land.

Jure humane. [L.] By human law.

Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.

Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law of speech.

Jus possessionis. [L.] The right of possession; — proprietary, of property.

Justitia virtutum regina. [L.] Justice is the queen of the virtues.

Justitia soror fides. [L.] Faith is the sister of justice.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A man just and steady of purpose.

Justus, propositi tenax. [L.] A just man, steady to his purpose.

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. [L.] It is the fault of youth, that it cannot govern its own impulses.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.

L'habit é une seconde nature. [It.] Habit is second nature.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. [L.] The stream flows, and will continue to flow through every age.

Labore et honore. [L.] By labor and honor.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure.

Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.

Laborum dulces lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.

La casa quemada acudir con el agua. [Sp.] To run with water after the house is burnt down.

La confiance s'avance plus d la conversation qu l'esprit. [Fr.] Confidence contributes more to conversation than wit.

La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [Fr.] Criticism is easy, art is difficult.

adversitas facit homines, et la bonheur les monstres. [Fr.] Adversity makes men, prosperity monsters.

fame non vult leggi. [It.] Hunger will obey no laws.

affaire s'achemine. [Fr.] The business is going forward.

fortunes passent partout. [Fr.] Fortune passes every where : — all suffer vicissitudes.

aigle d'une maison est un sot dans une autre. [Fr.] The eagle of one house is but a fool in another.

laissez nous faire. [Fr.] Let us act for ourselves ; leave this matter to us ; let us alone.

langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. [Fr.] The tongue is a woman's sword, and she never suffers it to rust.

maladie sans maladie. [Fr.] The no-malady malady ; hypochondria.

mala ligra sana, la mala fama mata. [Sp.] A bad wound heals ; a bad name kills.

amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.

langage des halles. [Fr.] Language of the market ; billingsgate.

poverty è la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all arts.

argent. [Fr.] Silver ; money.

scintille forcen. [L.] Perhaps a little spark may yet lie hid.

serpente en herbe. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.

stint dictum. [L.] Said in Latin.

sudori a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by a man who is himself praised.

sudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises times which are past.

audibus arguitur vini vinosus. [L.] The drunkard is discovered by his praises of wine.

sudum immensus cupido. [L.] Insatiate thirst for applause.

sus propria cordat. [L.] Self-praise defiles.

veritas est filia del tempo. [It.] Truth is the daughter of time.

virtus est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.

bon temps viendra. [Fr.] The good time will come.

dessous des cartes. [Fr.] The under side of the cards ; the secret.

diable boiteux. [Fr.] The lame devil.

grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work : — the philosopher's stone.

jeu est le fils de l'avarice, et le père du désespoir. [Fr.] Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair.

l'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of letters.

monde est le livre des femmes. [Fr.] The world is the book of women.

soni curientis ex ore esculptore pradam. [L.] To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion.

renard pêche aux poules. [Fr.] The fox preaches to the hens.

le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.

le roi et l'état. [Fr.] The king and the state.

le roi s'avise. [Fr.] The king will consider.

les absents ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.

le savoir faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act, — *virtù*, to live.

Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.] Business makes men.

Les eaux sont basses. [Fr.] The waters are low ; resources are exhausted.

Les extrêmes se touchent. [Fr.] Extremes meet.

Les fous font des festins, et les sages les mangent. [Fr.] Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Les fous font les modes, et les sages les suivent. [Fr.] Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them.

Les murailles ont des oreilles. [Fr.] Walls have ears.

Les plus courtes folies sont les maillures. [Fr.] The shortest follies are the best.

Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [Fr.] The wisest are not always wise.

Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.

Levi si quod bene fertur onus. [L.] The burden that is well borne, becomes light.

Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place ; — *terra*, of the land.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten law ; the common law : — *lex scripta*, statute law.

L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.

L'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu. [Fr.] Hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue.

Libertas et natalis solus. [L.] Liberty and my native soil.

Libertas sub rege pio. [L.] Liberty under a pious king.

Libretto. [It.] A little book ; a pamphlet.

Lima labor, et mora. [L.] The labor of the file, and delay.

L'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.

L'incroyable. [Fr.] The incredible.

Lingua mali pars pessima servi. [L.] The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.

Litem lites resolvore. [L.] To settle one quarrel by another.

Littera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.

Littérateur. [Fr.] A literary man.

Loco citato. [L.] In the place before cited.

Locus criminis. [L.] The place of the crime.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.

Locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.

Longa est injuria, longa ambages. [L.] The injury is great, and its story long.

Longum est iter per precepta, breve et efficax per exempla. [L.] Instruction by precept is long ; by example, short and effectual.

Loyal en tout. [Fr.] Loyal in every thing.

Loyal je serai durant ma vie. [Fr.] Loyal will I be during my life.

Loyauté m'oblige. [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.

Loyauté n'a honte. [Fr.] Loyalty has no shame.

Lucidus ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.

Lucri bonus odor ex qualibet re. [L.] The smell of gain is good, whencesoever it proceeds.

Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. [L.] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue.

Magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistracy shows the man.

Magnas civitas, magnas solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magnus est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
Magnanimiter crucem sustinet. [L.] Bear the cross with magnanimity.
Magnus servitus est magna fortuna. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery.
Magnus inter opus, inopia. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnam est octigal parvonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] A hangman; — *des basses œuvres*, a nightman; — *d'hôtel*, a steward.
Maledicus a maledico non differt, nisi occasio. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-doer, except in opportunity.
Mali parva, male dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come single.
Malo mori quam fudari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Mens alit mens respectum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Mangor seu blis ea vari. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe.
Mens a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; — *delirium tremens*.
Mentibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Mens forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Mensus hoc inimica tyrannia. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Mensus iusta mordax. [L.] The just hand is as precious ointment.
Mors gravior sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.
Mas cura la dieta que la lanceta. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Materiam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Mediocria firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. *Μεγα βιβλίον, μεγα κακον.* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Momer et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoria in aeternum. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memorior. [L.] By rote.
Mens agit molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens una in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Metueda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the dragon's crest.
Mezzo termina. [It.] A middle course.
Mibi cura futur. [L.] My care is for the future.

Misere succurre diem. [L.] I learn to count the wretched.
Mollis tempore fandi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Mouvo et propicio. [L.] I rise and am assisted.
Mula gema. [L.] Grazing deeply.
Munus Apollinis dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus omnis conscientia sum. [L.] A round conscience is a bezzan wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.
Mutate nomina, de te fabula narratur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to you.
Mutum est picture poema. [L.] A picture is a poem without words.

N.

Natalis solus. [L.] Natal soil.
Nature la force, e poi rappe la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Naturam expelles furor, insanus neque revertet. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return.
Nec cupias nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Nec deus interit, nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.
Nec cede matris. [L.] Yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Necies y perfiados hacen vices a los letrados. [Sp.] Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.
Nec mora, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec proci, nec proci. [L.] Neither by bribe nor entreaty.
Nec quæram, nec sperare honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nec fronti creda. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances.
Nemo bis puniatur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (Lat.) No man can be twice punished for the same crime.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assaile me with impunity.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became, in an instant, utterly vicious.
Né pour la digestion. [Fr.] Born merely to eat and drink.
Nec pueri gladium. [L.] Trust not a sword in the hand of a boy.
Negus semper arcum tenet Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow.
Nec quid detrimenti reipublice capiat. [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
Nec quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing. Avoid extremes.

- Mors quid curis semper abest rei.* [L.] Something is always wanting to our scanty fortune.
- Ne maior ultra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
- Ne tentes, aut perfice.* [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
- Ne vile finis.* [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.
- Ne vile velis.* [L.] Desire nothing base.
- Ne firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no seas.* [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.
- Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
- Nihil actum reputans, dum quid expresset agendum.* [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.
- Nihil admirari.* [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
- Nihil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.* [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.
- Nihil desperandum.* [L.] Never despair.
- Nihil dictu fudum variegat hæc limina tangat, intra que puer est.* [L.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.
- Nihil fuit unquam tam desper sibi.* [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.
- Nihil nisi cruce.* [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
- Nihil sine magno vitæ labore dedit mortalibus.* [L.] In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.
- Nimium ne crede colori.* [L.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance.
- N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.
- Nisi Dominus, frustra.* [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.
- Niter in adversum.* [L.] I strive against it.
- Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
- Noli me tangere.* [L.] Touch me not.
- Noble episcopi.* [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
- Nomen de guerra.* [Fr.] A war-name;—an assumed travelling title.
- Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent.* [L.] Fools' names are written on walls.
- Nom assumptis.* [L.] (Law) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.
- Nom constat.* [L.] It does not appear.
- Nom cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.* [L.] Every man cannot go to Corinth.
- Nom deficiente crumena.* [L.] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out.
- Nom est inventus.* [L.] He has not been found.
- Nom est vivere, sed valere vita.* [L.] Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
- Nom generant aquila columbas.* [L.] Eagles do not produce pigeons.
- Nom inferiorem secutus.* [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.
- Nom libet.* [L.] It does not please me.
- Nom nobis solum.* [L.] Not to us alone.
- Nom nostrum est tantas componere lites.* [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
- Nomobstant clamor de hare.* [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
- Nom omnia possumus omnes.* [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
- Nom quo, sed quomodo.* [L.] Not by whom, but how.
- Nom sibi, sed patriæ.* [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
- Nom sum qualis eram.* [L.] I am not now what I once was.
- Nom tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus agat.* [L.] The occasion does not require such aid, or such defenders.
- Nomunquam prematur in annum.* [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
- Nom vi, sed sepe cadendo.* [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.
- Noce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.
- Noscat et sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
- N'oublier pas.* [Fr.] Forget not.
- Nous avons tous assez de forces pour supporter les maux d'autrui.* [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.
- Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.
- Nouvellette.* [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
- Novus homo.* [L.] A new man.—pl., novi homines, new men.
- Nuga canora.* [L.] Melodious trifles.
- Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* [L.] Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
- Nullius filius.* [L.] A son of nobody.
- Nullumamen abest, si sit prudentia.* [L.] If prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.
- Nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now or never.
- Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.* [L.] Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.
- Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Always ready.
- Nunquam tuta fides.* [L.] Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

- Obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way.
- Opera de commun, obra de nungun.* [Sp.] What is every body's work, or business, is nobody's.
- Obscurum per obscurus.* [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
- Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.* [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth haired.
- Obstupui, steteruntque comæ.* [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
- Occurrent nubes.* [L.] Clouds will intervene.
- O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus insanæ.* [L.] O the vain cares of men; how unsatisfying their enjoyments!
- O'erant dum metuant.* [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
- Odi profanum vulgus et arce.* [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
- Oculi de bouf.* [Fr.] Bull's eye.
- Officina gentium.* [L.] The workshop of nations.
- O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nobis, agricolas.* [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings!
- Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverse.* [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
- Ohe! jam satis.* [L.] O! there is now enough

- Omnia munuscula juvabit.* [L.] The future recollection will be pleasant.
- Omne podrida.* [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
- Omne bonum de super.* [L.] All good is from above.
- Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.
- Omne solum forti patria.* [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.
- Omnia tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.* [L.] He has gained every point, who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
- Omnia bona bona.* [L.] All things are good with good men.
- Omnis vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.* [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.
- Omnibus hoc vitium est.* [L.] This vice is common to all.
- Omnibus invidias, Zeila: nemo tibi.* [L.] You may envy every body, Zeila; no one envies you.
- On tombe du côté où l'on penche.* [Fr.] One falls to the side towards which one leans.
- Opera pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.
- Opera illius mea sunt.* [L.] His works are mine.
- Opinionum commenta dedit dios, natura iudicia confirmat.* [L.] Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.
- Opprobrium medicorum.* [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
- Ora e semper.* [It.] Now and always.
- Ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and labor.
- Orator fit, poëta nascitur.* [L.] An orator may be made by education; a poet is born a poet.
- Origo mali.* [L.] The origin of the evil.
- O, si sic omnia!* [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
- Os rotundum.* [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.
- O tempora, o mores!* [L.] O the times and the manners!
- Otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Leisure with dignity.
- Otium sine dignitate.* [L.] Leisure without dignity.
- Otium sine litioris more est.* [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
- Oublier je ne puis.* [Fr.] I cannot forget.
- Où la chèvre est attachée il faut qu'elle broie.* [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browse.
- Ouvrage de longue haleine.* [Fr.] A long-winded business.
- Ouvriers.* [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.
- P.**
- Pabulum Acherontis.* [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave.
- Pacta conventa.* [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
- Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.
- Palmam qui meruit, ferat.* [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.
- Palmam non sine pulvere.* [L.] The palm is not gained without effort.
- Papier mâché.* [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.
- Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbes.* [L.] To spare the humble, and subdue the proud.
- Per excellentiam.* [Fr.] By way of eminence.
- Parlez du leap, et vous sarez en queue.* [Fr.] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
- Par negotiis, neque supra.* [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
- Par nobile fratrum.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers.
- Per pari refert.* [L.] I return like for like.
- Per signs de mépris.* [Fr.] As a token of contempt.
- Parta tueri.* [L.] To defend what has been obtained.
- Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
- Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* [L.] The mountain is in labor, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.
- Parvenu.* [Fr.] A new comer; — an upstart.
- Parvum parva decuit.* [L.] Little things befit a little man.
- Pas à pas on va bien loin.* [Fr.] Step by step one goes very far.
- Passe-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.
- Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.
- Pater patrie.* [L.] The father of his country.
- Patientia passe science.* [Fr.] Patience surpasses knowledge.
- Patria cara, carior libertas.* [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.
- Pater pietatis imago.* [L.] An image of paternal tenderness.
- Patriis virtutibus.* [L.] By hereditary virtue.
- Pedir pecas al olmo.* [Sp.] To ask peons of the elm.
- Penis forte et dure.* [Fr.] A harsh and severe punishment.
- Pénchant.* [Fr.] Inclination; — propensity.
- Pendants lito.* [L.] While the snit is pending.
- Personatorem fugite, nam garrulus idem est.* [L.] Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler.
- Père de famille.* [Fr.] The father of a family.
- Per fas et nefas.* [L.] Through right and wrong.
- Periculosum plenum opus aleas.* [L.] A work full of hazard and danger.
- Per mare, per terras.* [L.] Through sea and land.
- Permitte diis cetera.* [L.] Leave the rest to the gods.
- Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.* [L.] Through various accidents, and through so many dangerous vicissitudes.
- Peu de bien, peu de soin.* [Fr.] Little property, little care.
- Peu de gens savent être vieux.* [Fr.] Few persons know how to be old.
- Philosophia stemma non inspicit.* [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
- Pie poudre.* [Old Fr.] "Dusty foot;" — the lowest court recognized in England.
- Petra mossa non se machie.* [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- Pius aletis quem malis habet.* [L.] He has more gall than honey.
- Plutôt mourir que changer.* [Fr.] To die rather than change.
- Poca barba poca vergogna.* [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
- Poco a poco.* [Sp.] Little by little; — softly.
- Poëta nascitur, non fit.* [L.] A poet is born, — not made by education.
- Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; — a supporting point.

ni d'argent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money, o Swiss.

s. asinorum. [L.] A bridge of asses.
sunt qui posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they think they are so.

t. cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fame comes too late to our ashes.

t. obitum. [L.] After death.

t. tot naufragia portus. [L.] After so many shipwrecks, there is a harbor.

tr. passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time.

u. monitus, pramunitus. [L.] Forewarned, prearmed.

v. vultu la luna avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; — to aim at impossibilities.

vis. via. [L.] The first passages; — the intestinal canal.

visus inter pares. [L.] The first among equals.

incipis obata. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

ins. quam incipias consulte, et ubi consuleris naturæ factis opus est. [L.] Advise well before you begin; and when you have well considered, act with decision.

o. aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; — for religious and civil liberty.

obitas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and starves.

o. verbal. [Fr.] An officially attested statement.

o. confesso. [L.] As if conceded.

o. uel. O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane!

o. Deo et ecclesiæ. [L.] For God and the church.

o. et con. [L.] For and against.

o. s. vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

o. ject. de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.

o. unciamento. [Sp.] A public declaration.

o. propaganda, on Congregatio de Propagandæ Fide. [L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Propagating the Faith."

o. prius est humani generis offese quem laeseris. [L.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.

o. regi et patriæ. [L.] For my king and country.

o. regi, legi, et populo. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.

o. salute anime. [L.] For the health of the soul.

o. tanto. [L.] For so much; — as far as it goes.

o. tempore. [L.] For the time.

o. ius fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; — treachery.

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose.

Quand on voit la chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.

Quando ullum invenimus parum? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?

Quantum est in rebus inane humanis! [L.] How much folly there is in the affairs of men!

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How much changed from what he once was!

Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.

Quicquid precipies, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever precepts you give, be short.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sepe caveto. [L.] Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.

Quid non mortis in pectore cogis, auri sacra fames? [L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts?

Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice.

Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?

Quid Roma faciam? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.

Quid times? Cæsarem vobis. [L.] What do you fear? you carry Cæsar.

Quem timetis, quæ attendit. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.

Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.

Qui perit pêche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers?

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quis fallere possit amantem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?

Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?

Quis toleret Gracchos de seditione querentes? [L.] Who would endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial.

Qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.

Qui uti scit, ei bona. [L.] He should have wealth who knows how to use it.

Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.

Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *fieri nunc, donec.*

Quod creper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what every where, what by all has been held to be true.

Quod fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

Quod pax et gloria ducunt. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.

Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I participated.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quot homines, tot sententia. [L.] Many men, many minds.

Q.

ut fuerant vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day.

utenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. [L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars!

utis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.

utis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.

utis ut bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

utis ut vices non quittent, non nos flammæ que c'est nous qui les quittent. [Fr.] When

R.

Rare avis in terra, nigroque similis cygnus. [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.

Rari non'as in gurgite vasto. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters.

Rationis sol. [L.] In respect of the soil.

Recherché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.

Recti et moderati. [L.] Justly and mildly.

Rectus in curia. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.

Regium donum. [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.

Reascendat. [L.] They will be born to another life.

Renovate animas. [L.] Renew your courage.

Reus. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.

Repetit dices nemo factus est bonus. [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.

Répondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.

Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.

Res est sacra miser. [L.] A person in affliction is a sacred thing.

Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.

Republica. [L.] The commonwealth.

Résumé. [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Retinens vestigia fœnis. [L.] Keeping in the steps of an honorable ancestry.

Revocari. [L.] (Law) He has revoked;—he will proceed no farther in the suit.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.

Ridentem dices verum, quid velis? [L.] What hinders one though laughing from speaking the truth?

Ride si sapis. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.

Rire bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.

Rire sous cap. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.

Rirum tenetis, amici? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?

Rizator de lani caprinâ. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool,—about a mere trifle.

Rudis indigestaque molas. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

Ruit mole sua. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.

Ruse contre ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in the city.

Rusticus expectat dum defluerit annis. [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

S.

Sape stylum vertas. [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. e., to erase or to re-write.

Sai Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.

Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Sine jura. [L.] Without detriment to the right.

Sine pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty
S'ensuer d la montard. [Fr.] To stand on trifles.

Sine pecc et sine reprocha. [Fr.] Without fault and without reproach.

Sine lacha. [Fr.] Without spot.

Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Satis doctus, si bene moratus. [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.

Satis eloquentis, asperius parum. [L.] Ready of eloquence, but little wisdom.

Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.

Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.

Savoy qui peat. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.

Savoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.

Savoir-vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding, or behavior.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. [L.] The uncertain multitude is divided into opposite opinions.

Scinditur recte sapere est principium et fons. [L.] The first principle and source of all good writing, is to think justly.

Scribimus indocti doctique potiusque possim. [L.] Learned and unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.

Sed post est occasio calva. [L.] But opportunity is bald behind:—seize time by the bush.

Semel inanimatus comes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.

Semper avarus agit. [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.

Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful;—prout, prepared.

Semper timidum oculis. [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.

Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.

Sempre il mal non viene per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.

Sanatusconvaleuit. [L.] A decree of the senate.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.

Sequiturque patrum hanc passibus aquis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

Serè venientibus ossa. [L.] The last comes shall have the bones.

Serus in caelum volans. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.

Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot-and-half long.

Sic iter ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

Sic passim. [L.] So every where.

Sic semper tyrannia. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.

Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.

Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis. [L.] Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers.

Sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will stand for a reason.

Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you talk, but not for yourselves.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?

in lege inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are bent, or disregarded.
mens non laus fuisset. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.
illis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
placis munditie. [L.] Of simple elegance.
curd. [L.] Without care; — *invidiâ*, envy; — *odio*, hatred.
radi du nobis anni prædantur eunte. [L.] A year passing year robs us of something.
varia licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
parvis monumentum, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
pariter ver quanto rale un ducado, ducadillo estado. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.
sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.
o, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
tibi terra levior. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains.
is me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself first shed tears.
o nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.
tudinem faciant, pacem appellant. [L.] They take a desert of a country, and call it peace.
unter tabula. [L.] (*Law*) The bills are dismissed: — the defendant is acquitted.
is tua mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] Thy lot is mortal; that which thou dearest eludes thee to mortals.
rgere voces in vulgum ambiguis. [L.] To insinuate ambiguous rumors among the masses.
tas, et tu spectabere. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.
temer agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.
u pretio non eme. [L.] I do not buy hope at fixed price.
ate, miseri; cavete, felices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.
o meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
ia opima. [L.] The richest booty.
sto sub, sine lege, fidem rectumque colabant. [L.] Of their own accord, without law, they cherished fidelity and rectitude.
is injuria forme. [L.] The insult to her ighted beauty.
u pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.
magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
pro ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands the place of a reason.
u quo ante bellum. [L.] The state in which things are before the war.
uo quo. [L.] The state in which.
o bene, me, per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I am well, — I wished to be better, — and I am here: — an epitaph.
meta quid faciant? [L.] Of what value are digressions?
siter aliens vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
[L.] Let it stand.
tum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.

Studio fallente laborem. [L.] With a zeal which beguiles labor.
Studium immane loquendi. [L.] The insatiable desire of talking.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, firm in deed.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
Sub iudice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Summum jus summe injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.
Suo sibi gladio hæc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smoothed tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tacitum vitit sub pectore vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast.
Tedium vite. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marti quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by courage as genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war as business.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree.
Tentans animis celestibus ire? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better; — *pis*, the worse.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing.
Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Telum imbelles, sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon, thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all things.
Tenax præpositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round in himself.
Terra filius. [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prevalabit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
Magnanimiter crucem sustineo. [L.] Bear the cross with magnanimity.
Magna servitus est magna fortuna. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery.
Magnus inter opes, inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum est octigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] A hangman; — *des basses œuvres*, a nightman; — *d'hôtel*, a steward.
Malotius a malefactor non diffort, nisi occasione. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-deed, except in opportunity.
Mali pars, male dilabatur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come single.
Male mori quam fudari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Mand alit mente repositum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manger son bled en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe.
Mens a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; — *delirium tremens*.
Mentibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Mens forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Mensis hac inimica tyrannia. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Mensis iusta veritas. [L.] The just hand is as precious ointment.
Mare gravior sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.
Mas cura la dicta que la lanceta. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Material superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Mediocritas firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. *Μεγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoria in eternum. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memoriter. [L.] By rote.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the dragon's crest.
Messe termina. [It.] A middle course.
Mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future.

Miseris succurrere dico. [L.] I learn to succor the wretched.
Mollia tempora fandi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Moves at propitior. [L.] I rise and am appeased.
Multa gemo. [L.] Groaning deeply.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus cæcis conscientia senu. [L.] A small conscience is a brazen wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to you.
Mutum est picture poema. [L.] A picture is a poem without words.

N.

Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Nature le fecit, et per rappe la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Nataram expellas fleret, tamen neque reverteret. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return.
Nec cupias nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Nec deus interit, nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.
Nec cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Necius y perfiados hacon rices a los ladros. [Sp.] Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.
Nec moro, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by bribe nor entreaty.
Nec quæro, nec sperare honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nec fronti cede. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances.
Nemo bis puniatur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (Law) No man can be twice punished for the same crime.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one attempts me with impunity.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repensit fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became, in an instant, utterly vicious.
Né pour la digestion. [Fr.] Born merely to eat and drink.
Nec pueri gladium. [L.] Trust not a sword in the hand of a boy.
Negus semper arcum tenedit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow.
Nec quid detrimenti republicæ capiat. [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
Nec quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing. Avoid extremes.

- Nihil quid curis semper abest rei.* [L.] Something is always wanting to our scanty fortune.
- Nis sutor ultra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
- Nis tentes, aut perfer.* [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
- Nis vile fano.* [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.
- Nis vile velis.* [L.] Desire nothing base.
- Nis firmes carta que no leas, ni debes agua que no seas.* [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.
- Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
- Nihil actum reputans, dum quid superasset agendum.* [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.
- Nihil admirari.* [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
- Nihil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.* [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.
- Nihil desperandum.* [L.] Never despair.
- Nihil dicta sedum visusque hac limina tangit, intra que par est.* [L.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.
- Nihil fuit unquam tam dispar sibi.* [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.
- Nihil nisi cruce.* [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
- Nihil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.* [L.] In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.
- Nimium ne crederet color.* [L.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance.
- N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.
- Nisi Dominus, frustra.* [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.
- Niter in adversum.* [L.] I strive against it.
- Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
- Noli me tangere.* [L.] Touch me not.
- Nole episcopari.* [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
- Nom de guerre.* [Fr.] A war-name;—an assumed travelling title.
- Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent.* [L.] Fools' names are written on walls.
- Nom assumpt.* [L.] (Law) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.
- Nom constat.* [L.] It does not appear.
- Nom cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.* [L.] Every man cannot go to Corinth.
- Nom deficientis crumena.* [L.] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out.
- Nom est inveniatus.* [L.] He has not been found.
- Nom est vivere, sed valere vita.* [L.] Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
- Nom generant aquila columbas.* [L.] Eagles do not produce pigeons.
- Nom inferiora recutus.* [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.
- Nom libet.* [L.] It does not please me.
- Nom nobis actum.* [L.] Not to us alone.
- Nom nostrum est tantas componere lites.* [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
- Nomobstant clamor de here.* [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
- Nom omnia possumus omnes.* [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
- Nom quo, sed quemodo.* [L.] Not by whom, but how.
- Nom sibi, sed patriæ.* [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
- Nom sum qualis eram.* [L.] I am not now what I once was.
- Nom tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget.* [L.] The occasion does not require such aid, or such defenders.
- Nomumque prematur in annum.* [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
- Nom vi, sed sepe cadendo.* [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.
- Nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.
- Noscutur ex sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
- N'oublier pas.* [Fr.] Forget not.
- Nous avons tous assez de forces pour supporter les maux d'autrui.* [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.
- Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.
- Nouvellette.* [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
- Novus homo.* [L.] A new man. — pl., *novi homines*, new men.
- Nuga comora.* [L.] Melodious trifles.
- Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* [L.] Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
- Nullius filius.* [L.] A son of nobody.
- Nullum nomen abest, si sit prudentia.* [L.] If prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.
- Nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now or never.
- Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.* [L.] Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.
- Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Always ready.
- Nunquam tuta fides.* [L.] Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

- Obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way.
- Opera de commun, obra de ninguno.* [Sp.] What is every body's work, or business, is nobody's.
- Obscurum per obscurius.* [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
- Obsequium amice, veritas edim parit.* [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth haired.
- Obstupui, elationisque comæ.* [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
- Occurrent nubes.* [L.] Clouds will intervene.
- O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane.* [L.] O the vain cares of men; how unsatisfying their enjoyments!
- O'erint dum metuant.* [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
- Odi profanum vulgus et arce.* [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
- Oculi de bouf.* [Fr.] Bull's eye.
- Officina gentium.* [L.] The workshop of nations.
- O fortunatus nimium, sua si bona nobis, agricola.* [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings!
- Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso.* [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
- Oho! jam actis.* [L.] O! there is now enough

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Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
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Magna servitus est magna fortuna. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery.
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Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître des hautes œuvres. [Fr.] A hangman; — *des basses œuvres*, a nightman; — *d'hôtel*, a steward.
Maleficus a maleficio non differt, nisi occasione. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-doer, except in opportunity.
Mala paria, male dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come single.
Male mori quam fudari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Mens alibi mente repositum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manger son bled en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe.
Mens a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; — *delirium tremens*.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Mens forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Mens hac inimica tyrannis. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants.
Mens justa veritas. [L.] The just hand is as precious ointment.
Mare gravius sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.
Mas cura la dicta que la lanceta. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Materialis superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Mediocris firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.
Mega biblion, mega kakon. *Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον.* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoria in eternum. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memoriter. [L.] By rote.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the dragon's crest.
Mixta termina. [It.] A middle course.
Mihi cura futur. [L.] My care is for the future,

Micris succurrere dico. [L.] I learn to succor the wretched.
Mollia tempora fundi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Moves et propitior. [L.] I rise and am appeased.
Multa gemo. [L.] Groaning deeply.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Murus animi conscientie cuneus. [L.] A sound conscience is a brazen wall.
Mutare vel timere sperno. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.
Natalis nomine, de te fabula narratur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to you.
Natum est picture poema. [L.] A picture is a poem without words.

N.

Natalis solus. [L.] Natal soil.
Natura le fecit, et post rupit la stampa. [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Naturam expellas furor, tamen usque reuertat. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return.
Nec cupias nec metas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Nec deus interit, nisi dignus vindice nodus. [L.] Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.
Nec cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Necies y perfiados hacca rices a los lavaca. [Sp.] Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.
Nec mora, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by bribe nor entreaty.
Nec quæro, nec sperare honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honours.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nec temere, nec timide. [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nec frontis creda. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances.
Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (Law) No man can be twice punished for the same crime.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one annoy me with impunity.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became, in an instant, utterly vicious.
Né pour la digestion. [Fr.] Borne merely to eat and drink.
Nec pueri gladium. [L.] Trust not a sword in the hand of a boy.
Necque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow.
Nec quid detrimenti respublicæ capiat. [L.] That the republic receive no injury.
Nec quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing. Avoid extremes.

- Nihil quid curis semper abest rei.* [L.] Something is always wanting to our scanty fortune.
- Nis eulor ultra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
- Nis tentas, aut perficis.* [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
- Nis vile feno.* [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.
- Nis vile velia.* [L.] Desire nothing base.
- Ni firmas carta que no leas, ni bebes agua que no seas.* [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.
- Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
- Nihil actum reputans, dum quid superasset agendum.* [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.
- Nihil admirari.* [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
- Nihil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.* [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.
- Nihil desperandum.* [L.] Never despair.
- Nihil dictu sedum cuiusque hac limina tangat, intra que par est.* [L.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.
- Nihil fuit unquam tam disper sibi.* [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.
- Nihil nisi cruce.* [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
- Nihil sine magno vita labors dedit mortalibus.* [L.] In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.
- Nimium ne credis color.* [L.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance.
- Nimipotes.* [Fr.] It matters not.
- Nisi Dominus, frustra.* [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.
- Nitor in adversum.* [L.] I strive against it.
- Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
- Noti me tangere.* [L.] Touch me not.
- Notio episcopari.* [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
- Nomen de guerra.* [Fr.] A war-name; — an assumed travelling title.
- Nomina stultorum parietibus harent.* [L.] Pools' names are written on walls.
- Nona assumpt.* [L.] (Law) He did not assume; — a plea in personal actions.
- Nona constat.* [L.] It does not appear.
- Nona cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.* [L.] Every man cannot go to Corinth.
- Nona deficiatis crumena.* [L.] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out.
- Nona est inventus.* [L.] He has not been found.
- Nona est vivere, sed valere vita.* [L.] Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
- Nona generant aquila columbas.* [L.] Eagles do not produce pigeons.
- Nona inferiora secutus.* [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.
- Nona libet.* [L.] It does not please me.
- Nona nobis solum.* [L.] Not to us alone.
- Nona nostrum est tantis componere litas.* [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
- Nonaobstante clamore de here.* [Fr.] Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
- Non omnia possumus omnes.* [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
- Non quo, sed quomodo.* [L.] Not by whom, but how.
- Non sibi, sed patrie.* [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
- Non sum qualis eram.* [L.] I am not now what I once was.
- Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, tempus eget.* [L.] The occasion does not require such aid, or such defenders.
- Nonumque prematur in annum.* [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
- Non vi, sed sepe cadendo.* [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.
- Nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.
- Noscitur ex sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.
- N'oublier pas.* [Fr.] Forget not.
- Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui.* [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.
- Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.
- Nouvellette.* [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
- Novus homo.* [L.] A new man. — pl., *novi homines*, new men.
- Nuga canora.* [L.] Melodious trifles.
- Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* [L.] Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
- Nullius filius.* [L.] A son of nobody.
- Nullum munus abest, si sit prudentia.* [L.] If prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.
- Nunc est unquam.* [L.] Now or never.
- Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.* [L.] Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.
- Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Always ready.
- Nunquam tuta fides.* [L.] Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

- Obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way.
- Opera de comun, obra de ningun.* [Sp.] What is every body's work, or business, is nobody's.
- Obscurum per obcurum.* [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
- Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.* [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred.
- Obstupui, atteranturq. comae.* [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
- Occurrent nubes.* [L.] Clouds will intervene.
- O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inanis.* [L.] O the vain cares of men; how unsatisfying their enjoyments!
- Oferunt dum metuant.* [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
- Odi profanum vulgus et arceus.* [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
- Oculus deus.* [Fr.] Bull's eye.
- Officina gentium.* [L.] The workshop of nations.
- O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas.* [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings!
- Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso.* [It.] Every medal has its reverse.
- Ohi jam satis.* [L.] O! there is now enough

- Omnia manibus juvenit.* [L.] The future recollection will be pleasant.
- Omnia peccata.* [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
- Omne bonum desuper.* [L.] All good is from above.
- Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.
- Omne solum forti patria.* [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.
- Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.* [L.] He has gained every point, who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
- Omnia bona bonis.* [L.] All things are good with good men.
- Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.* [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.
- Omnia hoc vitium est.* [L.] This vice is common to all.
- Omnia invidiosa, Zeila; nemo tibi.* [L.] You may envy every body, Zeila; no one envies you.
- On tombe du côté où l'on penche.* [Fr.] One falls to the side towards which one leans.
- Opere pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.
- Opere illius mea sunt.* [L.] His works are mine.
- Opinionum commenta delat dies, naturæ judicium confirmat.* [L.] Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.
- Opprobrium medicorum.* [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
- Ora e semper.* [It.] Now and always.
- Ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and labor.
- Orator fit, postea nascitur.* [L.] An orator may be made by education; a poet is born a poet.
- Origine mali.* [L.] The origin of the evil.
- O, si sic omnia!* [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
- Os rotundum.* [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.
- O tempora, o mores!* [L.] O the times and the manners!
- Otiū cum dignitate.* [L.] Leisure with dignity.
- Otiū sine dignitate.* [L.] Leisure without dignity.
- Otiū sine literis mors est.* [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
- Oublier je ne puis.* [Fr.] I cannot forget.
- Où la chèvre est attachée il faut qu'elle broute.* [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browse.
- Ouvrage de longus haleine.* [Fr.] A long-winded business.
- Ouvriers.* [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.
- P.**
- Pubulum Acherontis.* [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave.
- Pacta conventa.* [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
- Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.
- Palman qui meruit, feret.* [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.
- Palma non sine pulvere.* [L.] The palm is not gained without effort.
- Papier mâché.* [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.
- Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbes.* [L.] To spare the humble, and subdue the proud.
- Par excellence.* [Fr.] By way of eminence.
- Parlez du loup, et vous avez en queue.* [It.] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
- Per negotia, neque supra.* [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
- Per nobile fructum.* [L.] A noble pair of brethren.
- Per pari refero.* [L.] I return like for like.
- Per signs de mépris.* [Fr.] As a token of contempt.
- Parta tuari.* [L.] To defend what has been obtained.
- Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
- Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* [L.] The mountain is in labor, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.
- Parvenu.* [Fr.] A new comer; — an upstart.
- Parvum parva decant.* [L.] Little things bask a little man.
- Pas d pas on va bien loin.* [Fr.] Step by step one goes very far.
- Passe-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.
- Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.
- Pater patrie.* [L.] The father of his country.
- Patience passe science.* [Fr.] Patience surpasses knowledge.
- Patriæ cara, carior libertas.* [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.
- Patriæ pietatis imago.* [L.] An image of paternal tenderness.
- Patrius virtutibus.* [L.] By hereditary virtue.
- Pedir peras al olmo.* [Sp.] To ask pears of the elm.
- Pains forts et durs.* [Fr.] A harass and severe punishment.
- Penchant.* [Fr.] Inclination; — propensity.
- Pendants idem.* [L.] While the suit is pending.
- Percontatorum fugio, nam garrulus idem est.* [L.] Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler.
- Père de famille.* [Fr.] The father of a family.
- Per fas et nefas.* [L.] Through right and wrong.
- Periculosum plenum opus aleæ.* [L.] A work full of hazard and danger.
- Per mare, per terras.* [L.] Through sea and land.
- Permitte divi cetera.* [L.] Leave the rest to the gods.
- Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.* [L.] Through various accidents, and through so many dangerous vicissitudes.
- Peu de bien, peu de soin.* [Fr.] Little property, little care.
- Peu de gens savent être vieux.* [Fr.] Few persons know how to be old.
- Philosophia stemma non inspicit.* [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
- Pie poudre.* [Old Fr.] "Dusty foot;" — the lowest court recognized in England.
- Petra mæssa non fa muschio.* [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- Pius alois quam mellis habet.* [L.] He has more gall than honey.
- Pluit moris quo changer.* [Fr.] To die rather than change.
- Poca barba poca vergogna.* [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
- Poco d poco.* [Sp.] Little by little; — softly.
- Potius nascitur, non fit.* [L.] A poet is born, — not made by education.
- Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; — a resting point.

rien d'argent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money, no Swiss.

res aequorum. [L.] A bridge of asse.

resunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they think they are so.

res cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fame comes too late to our ashes.

res obitum. [L.] After death.

res tot naufragia portus. [L.] After so many shipwrecks, there is a harbor.

res passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time.

resarmatus, premunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

rendre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; — to aim at impossibilities.

res vici. [L.] The first passages; — the intestinal canal.

res inter pares. [L.] The first among equals.

res incipit obata. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

res quam incipis consilio, et ubi consuleris maturè facto opus est. [L.] Advise well before you begin; and when you have well considered, act with decision.

res aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; — for religious and civil liberty.

res veritas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and starves.

res verba. [Fr.] An officially attested statement.

res confesso. [L.] As if conceded.

res vocat, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane!

res Deo et ecclesiæ. [L.] For God and the church.

res et contra. [L.] For and against.

res profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

res projet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.

res pronunciamiento. [Sp.] A public declaration.

res propaganda, on Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. [L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Propagating the Faith."

res proprium est humani generis edisse quæ lascivis. [L.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.

res regis et patriæ. [L.] For my king and country.

res regis, legis, et grægi. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.

res salute anime. [L.] For the health of the soul.

res tanto. [L.] For so much; — as far as it goes.

res tempore. [L.] For the time.

res unica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; — treachery.

Q.

Quæ fuerant vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day.

Quærenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummas. [L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars!

Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.

Qualis vita, suis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.

Quandiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattions que c'est nous qui les quittons. [Fr.] When

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose.

Quand on voit la chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.

Quandque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.

Quando illum invenimus parem? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?

Quantum est in rebus inanis humanis? [L.] How much folly there is in the affairs of men!

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

Quantum mutatus ab illo? [L.] How much changed from what he once was!

Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.

Quicquid precipies, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever precepts you give, be short.

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe caveto. [L.] Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.

Quid non mortuæ in pectora cogis, æuri sacra fames? [L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what doest thou not compel human hearts?

Qui domus tôt domus duas fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice.

Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?

Quid Roma faciam? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.

Quid times? Cæsarem velis. [L.] What do you fear? you carry Cæsar.

Quoniam tunc tunda, tunc atenda. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.

Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.

Qui perit peccat. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers?

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quis fallere possit amantem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?

Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?

Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes? [L.] Who would endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?

Qui timide regat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial.

Qui transulit sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.

Qui uti scit, ei bona. [L.] He should have wealth who knows how to use it.

Qui vivit. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.

Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *faciendum*, done.

Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what every where, what by all has been held to be true.

Quod fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

Quod pax et gloria ducunt. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.

Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I participated.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quot homines, tot sententia. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Rara avis in terris, nigresque simillima cygno. [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters.

Rationes soli. [L.] In respect of the soil.

Rachéché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.

Recte et suaviter. [L.] Justly and mildly.

Rectus in curia. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.

Regium donum. [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.

Renascitur. [L.] They will be born to another life.

Renovate animas. [L.] Renew your courage.

Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.

Repositi diem nemo factus est bonus. [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.

Respondere ex Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.

Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Rex angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.

Ros est sacra miser. [L.] A person in affliction is a sacred thing.

Respicere finem. [L.] Look to the end.

Respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.

Résumé. [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Retinens vestigia fama. [L.] Keeping in the steps of an honorable ancestry.

Retraxit. [L.] (Law) He has revoked;—he will proceed no farther in the suit.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.

Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L.] What hinders one though laughing from speaking the truth?

Ride si sapia. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.

Rire bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.

Rire sous cap. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.

Rivum tenentis, amicus? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?

Rixator de lani capriati. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool,—about a mere trifle.

Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

Ruit mole sub. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.

Ruse contre ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in the city.

Rusticus expectat dum defluerit amnis. [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

S.

Sape stylum vertas. [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. e., to erase or to re-write.

Sals Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.

Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Salvo jure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.

Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.
S'amusser de la moutarde. [Fr.] To stand on trifles.

Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.

Sans tache. [Fr.] Without spot.

Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Satis doctus, si bene moratus. [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.

Satis eloquentie, sapientia parum. [L.] Plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom.

Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.

Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.

Savos qui peat. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.

Savoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.

Savoir-vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding, or behavior.

Scinditur incertum studium in contrarias vulgus. [L.] The uncertain multitude is divided into opposite opinions.

Scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons. [L.] The first principle and source of all good writing, is to think justly.

Scribitur in doctis doctique poemata passim. [L.] Learned and unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.

Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.

Sed post est occasio calca. [L.] But opportunity is bald behind:—seize time by the forelock.

Semel inveniuntur omnes. [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.

Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.

Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful;—promise prepared.

Semper timidum coctus. [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.

Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.

Sempre il mal non viene per nuocere. [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.

Senatusconsultum. [L.] A decree of the senate.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.

Sequiturque patrem hand passibus equis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

Serò venientibus ossa. [L.] The last comes shall have the bones.

Serus in celum volas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.

Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.

Sequipetalis verba. [L.] Words a foot-and-a-half long.

Sic iur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

Sic passim. [L.] So every where.

Sic semper tyrannus. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.

Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.

Sicut patribus, ad Deum nobis. [L.] Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers.

Sic volo, sic jubes: stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will stand for a reason.

Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you toil, but not for yourselves.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?

ant lages inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
mens non levis fuisset. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.
visis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
aplex munditie. [L.] Of simple elegance.
in curâ. [L.] Without care; — invidiâ, envy; — odio, hatred.
gradi de nobis anni prædantur euntes. [L.] Each passing year robs us of something.
parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
quadris monumentum, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
quiores ver quanto vale un ducado, buscadlo prestado. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.
sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.
te, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
tibi terra leviss. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains.
vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipse tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself first shed tears.
la nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.
litudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert of a country, and call it peace.
lunatur tabula. [L.] (Law) The bills are dismissed: — the defendant is acquitted.
us tua mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] Thy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest belongs not to mortals.
vargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] To disseminate ambiguous rumors among the masses.
rectas, et te spectabere. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.
rectum agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.
sem pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope at a fixed price.
serate, miseri; ovesce, felices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.
sere meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
solis opima. [L.] The richest booty.
sonte sub, sine lege, Adam rectumque colebant. [L.] Of their own accord, without law, they cherished fidelity and rectitude.
victis injuria forme. [L.] The insult to her slighted beauty.
ans pedes in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.
ut magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
ut pro ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands in the place of a reason.
actu quo ante bellum. [L.] The state in which things were before the war.
latus quo. [L.] The state in which.
uno bene, me, per star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I was well, — I wished to be better, — and I am here: — an epitaph.
rummata quid faciunt? [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?
torcular aliene vulnera. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.
tot. [L.] Let it stand.
bratum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.

Studio fallente laborum. [L.] With a zeal which beguiles labor.
Studium immane loquendi. [L.] The insatiable desire of talking.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, firm in deed.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
Sub iudice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Summum jus summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sum quod oris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.
Suo sibi gladio hæc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Sum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smoothed tablet.
Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast.
Tedium vite. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marti quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by courage as genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercuri. [L.] As fit for war as business.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree.
Tantæ animis celestibus ira? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better; — *pis*, the worse.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing.
Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Telum imbellex, sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon, thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
Tempus colat rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all things.
Tenax propæditi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round in himself.
Terra filius. [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Tertius e caelo cecidit. Cato. [L.] A third Cato has dropped from the clouds.
Tibi savis, tibi metis. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
Ticte te foy. [Old Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.
Tirer d'oulet rouge. [Fr.] To shoot with a red bullet.
To kalen. (re kalen.) [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon. (re prepon.) [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Tot homines, tot sententia. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totus viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Totus mundus agit histriionem. [L.] Every body is an actor:—"all the world's a stage."
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready;—propice, propitious.
Turner casaque. [Fr.] To turn the coat.
Tutus frais faite. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tutis le monde est sage après coup. [Fr.] Every body is wise after the event.
Tractant fabrilis fabri. [L.] Let mechanics use mechanics' tools.
Trahit sua quæque voluptas. [L.] Every one is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Tris juncti in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troes, Tyrianos, mihi nullo discrimine agitur. [L.] The Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.
Truditor dies die. [L.] One day is pressed on by another.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (Law) Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? [L.] Where have I fallen? What have I done?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
Ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Every where to remember our country.
Una vox. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.
Un Dieu, un roi. [Fr.] One God, one king.
Unguis et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak;—tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw or nail in the wound.
Un homme coars. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Uni æque virtuti, æque ejus amici. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends.
Unus virtus necessaria. [L.] Virtue is the only thing necessary.
Un je servirai. [Fr.] One I will serve.
Une œuille, non despit alter. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting.
Un roy, une foy, une ley. (Old Fr.) One king, one faith, one law.

Un set d'tripie dange. [Fr.] A most agreeable fool.
Un set trouve toujours un plus set qui l'admire. [Fr.] A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.
Un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras. [Fr.] One takes it is worth more than two thou shalt have it.
Usage loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut amaris, amabilis esto. [L.] That you may be loved, be deserving of love.
Ut opes geometriam. [L.] As bees practice geometry.
Utinam placeat Deo. [L.] As it shall please God.
Utinam noster accedat. [L.] Would that he were ours, or on our side.
Ut infra. [L.] As stated or cited below.
Ut possiditis. [L.] As you possess:—let each party keep what is in its possession.
Ut quimus, quando et volumus non licet. [L.] When we cannot do as we wish, we must do as we can.
Ut quousque paratus. [L.] Prepared for every event, or on every side.
Utrum horum moris accipis. [L.] Take what you like.
Ut sementem faceris, ita et metes. [L.] As you have sown, so shall you reap.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited.

V.

Vacuus constat coram latrone. [L.] The traveler who has an empty purse, may sing before the highwayman.
Va victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valent quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue is an anchor.
Valens et plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Variam et mutabilem semper famulam. [L.] Women, ever a changeful and capricious thing.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars.
Voluti in speculorum. [L.] As in a looking-glass.
Venalis populus, venalis curia petrum. [L.] The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.
Vendidit hic aure patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in aure bibit. [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden-cup.
Veniens occurrere morbo. [L.] Meet the danger at its approach.
Veniunt a dote sagitta. [L.] The arrows, or incitements to love, come from the dowry.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable wind.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. [Fr.] A hungry belly has no ears.
Vera incensu patuit dea. [L.] The goddess was known by her walk.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
Veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
Veritas prævaleret. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas simplex eratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.

- For non semper vivit.* [L.] The spring does not always flourish.
- Fastigia nulla retrorsum.* [L.] There are no traces backward, or returning footsteps.
- Fata exaltimus, recentium incuriosi.* [L.] We extol what is ancient, and neglect what is modern.
- Via militaris.* A military way.
- Via beata, via tuta.* [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
- Victoria concordia crescit.* [L.] Victory increases by concord.
- Fides meliora probatque, deteriora sequor.* [L.] I see and approve the better things, but I follow the worse.
- Floje amador, invierno con flor.* [Sp.] An amorous old man is like a winter flower.
- Vigilantibus.* [L.] To the watchful.
- Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, servit lex.* [L.] The law protects those who watch, not the negligent against their own carelessness.
- Vigilata et orata.* [L.] Watch and pray.
- Viguer de dessus.* [Fr.] Strength is from above.
- Vincit amor patrie.* [L.] The love of our country prevails.
- Vincit omnia veritas.* [L.] Truth conquers all things.
- Vincit, qui se vincit.* [L.] He conquers, who conquers himself.
- Vires acquirit eundo.* [L.] It acquires strength as it goes.
- Virescit vulnere virtus.* [L.] Virtue flourishes from a wound.
- Viri inflictiis præcui amici.* [L.] Friends are far from a man who is unfortunate.
- Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.* [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
- Virtus acrius fortior.* [L.] Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.
- Virtus in actione consistit.* [L.] Virtue consists in action.
- Virtus in arduis.* [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.
- Virtus incendit vires.* [L.] Virtue rouses strength.
- Virtus laudatur et algat.* [L.] Virtue is praised and freezes.
- Virtus mille scuta.* [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
- Virtus requies nascit sordida.* [L.] Valor which knows not mean repose.
- Virtus semper viridis.* [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.
- Virtus sola nobilitat.* [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
- Virtus sub cruce crescit, ad æthere tendens.* [L.] Virtue grows under the cross, and looks to heaven.
- Virtus vincit invidiam.* [L.] Virtue overcomes envy.
- Virtus et fide.* [L.] By virtue and faith; — *labere*, toll; — *nemine*, heaven; — *operâ*, industry.
- Virtute, non astutiâ.* [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
- Virtute, non verbis.* [L.] By virtue, not by words.
- Virtute efficit.* [L.] By virtue of his office.
- Virtute quies.* [L.] Content in virtue.
- Virtute securus.* [L.] Safe through virtue.
- Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.* [L.] Nothing can resist valor and arms.
- Virtuti, non armis, fido.* [L.] I trust to virtue, not to arms.
- Virtutis amor.* [L.] Through the love of virtue.
- Virtutis ævorum præmium.* [L.] The reward of the virtue of ancestors.
- Virtutis fortuna comes.* [L.] Fortune is the companion of virtue, or valor.
- Vis conservatrix nature.* [L.] The preserving power of nature.
- Viser d deux buts.* [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
- Vis medicatrix nature.* [L.] The healing power of nature.
- Vis unita fortior.* [L.] United force is the stronger.
- Vita postscena cecant.* [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes.
- Vita via virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
- Vitam impendens vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
- Vita sine literis mors est.* [L.] Life without literature is death.
- Vitis nemo sine nascitur.* [L.] No man is born without his faults.
- Vivat respublica.* [L.] Long live the republic; — *regina*, the queen; — *rex*, the king.
- Vive la république.* [Fr.] Long live the republic.
- Vivere est vincere.* [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
- Vive, vale.* [L.] Live, and be well: — *pl.*, *vivite et valete*.
- Vivida vis animi.* [L.] The active force of the mind.
- Vivit post funera virtus.* [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
- Vivere ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir.* [Fr.] To live is not merely to breathe, but to act.
- Vix ea nostra voco.* [L.] I can scarcely call these things our own.
- Void une autre chose.* [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
- Voir le dessous des cartes.* [Fr.] To see the other side of the cards: — to be in the secret.
- Volo, non valeo.* [L.] I am willing, but not able.
- Volligier.* [Fr.] A light horseman.
- Vota vita mea.* [L.] My life is devoted.
- Vous y perdrez vos pas.* [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor.
- Vox et prætorum nihil.* [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
- Vox faucibus hæsit.* [L.] The voice, or words, stuck in the throat.
- Vox populi, vox Dei.* [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
- Vulgo.* [L.] Commonly.
- Vulnus inmedicabile.* [L.] An incurable wound.
- Vultus est index animi.* [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

- Zonam perdidit.* [L.] He has lost his purse.
- Zonam solvere.* [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

- Omnia minime jucunda.* [L.] The future reconciliation will be pleasant.
- Olla podrida.* [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
- Omne bonum desper.* [L.] All good is from above.
- Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Everything unknown is held to be magnificent.
- Omne solum forti patria.* [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.
- Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.* [L.] He has gained every point, who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
- Omnia bene bene.* [L.] All things are good with good men.
- Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.* [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love.
- Omnibus hoc vitium est.* [L.] This vice is common to all.
- Omnibus invidias, Zeilo; nemo tibi.* [L.] You may envy every body, Zeilus; no one envies you.
- On tombe du côté où l'on penche.* [Fr.] One falls to the side towards which one leans.
- Opere pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.
- Opere illius mea sunt.* [L.] His works are mine.
- Opinionum commenta dedit dies, natura judicium confirmat.* [L.] Time obliterates speculative opinions, but confirms the judgments of nature.
- Opprobrium medicorum.* [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
- Ora e semper.* [It.] Now and always.
- Ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and labor.
- Orator fit, poëta nascitur.* [L.] An orator may be made by education; a poet is born a poet.
- Origine mali.* [L.] The origin of the evil.
- O, si sic omnia!* [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
- Os rotundum.* [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.
- O tempora, O mores!* [L.] O the times and the manners!
- Otiū cum dignitate.* [L.] Leisure with dignity.
- Otiū sine dignitate.* [L.] Leisure without dignity.
- Otiū sine literis more est.* [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
- Oublier je ne puis.* [Fr.] I cannot forget.
- Où le chèvire est attaché il faut qu'elle broûte.* [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browse.
- Ouvrage de longue haleine.* [Fr.] A long-winded business.
- Ouvriers.* [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.
- P.
- Pubulum Achærentis.* [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave.
- Paeta conventa.* [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
- Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.
- Palmam qui meruit, ferat.* [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.
- Pulma non sine pulvere.* [L.] The palm is not gained without effort.
- Papier mâché.* [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.
- Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbo.* [L.] To spare the humble, and subdue the proud.
- Per excellenc.* [Fr.] By way of eminence.
- Parlez du loup, et vous verrez ce qu'on.* [Fr.] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
- Per negotiis, neque supra.* [L.] Neither above nor below his business.
- Per nobile fraterum.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers.
- Per pari refero.* [L.] I return like for like.
- Per signs de mépris.* [Fr.] As a token of contempt.
- Peria tuari.* [L.] To defend what has been obtained.
- Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
- Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* [L.] The mountain is in labor, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.
- Parvenu.* [Fr.] A new comer; — an upstart.
- Parvum parva decant.* [L.] Little things bask a little man.
- Pas à pas on va bien loin.* [Fr.] Step by step one goes very far.
- Passe-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.
- Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.
- Pater patrie.* [L.] The father of his country.
- Patientia passio scient.* [Fr.] Patience surpasses knowledge.
- Patria cara, carior libertas.* [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.
- Patria pietatis imago.* [L.] An image of paternal tenderness.
- Patriis virtutibus.* [L.] By hereditary virtues.
- Podir peras al olmo.* [Sp.] To ask peans of the elm.
- Peine forte et dure.* [Fr.] A harsh and severe punishment.
- Penchant.* [Fr.] Inclination; — propensity.
- Pendente lila.* [L.] While the suit is pending.
- Percontatorum sagis, nam garrulus idem est.* [L.] Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler.
- Père de famille.* [Fr.] The father of a family.
- Per fas et nefas.* [L.] Through right and wrong.
- Periculosa plenum opus alea.* [L.] A work full of hazard and danger.
- Per mare, per terras.* [L.] Through sea and land.
- Permitte divis cetera.* [L.] Leave the rest to the gods.
- Per varios casus, per tot dissonantia rerum.* [L.] Through various accidents, and through so many dangerous vicissitudes.
- Peu de bien, peu de soin.* [Fr.] Little property, little care.
- Peu de gens savent être vieux.* [Fr.] Few persons know how to be old.
- Philosophia stemma non inspicit.* [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
- Pic pendre.* [Old Fr.] "Dusty foot; —" the lowest court recognized in England.
- Petra mæssa non fa muschie.* [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- Plus alois quam mellis habet.* [L.] He has more gall than honey.
- Plutôt mourir que changer.* [Fr.] To die rather than change.
- Poca barba poca vergüenza.* [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.
- Poco d poco.* [Sp.] Little by little; — softly.
- Potius nascitur, non fit.* [L.] A poet is born, — not made by education.
- Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; — a supporting point.

rien d'argent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money, no Swiss.

ne acinorum. [L.] A bridge of asses.

verunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they think they are so.

et cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fame comes too late to our ashes.

et obitum. [L.] After death.

et tot naufragia portus. [L.] After so many shipwrecks, there is a harbor.

our passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time.

ramonitus, pramunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

rendre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; — to aim at impossibilities.

rimas vis. [L.] The first passages; — the intestinal canal.

rimus inter pares. [L.] The first among equals.

vincipis obata. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

vis quam incipias consilio, et ubi consuleris maturè facto opus est. [L.] Advise well before you begin; and when you have well considered, act with decision.

vo aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; — for religious and civil liberty.

robitas laudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is praised and starves.

rods verbal. [Fr.] An officially attested statement.

ro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.

rocul, O preculi ante, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane!

ro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.

ro et con. [L.] For and against.

rofanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.

rojet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.

rounciamento. [Sp.] A public declaration.

Propaganda, on Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide. [L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Propagating the Faith."

Proprium est humani generis odisse quem laeserit. [L.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.

Pro rege et patriâ. [L.] For my king and country.

Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.

Pro salute animæ. [L.] For the health of the soul.

Pro tanto. [L.] For so much; — as far as it goes.

Pro tempore. [L.] For the time.

Punica fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; — treachery.

Q.

Quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day.

Quarunda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos. [L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars!

Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.

Qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.

Quandiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que c'est nous qui les quittons. [Fr.] When

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose.

Quand on voit la chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.

Quandque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.

Quando ullum invenimus parum? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?

Quantum est in rebus inanis humanis! [L.] How much folly there is in the affairs of men!

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How much changed from what he once was!

Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.

Quicquid precipias, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever precepts you give, be short.

Quid de quoque viri, et cui dicas, saps caveto. [L.] Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.

Quid non mortis in pectora cogis, auri sacra fames? [L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts?

Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice.

Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.

Quid times? Cæsaerem vult. [L.] What do you fear? you carry Cæsar.

Quon tian tirinda, que atianda. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.

Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.

Qui perd pêche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers?

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quis fallere possit amantem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?

Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?

Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione quærentes? [L.] Who would endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial.

Qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.

Qui uti scit, ei bona. [L.] He should have wealth who knows how to use it.

Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.

Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *faciendum, donec.*

Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what every where, what by all has been held to be true.

Quo fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

Quo pax et gloria ducunt. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.

Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I participated.

Quas Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quot homines, tot sententia. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

- Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygnus.* [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.
- Rari naves in gurgite vasto.* [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters.
- Rationes soli.* [L.] In respect of the soil.
- Recherché.* [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.
- Recte et suaviter.* [L.] Justly and mildly.
- Rectus in curia.* [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
- Regium donum.* [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.
- Resuscitantur.* [L.] They will be born to another life.
- Renovate animas.* [L.] Renew your courage.
- Reptes.* [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
- Repositus dies nemo factus est bonus.* [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.
- Répondre en Normandie.* [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.
- Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he rest in peace.
- Ras angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances.
- Ras est sacra miser.* [L.] A person in affliction is a sacred thing.
- Respice finem.* [L.] Look to the end.
- Respublica.* [L.] The commonwealth.
- Résumé.* [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.
- Rerurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.
- Retinens vestigia fume.* [L.] Keeping in the steps of an honorable ancestry.
- Retraxit.* [L.] (Law) He has revoked;—he will proceed no farther in the suit.
- Revenons à nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.
- Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?* [L.] What hinders one though laughing from speaking the truth?
- Ride si sapia.* [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
- Rien n'est beau que le vrai.* [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.
- Rira bien, qui rira le dernier.* [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.
- Rire sous cap.* [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
- Ricium teneatis, amici?* [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?
- Rixator de laud caprini.* [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool,—about a mere trifle.
- Rudis indigestaque moles.* [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
- Ruit mole sua.* [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
- Ruse contre ruse.* [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.
- Rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in the city.
- Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis.* [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

S.

- Sape stylum vertas.* [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. e., to erase or to re-write.
- Sai Atticum.* [L.] Attic salt; wit.
- Salus populi suprema est lex.* [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
- Sans fure.* [L.] Without detriment to the right.

- Sans pudore.* [L.] Without offence to modesty.
- S'emuser de la montarde.* [Fr.] To stand on trifles.
- Sans peur et sans reproche.* [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
- Sans tache.* [Fr.] Without spot.
- Sapere aude.* [L.] Dare to be wise.
- Satis doctus, si bene moratus.* [L.] Well enough dowered, if well principled.
- Satis eloquentia, sapientia parum.* [L.] Plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom.
- Satis superque.* [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
- Satis verborum.* [L.] Enough of words.
- Serve qui seut.* [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
- Savoir-faire.* [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.
- Savoir-vivre.* [Fr.] Good breeding, or behavior.
- Scinditur incertum studium in contrarias vulgus.* [L.] The uncertain multitude is divided into opposite opinions.
- Scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons.* [L.] The first principle and source of all good writing, is to think justly.
- Scribimus indocti doctique postrema possumus.* [L.] Learned and unlearned, we are all scribbling vervee.
- Sed fugit intereo, fugit irreparabile tempus.* [L.] But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.
- Sed post est occisus calce.* [L.] But opportunity is held behind:—seize time by the throat.
- Semel inanimatus omnes.* [L.] We have all, at some time, been mad.
- Semper avarus eget.* [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.
- Semper fidelis.* [L.] Always faithful;—parum, prepared.
- Semper timidum oculus.* [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.
- Semper vivit in armis.* [L.] He ever lives in arms.
- Sempre il mal non viene per nascondere.* [L.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.
- Senatusconsultum.* [L.] A decree of the senate.
- Se non è vero, è ben trovato.* [It.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.
- Sequiturque patrum hanc passibus equis.* [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.
- Serv coniectibus ossa.* [L.] The last comes shall have the bones.
- Servus in calum redens.* [L.] Late may you return to heaven.
- Servare modum.* [L.] To keep within bounds.
- Sequipedalia verba.* [L.] Words a foot-and-a-half long.
- Sic iur ad astra.* [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
- Sic passim.* [L.] So every where.
- Sic semper tyrannia.* [L.] Thus always with tyrants.
- Sic transit gloria mundi.* [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.
- Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis.* [L.] Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers.
- Sic volo, sic jubeo: stat pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will stand for a reason.
- Sic vos non vobis.* [L.] Thus you toil, but not for yourselves.
- Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?

ut leges inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are silent, or disregarded.
mens non laeva fuisse. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.
illis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.
plex munditie. [L.] Of simple elegance.
carâ. [L.] Without care; — *invidiâ,* envy; — *odio,* hatred.
guli de nobis anni prædantur euntæ. [L.] Each passing year robs us of something.
parva licet componere magnis. [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
quæris monumentum, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
quæres ver quanto vale un ducado, ducadillo restado. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.
sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.
z, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.
tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains.
is me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself shed tears.
nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.
rudinem faciant, pacem appollant. [L.] They take a desert of a country, and call it peace.
vixit tabula. [L.] (Law) The bills are dismissed: — the defendant is acquitted.
tuus mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] Thy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest eludes not to mortals.
rgere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L.] To insinuate ambiguous rumors among the masses.
clay, et tu spectabere. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.
clamur agende. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.
in pretio non emo. [L.] I do not buy hope at fixed price.
rate, miseri; oves, felices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.
re meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.
lis optime. [L.] The richest booty.
nte sua, sine lege, fidem rectamque colebant. [L.] Of their own accord, without law, they cherished fidelity and rectitude.
etia injuria forma. [L.] The insult to her lighted beauty.
us peds in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.
magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
pre ratione voluntas. [L.] My will stands the place of a reason.
quo ante bellum. The state in which things were before the war.
us quo. [L.] The state in which.
so bona, me, per star meglio, et qui. [It.] I am well, — I wished to be better, — and I am here: — an epiphany.
amata quid faciunt? [L.] Of what value are adjectives?
ictur aliens vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a low aimed at another.
et. [L.] Let it stand.
strum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.

Studio fallente laborem. [L.] With a zeal which beguiles labor.
Studium immensum loquendi. [L.] The insatiable desire of talking.
Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, forcible in deed.
Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign thou shalt conquer.
Sub iudice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.
Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Summum jus summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.
Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smoothed tablet.
Tâche sans tâche. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast.
Tedium vite. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marte quam Minerva. [L.] As much by courage as genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war as business.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree.
Tentant animis celestibus ire? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in heavenly minds?
Tunt miex. [Fr.] So much the better; — *pis,* the worse.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing.
Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Telum imbecille, sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon, thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
Tempus cedat rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all things.
Tenax propæditi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque rotundus. [L.] Smooth and round in himself.
Terra filius. [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Tertius a caelo cecidit Ota. [L.] A third Ota has dropped from the clouds.
Tibi sors, tibi mores. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
Tiens ta foy. (Old Fr.) Keep thy faith.
Times Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.
Tirer d'oulet rouge. [Fr.] To shoot with a red bullet.
To kalon. (re καλον.) [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon. (re προπον.) [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Tot homines, tot sententia. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totus viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Tutus mandas agit histrionem. [L.] Every body is an actor:—"all the world 's a stage."
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready;—propice, propitious.
Tourner casque. [Fr.] To turn the coat.
Tous frais faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tout le monde est sage après coup. [Fr.] Every body is wise after the event.
Tractant fabrilis fabri. [L.] Let mechanics use mechanics' tools.
Trahit sua quæque voluptas. [L.] Every one is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Tros, Tyriarum, mihi nullo discrimine agatur. [L.] The Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.
Traditur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
Tu ne cedo malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (Law) Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? [L.] Where have I fallen? What have I done?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
Ubi mel, ibi apes. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Every where to remember our country.
Una vox. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.
Un Dieu, un roi. [Fr.] One God, one king.
Unguis et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak;—tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw or nail in the wound.
Un homme cæsus. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Uni opus virtuti, atque ejus amicus. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends.
Unica virtus necessaria. [L.] Virtue is the only thing necessary.
Un je servirai. [Fr.] One I will serve.
Un oculum, non deficit alter. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting.
Un rex, una foy, une loy. (Old Fr.) One king, one faith, one law.

Un set d triple dange. [Fr.] A most egregious fool.
Un set trouve toujours un plus set qui l'admire. [Fr.] A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.
Un tiens vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras. [Fr.] One takes it is worth more than two thou shalt have it.
Unus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut amaris, amabilis es. [L.] That you may be loved, be deserving of love.
Ut epus geometricus. [L.] As bees practice geometry.
Utinam placuerit Deo. [L.] As it shall please God.
Utinam noster esset. [L.] Would that he were ours, or on our side.
Ut infra. [L.] As stated or cited below.
Ut possiditis. [L.] As you possess:—let each party keep what is in its possession.
Ut quimus, quando et volumus nos fiat. [L.] When we cannot do as we wish, we must do as we can.
Ut quocunque paratus. [L.] Prepared for every event, or on every side.
Utum horum melius accipis. [L.] Take which you like.
Ut cementum feceris, ita et matris. [L.] As you have sown, so shall you reap.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited.

V.

Vagus cantat eorum istrone. [L.] The traveller who has an empty purse, may sing before the highwayman.
Va victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valent quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valde anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue is an anchor.
Valde et plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Varium et mutabile semper femina. [L.] Women, ever a changeful and capricious thing.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars.
Voluti in operculum. [L.] As in a looking-glass.
Venatis populus, venatis curis patrum. [L.] The people are venal, and the senate is equally venal.
Vendidit hic aure patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in aure bibit. [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden vessel.
Veniunt occurrere morbo. [L.] Meet the disease at its approach.
Veniunt a dote sagitta. [L.] The arrows, or lincements to love, come from the dowry.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable winds.
Ventre affund n'a point d'oreilles. [Fr.] A hungry belly has no ears.
Vere incensus potuit deo. [L.] The goddess was known by her walk.
Verbum est sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
Veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
Veritas prevalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritatis simplex oratio est. [L.] The language of truth is simple.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Veritas sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.

- Ver non semper vivit.* [L.] The spring does not always flourish.
- Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* [L.] There are no traces backward, or returning footsteps.
- Vetera excellentius, recentius incuriosi.* [L.] We extol what is ancient, and neglect what is modern.
- Via militaris.* A military way.
- Via trita, via tuta.* [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
- Victoria concordia crescit.* [L.] Victory increases by concord.
- Vides meliora probeque, deteriora sequor.* [L.] I see and approve the better things, but I follow the worse.
- Vicje amader, invierno con flor.* [Sp.] An amorous old man is like a winter flower.
- Vigilantibus.* [L.] To the watchful.
- Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, servit lex.* [L.] The law protects those who watch, not the negligent against their own carelessness.
- Vigile et orate.* [L.] Watch and pray.
- Vigues de deorsus.* [Fr.] Strength is from above.
- Vincit amor patrie.* [L.] The love of our country prevails.
- Vincit omnia veritas.* [L.] Truth conquers all things.
- Vincit, qui se vincit.* [L.] He conquers, who conquers himself.
- Vires acquirit eundo.* [L.] It acquires strength as it goes.
- Virescit vulnere virtus.* [L.] Virtue flourishes from a wound.
- Viri infelicio preceit amici.* [L.] Friends are far from a man who is unfortunate.
- Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.* [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
- Virtus ariete fortior.* [L.] Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.
- Virtus in actione consistit.* [L.] Virtue consists in action.
- Virtus in arduis.* [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.
- Virtus incendit vires.* [L.] Virtue rouses strength.
- Virtus laudatur et algat.* [L.] Virtue is praised and freezes.
- Virtus millia scuta.* [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
- Virtus requiescunt necia sordida.* [L.] Valor which knows not mean repose.
- Virtus semper viridis.* [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.
- Virtus sola nobilitat.* [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
- Virtus sub cruce crescit, ad aethera tendens.* [L.] Virtue grows under the cross, and looks to heaven.
- Virtus vincit invidiam.* [L.] Virtue overcomes envy.
- Virtus et fide.* [L.] By virtue and faith; — *labere*, toll; — *namine*, heaven; — *operâ*, industry.
- Virtute, non astutiâ.* [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
- Virtute, non verbis.* [L.] By virtue, not by words.
- Virtute effloet.* [L.] By virtue of his office.
- Virtute quies.* [L.] Content in virtue.
- Virtute securus.* [L.] Safe through virtue.
- Virtuti nihil obstat et arduis.* [L.] Nothing can resist valor and arms.
- Virtuti, non armis, fido.* [L.] I trust to virtue, not to arms.
- Virtutis amor.* [L.] Through the love of virtue.
- Virtutis eorum premium.* [L.] The reward of the virtue of ancestors.
- Virtutis fortuna comes.* [L.] Fortune is the companion of virtue, or valor.
- Vis conservatrix naturæ.* [L.] The preserving power of nature.
- Viser à deux buts.* [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
- Vis medicatrix naturæ.* [L.] The healing power of nature.
- Vis unita fortior.* [L.] United force is the stronger.
- Vita postscena celant.* [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the scenes.
- Vita via virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
- Vitam impendens vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.
- Vita sine literis mors est.* [L.] Life without literature is death.
- Vitius nemo sine nascitur.* [L.] No man is born without his faults.
- Vivat respublica.* [L.] Long live the republic; — *regina*, the queen; — *rex*, the king.
- Vive la républicque.* [Fr.] Long live the republic.
- Vivere est vincere.* [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
- Vive, vale.* [L.] Live, and be well: — *pl.*, *vivite et valete*.
- Vivida vis animi.* [L.] The active force of the mind.
- Vixit post funera virtus.* [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
- Vivere ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir.* [Fr.] To live is not merely to breathe, but to act.
- Vix ea nostra voco.* [L.] I can scarcely call these things our own.
- Void une autre chose.* [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
- Voir le dessous des cartes.* [Fr.] To see the other side of the cards: — to be in the secret.
- Volo, non valeo.* [L.] I am willing, but not able.
- Voltigeur.* [Fr.] A light horseman.
- Vota vita mea.* [L.] My life is devoted.
- Vous y perdrez vos pas.* [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor.
- Vox et prætoræa nihil.* [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
- Vox faucibus hæsit.* [L.] The voice, or words, stuck in the throat.
- Vox populi, vox Dei.* [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
- Vulgo.* [L.] Commonly.
- Vulnus inmedicabile.* [L.] An incurable wound.
- Vultus est index animi.* [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

- Zenon perdidit.* [L.] He has lost his purse.
- Zenon se'vere.* [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

- A-cēs'tēs.** The son of Criniseus and Egesta, a king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.
- Ach'e-rōn.** The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal regions; — used also for hell itself.
- A-chil'lēs.** (The hero of Homer's *Iliad*.) The son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, — a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and having been dipped by his mother in the River Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
- A'cis.** The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea.
- A-crit'si'ās.** King of Argos, killed ignorantly by a quail, by his grandson Perseus.
- A-c-tē'qn.** The son of Aristeus, and a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.
- Ad-mē'tys.** A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alceste, remarkable for his misfortunes and piety.
- A-dō'nīs.** A beautiful youth beloved by Venus.
- A-drās'tēs.** King of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.
- Æ's-cūs.** One of the infernal judges.
- Æ-ē's'i-ā.** A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.
- Æ-ē's'us.** A king of Athens, who gave name to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it.
- Æ'gis.** The shield of Jupiter.
- Æ-gis'thus.** A king of Argos, and son of Thyestes, killed by Orcates for having murdered his father.
- Æ-ē's'p'tēs.** Son of Helus and brother of Danaus, who had fifty sons married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.
- Æ-nē'ās.** (The hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.) A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus, who, surviving the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.
- Æ'o-lūs.** The god of the winds and storms.
- Æ's'a-cūs.** The son of Priam, who threw himself into the sea, in pursuit of the nymph Hesperia, and was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.
- Æs-cy-lā'pi-ās.** The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.
- Æ'thōn.** One of the four horses of the sun.
- Æg-a-mēm'nōn.** King of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.
- Æg-a-nip'pē.** A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.
- Æ'jax.** The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.
- Æ'l'bj-ōn.** The son of Neptune, who went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.
- Æl-cēs'tē, or Æl-cēs'tis.** The daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.
- Æl-cl'dēg.** A patronymic or title of Hercules.
- Æl-cln'o-ās.** A king of Phœacia, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.
- Æl-mō'nā.** The mother of Hercules.
- Æl-cy'o-nē.** The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx, who, on hearing of her husband's death, threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.
- Æl-ē'tō.** One of the three Furies.
- Æ-mā's'o-nēs, (Æg. Am's-a-nēs.)** A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.
- Am'mōn, or Hām'mōn.** A title of Jupiter among the Libyans.
- Am-ph'ēn.** The son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are reported to have invented music.
- Am-ph'i-tr'itē.** The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune.

Än-cht'äq. The son of Cypus, and father of Æneas, whom his son Æneas carried on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

Än-dröm'a-ghä. The daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector.

Än-dröm'q-dä. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was delivered and married by Perseus.

Än-tä'us. The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

Än-tig'q-nä. The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

Ä-nä'bja. An Egyptian deity having a dog's head.

Ä'pia. An Egyptian deity, called also Serapis, and Osiris, and worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.

Ä-pöl'la. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at Delos and Delphi.

Ä-räch'ne. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Är-chi-mä'däq. A famous mathematician of Syracuse.

Är-q-äp-a-gi'tä. (*Eng.* Är-q-äp-a-gites.) The judges of the Areopagus at Athens.

Är-q-thä'sä. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who was changed into a fountain.

Är-go-näu'tä. (*Eng.* Är-go-näuts.) The companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

Är'gus. The son of Areator, said to have a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

Ä-rj-ä'd'ne. The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

Ä-ti'on. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

Är-is-tä'us. The son of Apollo, a rural deity who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, to make honey, butter, &c.

Är-ein'q-ä. The mother of Æsculapius.

Är'tä-mis. The Greek name of Diana. Her festivals were called *Artemisia*.

Äs-cä'l'q-phä. The son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate: — also a son of Mars, and one of the Argonauts.

Äs-cä'nj-ä. or **Ä-ä'l'ä.** The only son of Æneas and Creousa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.

Ä-sä'päs. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Boeotia, changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

Äs-trä'ä. The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.

Äs-ty'ä-näx. The only son of Hector and Andromache.

Ät-a-län'tä. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

Ä'tä. Daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of discord.

Ä'tääs. One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Ä'trä-ä. The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Ä'tr-päs. One of the three Fates.

Äu'gä-äs. or **Äu-gä'äs.** One of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.

Äu-rä'ä. The goddess of the morning.

Äu-täl'y-chä. One of the Argonauts, the son of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thief.

B.

BÄC-CHÄN'TÄq. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bäc'chus. The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.

Bäs-cärj-däq. Votaries of Bacchus.

Bäl-lä'q-phön. The son of Glaucus, king of Egypt, very beautiful. With the aid of the horse Pegasus, he destroyed the Chimæra.

Bäl-lä'ne. The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

Bä'l'ä. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.

Bä'nä Dä'ä. A name given by the Greeks to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, and by the Latins to Fauna or Fatua: her sacrifices were performed secretly, or by night, and by women only.

Bä'rä-ä. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

Bri-ä'rä-ä. A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called *Ægeon*.

Bri-ä'sä. or **Hip-pä-dä-mi'ä.** The daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyræssus in the Trojan war, but was afterwards forced from him by Agamemnon.

Bä-si'rä. The son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.

Bä'b'ä. The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

C.

CÄ'cus. The son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Cid'mä. The son of Agenor, king of Phenicia.

- ela, the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.
- Cœc'q-iûa. The son of Vulcan, a robber.
- Dâl'chpa. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian army, engaged in the Trojan war.
- Cal-il'q-pâ. One of the Muses, who presided over eloquence and epic poetry.
- Cæ-lyp'sâ. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas, who reigned in the Island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.
- Cæ-mil'la. A famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.
- Cæp's-neûs. A famous Grecian, killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.
- Cæ-sân'dra. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
- Cæ-tâl'i-dêq. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.
- Cis'tor. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother Pollux shared immortality alternately, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.
- Cs'crôpa. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.
- Cen-tân'rî. (Eag. Cæn'taur.) A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.
- Cer'bê-rûs. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame and brought him away.
- Cê'rê. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.
- Chê'rôn. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the River Styx and Acheron.
- Chê-ryb'dia. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.
- Chi-mê'râ. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.
- Chi'rôn. The son of Saturn and Philyra, a Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy; and who was made the constellation Sagittarius.
- Chry-sê'ia. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, in order to stop a plague amongst the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.
- Cir'ce. The daughter of Sol and Perse, a noted enchantress.
- Cli'â. One of the Muses. She presided over history.
- Cli'thâ. One of the three Fates.
- Clyt-ëm-nê's'tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.
- Cœ'lys. The son of Æther and Tellus, and one of the most ancient of the gods.
- Col-ly'na. The goddess of hills.
- Cô'mys. The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.
- Cœ-rô'nis. A nymph changed by Minerva into a crow.
- Cœ-y-bân'têq. Priests of Cybele.
- Cœ-â'eq. The daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.
- Crô'cus. A young man who was enamoured of the nymph Smilax, and changed into the flower of the name of crocus.
- Crœ'sea. The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.
- Cû'pid. The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.
- Cyb'ê-lâ. The daughter of Cœus and Tethys, the wife of Saturn, and the mother of the gods. She is called also *Rhea*, *Opa*, *Bona Dea*, &c.
- Cy'clôpa. Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter.
- Cyc'neûs. A son of Mars, killed by Hercules.
- Cyn'thî-â. A surname of Diana.
- Cyn'thî-ûs. A surname of Apollo.

D.

- DIC'TY-LL. Priests of Cybele.
- Dœd'q-iûa. A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
- Dæ-nâ'i-dêq. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hyperanestra, killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well, and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.
- Dâph'nê. The daughter of the River Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.
- Dâph'nis. A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs, and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.
- Dâr'da-nûs. The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.
- De-id-â-mî'â. The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, wife of Achilles, and mother of Pyrrhus.
- De-iph'q-bûs. The son of Priam and Hecuba, who married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.
- Dê-j-â-nî'ra. The daughter of Æneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Neuma, the centaur, from whom she received it.
- Dê'lôa. An island in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo was born, and where he had a famous oracle.
- Dê'l'phî. A city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.
- Dœâ-câ'li-ôn. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.
- Dr-â'nâ. The daughter of Jupiter and Leto, and the goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.
- Dic'tyn'na. A nymph of Crete, and one of the attendants of Diana.

Dē'dā. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sicheus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair, because Æneas left her.

Dī-q-mā'dēq. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and who, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the Palladium.

Dī-ā'nē. A nymph, and the mother of Venus.

Dī'r-cē. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull.

Dīs. A title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.

Dīs/cā. An Athenian lawgiver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.

Dry'q-dēq. (*Eng.* Dry'adē.) Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Eē'h'ō. The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Telus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.

E-lē'ūq. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

E-l'y'q-i-ūm. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

E-n-cī'l'q-dūs. The son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants, who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.

E-n-dīm'i-tā. A shepherd and an astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

E-pē'ūq. An artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.

E'r'q-tā. One of the Muses:—she presided over lyric and amorous poetry.

E'r'q-bās. The son of Chaos and Nox, an infernal deity:—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself.

E-rin'nyā. The Greek name for the Eumenides, or Furies.

Eū-mēn'i-dēq. A name of the Furies.

Eū-phōr'būq. The son of Panthous, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

Eū-phrōs'y-nē. One of the three Graces.

Eū-r'y'q-lē. A queen of the Amazons:—also one of the three Gorgons.

Eū-r'y'q-lūs. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneas was inconsolable.

Eē-ryd'i-cē. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage day.

Eē-ry'l'q-chūs. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog.

Eē-ry's-thē-ūs. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.

Eē-ār'pē. One of the Muses—the one who presided over music.

F.

FATĀS, or FĀS/CĀ. Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind, were the three daughters of Nox and

Erebus, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

Fāu'nē. A Roman deity, the wife of Faunus. **Fāu'nī,** (*Eng.* Fāunē.) Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

Fāu'nūs. A king of Italy about thirteen hundred years B. C.; fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.

Fē-rō'nj-ā. The goddess of woodlands and groves.

Fid'i-ās. A deity by whom the Romans generally swore.

Fī'rā. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Fōr'nāx. A goddess of corn and bakers.

Fōr-tā'nē. A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery;—said to be blind.

Fā'riēq. The three daughters of Nox and Achæron, *Leteo*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megera*. They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were represented as ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

G.

GĀL-Ā-TĒ'Ā. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gān'y-mā'dēq. (*Eng.* Gān'y-māde.) The son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up and made his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.

Gē'nī-L. Spirits, demons, or guardian angels, who presided over the birth and life of men.

Gē'ry-ān. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.

Gēr'dj-ās. A husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

Gēr'gūq. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair entwined with serpents; they had only one eye betwixt them, and they could change into stones those whom they looked on.

Grā'cēq. Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus. Their names are *Aglæa*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thetis*.

H.

HĒ'MON. A Theban prince, who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

Hīm'q-dry'q-dēq. (*Eng.* Hīm'q-dry'q-dēq.) Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Hēr'pīq. The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named *Helio*, *Celæno*, and *Ocyrops*.

- winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.
- Hēr-pōc/rā-tā. The Egyptian god of silence.
- Hē/be. The daughter of Juno, goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer, banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.
- Hēc'a-tē, (Eng. Hēc'eta.) A goddess, called *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in heaven, and *Heate* or *Proserpine* in hell.
- Hēc'tor. The son of Priam and Hecuba, the most valiant of the Trojans, and slain by Achilles.
- Hēc'u-ba. The daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.
- Hēl'ē-ne, (Eng. Hēl'en.) The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
- Hēl'ē-nūa. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.
- Hē-l'ā-dēa. The three daughters of Sol (the sun) and Clymene, *Lampetusa*, *Lampetia*, and *Phæusa*, changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phaëton.
- Hēl'ē. The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her step-mother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.
- Hēr-a-cl'ēd. The descendants of Hercules.
- Hēr'cu-lēs. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his twelve labors.
- Hēr'mēs. The Greek name of Mercury.
- Hēr-m'ē-nē. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, who was changed into a serpent:—also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.
- Hē'rō. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but at length being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.
- Hē-s'i'q-nē. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.
- Hēs-pēr'i-dēs. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.
- Hēs'pē-rūs, or Vēs'pēr. The son of Japetus and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.
- Hip-pō'l'y-tūs. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte, who was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.
- Hip-pōm'ē-dōn. The son of Neomachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.
- Hip-pōm'ē-nēs. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.
- Hip-pō'nā. The goddess of horses and stables.
- H'y-a-c'īn'thūs. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was split into a flower called the Hyacinth.
- H'y'drō. A celebrated monster, or serpent, with nine, or, according to some, a hundred heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.
- H'y-ēs'i-a. The daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.
- H'y-las. The son of Theodamas, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hercules.
- H'ym'ē-nē'us, and H'y'mēn. The son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.

I.

I-XC'ZHVS. A surname of Bacchus.

Ic'a-rūs. The son of Dardanus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea,—thence called the Icarian Sea.

I-dēm'ē-neūs. A king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

I'ō. The daughter of Inachus and Emma, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

Iph-i-gē-ni'a. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.

I'ris. The daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

I-tō'nus. The son of Deucalion and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals, and the art of coining money.

I-a-l'ōn. A king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs, who killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

JĀ'NVS. The son of Apollo and Cretha, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Jā'spēn. The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.

Jē-cās'ta. The daughter of Menæceus, and wife of Œdipus.

Jā'nā. The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and goddess of marriage and births.

Jā'p'i-tor. The son of Saturn and Ops, the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of all the gods, and governor of all things.

L.

LICH'X-ūs. One of the three Fates.

Lā'i-las. King of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Œdipus.

Lē-ō-ō-ōn. The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. He and his two children were killed by serpents.

Lē-ōn'ē-dōn. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules, for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.

Lē-p'i-thē. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, famous for their battle with the Centaurs, and reputed to be the first that tamed horses.

Lē'rāq. Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families.

Lē-t'i-nūs. A king of Latium in Italy, who first opposed, but afterwards made an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia.

Lē-t'i-nē. The daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lē-vin'i-a. The daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

Lē'da. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.

Lē'ci-fer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Lē-ci'nā. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.

Lū'nā. The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra: — Diana's name in heaven.

Lyc-ō-mē-dēq. A king of the island Scyros, amongst whose daughters Achilles was, for some time, concealed in woman's apparel, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Lyn'cœs. The only son of Ægyptus who was not killed by the Danaïdes on the night of their marriage.

M.

Mē-ēmā'ōn. The son of Æsculapius, a famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy.

Mē'i-a. The daughter of Atlas and Pteleone, and mother of Mercury.

Mēr'sy-ās. A famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.

Mēn-ō'l'us. A king of Caria, to whom his wife Artemisia erected a most magnificent monument, called the *Mausoleum*, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Mē-dē'a. The daughter of Æetes, and a wonderful sorceress, or magician.

Mē-dē'se. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

Mē-ē'r'p. One of the three Furies.

Mē-l'ē-gēr. A prince of Etolia, and son of Ceneus and Althea, killed by his mother's burning of the fatal billet on which his life depended.

Mē-l-pm'ē-nā. One of the Muses, — the one who presided over tragedy.

Mēm'nōn. King of Æthiopia, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Abydos, killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and

changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

Mēn-ē-lē'us. The son of Atreus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Mēn'ōr. The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his time.

Mēr'cū-ry. The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.

Mī'dās. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but he had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass, for giving a verdict for Pam against Apollo, in a trial of singing.

Mī'lā. A famous wrestler, or athlete, of Cretona.

Mī-nēr'vā. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.

Mī'nōs. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and made supreme judge in the infernal regions.

Mīn'q-thur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

Mnē-mō's-y-nē. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mō'mys. The son of Nox, and god of folly and pleasantry.

Mōr'phē-ās. The minister of Nox and Somnus, and god of dreams.

Mōr. The daughter of Nox, and one of the infernal deities.

Mē'pē. Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, were the patronesses of musicians and poets, and governesses of the fates of the gods. Their names are *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*.

N.

Nā'ī'ā-dē. Nymphs of streams and fountains.

Nēr-clē'sus. The son of Cephissus and Liriope, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.

Nēm'ē-sis. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance.

Nēp'tānē. The son of Saturn and Ops, god of the sea, and next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

Nē-rē'i-dēq. (*Eng.* Nā'rē-īdē.) Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Nē'rō-ās. A sea-deity, father of the Nereides.

Nē'ōr. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

Nī'nus. The son of Belus, the first king of the Assyrians, and founder of the monarchy.

Nī'ō-bē. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Le-

toma, had her fourteen children killed, and wept herself into a stone.
Nér. One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.

O.

O-čē-xn'í-dēg. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus; three thousand in number.
O-čē's-nūa. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra.
O-čyp'ē-tē. One of the three Harpies.
Oē'i-pūs. The son of Laïus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.
Oē'ņē-ūs. A king of Calydon, whose country was ravaged by a monstrous boar.
O-rē's-dēg. (*Eg.* **O'rē-ādēg.**) Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diana.
O-rē's-tēg. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and constant friend of Pylades, who revenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Thebes.
Ōr'phē-ūs. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him.
O-s'r'is. The son of Jupiter, married to Io, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox.

P.

PĀL-A-MĒ'DĒg. The son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, stoned at the siege of Troy through the false accusation of Ulysses, whose pretended madness, that he might not go to the Trojan war, he had before found out.
Pāi-i-nū'rys. The chief pilot of the ship of Æneas.
Pāi'rys. A name of Minerva.
Pān. The son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.
Pān-dō'rys. A celebrated woman, and according to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life; but with *hope* at the bottom.
Pār'cē. The Fates. See *Fates*.
Pār'is, or **Āl-qx-ān'dēr.** The son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.
Pē-tō'clūs. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a constant friend and companion of Achilles, and slain in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.
Pēg's-sūs. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprang from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off her head.
Pē'lōps. A prince of Phrygia, and the son of Tantalus, who was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.
Pē-nā'tēg. Small statues, or household gods.
Pē-nē'q-pē. A celebrated princess of Greece,

the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chastity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

Pēr'dix. The inventor of the saw and compass, killed by his uncle Dedalus, but turned by Minerva into a partridge.
Pēr'ap-ūs. The son of Jupiter and Danaë, who vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was made a constellation.
Phā'ē-tōn. The son of Sol and Clymene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but set the world on fire, and was therefore hurried by Jupiter into the River Po.
Phīl-qē-tē'tēg. The son of Pezan, and one of the Argonauts, who discovered to the Greeks the place where the arrows of his companion Hercules were buried, without which they could not have been taken.
Phīl-q-mē'ls. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a night-gale.
Phīē'gī-ūs. The son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ, killed and placed under a huge stone in hell by Apollo, for burning his temple.
Phē'be. A name of Diana.
Phē'bya. A name of Apollo.
Pī-ēr'j-dēg. A name of the Muses, from Mount Pierius; also, the daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.
Pī-rith'q-ūs. The son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and intimate friend of Theseus, killed by Cerberus.
Plā'tē. The son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.
Plā'tys. The son of Jastus and Ceres, and the god of riches.
Pōl'lux. Twin brother of Castor. See *Castor*.
Pō-lyd'q-mās. A famous wrestler, or athlete, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career; but was killed at length in attempting to stop, or sustain, a falling rock.
Pōl-y-dō'rys. The son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, for his riches.
Pōl-y-hym'ni-s, or **Pō-lym'ni-s.** One of the Muses:—she presided over singing and rhetoric.
Pōl-y-phē'mys, (*Eg.* **Pō'y-phēme.**) One of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune, a huge and cruel monster with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.
Pō-mō'ss. The goddess of gardens and fruit trees.
Pri'ām. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, under whose reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.
Prō'cris. The daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.
Prōg'ņē. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow.
Pro-mē'thē-ūs. The son of Japetus. He is said to have stolen fire from heaven to animate

two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Prös'er-pine. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.

Prö'te-us. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.

Ps'y'che. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pyg-mä'li-on. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre, who slew his brother-in-law Sichæus, for his money.

Pyg'meæ. A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.

Py'l's-dæ. A most constant friend of Orestes.

Py'r's-mäs and This'be. Two fond lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color.

Py'r'rhys. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes, at the request of Pyrrhus's wife.

Py'thön. A huge serpent, which was produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion, and which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

R.

RE'MYS. The elder brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which he had just erected.

Rhad's-män'thus. Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and goodness.

Röm'y-läs. The son of Mars and Ilia; he was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin brother Remus, by a shepherd; and he became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

SÄR-PÉ'DÖN. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Sä'tür'nus. (Erg. Sä'tura.) The son of Cælus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but being deposed by Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

Sä'y-rí. (Erg. Sä'tyra.) Demi-gods of the country, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half men and half goats.

Sä'y-l's. The daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minoë by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark:—also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned, by her rival Circe, into a monster with seven heads.

Säm'e-lä. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.

Se-mir'e-mäs. The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls

of Babylon, and was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.

Si-lë'nus. The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.

Si'rang. Sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite. They were famed for the sweetness of their voices, and so charmed their hearers, that they forgot their employments to listen with entire attention, and at last died for want of food.

Si's'y-phäs. The son of Æolus, a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

Söl. (Erg. the sun.) A name of Apollo.

Söm'nüs. The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Sphinx. A monster, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma or riddle she proposed.

Stän'tör. A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Syl-vä'nus. A god of the woods and forests.

T.

TKN'TÄ-LÜS. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented, by the poets, as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water, which, however, flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it.

Tär'tä-räs. The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious and criminal were punished.

Täl'e-mön. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

Te-läm'e-chüs. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tär'mi-nüs. The god of boundaries.

Terp-sich'o-rë. One of the Muses:—she presided over dancing.

Tä'thys. The wife of Oceanus, the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters called *Oceanides*.

Thä-l'i's. One of the Graces:—also one of the Muses:—she presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry.

Thä'mia. The daughter of Cælus and Terra, and goddess of justice.

Thä'ep-lä. The son of Ægeus and Æthra, king of Athens, reckoned the next hero to Hercules, and famous for slaying the monster *Minoëur*, and conquering the *Centaurs*.

This'be. See *Pyramus*.

Ti-elph'e-në. One of the three Furies.

Ti'tin. The son of Cælus and Terra, brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

Ti-thë'nus. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.

Tŕ'y-ŭa. The son of Jupiter and Terra, a huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

Trip-tŭ'q-mŭa. The son of Oceanus and Terra, taught husbandry by Ceres.

Tri'tŭa. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Tre'i-lŭa. The son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Tre-phŭ'ni-lŭa. A famous architect of Erginus, the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi, and whose cave was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.

Tŕ'mŭa. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat.

Tyd'ŭ-lŭa. The son of Æneus, king of Calydon, a celebrated hero, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

U.

U-Lŭ'sŭŭ. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus, whose adventures, on his return to Ithaca, after the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

U-si'ni-ŭ. One of the Muses:—she presided over astronomy.

V.

VE'nus. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.

Ver-tŭm'nŭa. A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.

Vŕs'tŭ. The sister of Ceres and Jano, the goddess of fire, and patroness of vestal virgins. Her mysteries were celebrated by virgins, who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple.

Vŭl'cŭn. The god who presided over fire and workers in metal. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the husband of Venus, and so deformed that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the Isle of Lemnos, where he set up a smith's shop, and forged thunderbolts for his father.

Z.

ZEPH'Y-rŭa. The son of Æolus and Anem, who passionately loved the goddess Flora:—a name for the west wind.

Zŕ'thŕg and Cŭl'ŭ-lŭa. Sons of Boreas, king of Thrace, who attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

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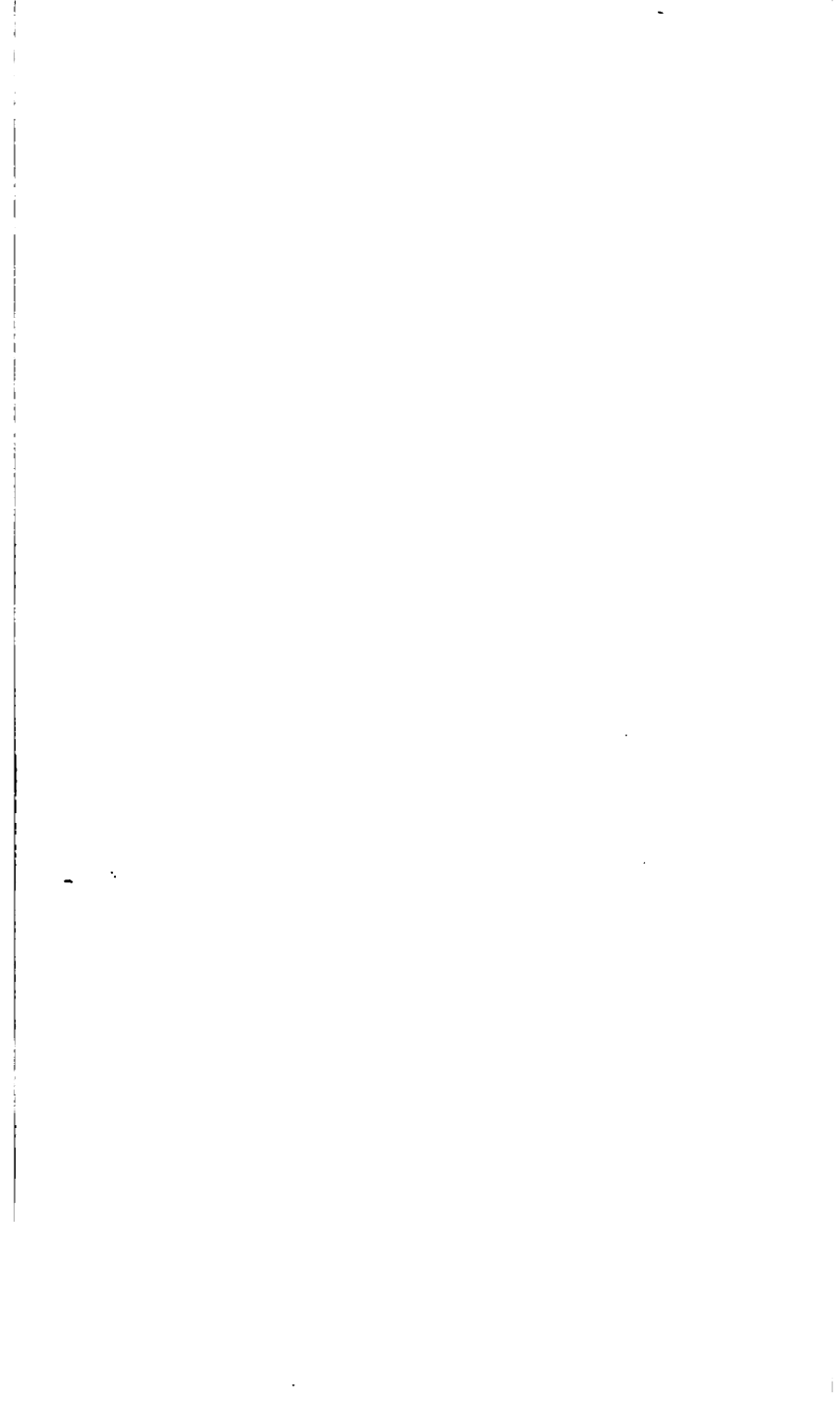
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